Dept. of Defense Explosives 2

Chevron said it has received "consistent support and encouragement" from the U.S. in its Angolan dealings.

BALTIMORE SUN
29 January 1986 Pg. 2

NICARAGUAN REBELS

'Contras' using aircraft to drop off U.S. supplies

Nicaraguan rebels, blocked from receiving U.S. humanitarian aid through Honduras, have been dropping U.S.-funded supplies along with privately acquired military equipment into camps in Honduras and Nicaragua from aircraft flying out of El Salvador, according to two U.S. officials in Honduras.

The officials said the aerial deliveries by planes leaving Ilopango airport outside San Salvador were temporary in order to circumvent the ban placed on shipments of the "humanitarian" aid by former Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

combat role.

"There may be less costly, more effective alternatives to the Bradley," said Mr. Battista, who normally works for the panel's Republican minority.

He said the Army's live-fire tests of the Bradley's armor at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland last fall failed to simulate realistic battlefield conditions.

Army spokesmen insist the live-fire tests of

lack as the enemy will lose targets."

He also said that the weak aluminum armor on some Navy ships, not identified in his report, left them "vulnerable to the most simple kind of munitions."

Pentagon spokesmen could not immediately be reached for comment.

Mr. Battista described recent congressional efforts to monitor weapons testing as

have built an "operational kludge," he said. "WHAT IS THE BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE SUPPOSED TO DO?" (author's capitals) his report asked.

Maj. Phil Soucy, an Army spokesman, has said the Bradley vehicles are intended to combat enemy tanks and infantry from their positions behind tanks. He said that intelligent tactical use of the mobile Bradley, which can travel as fast as 40 mph, would minimize its exposure to damaging weapons.

NEW YORK TIMES 29 January 1986 Pg. 16

Panel of Experts to Study Dangers Of Terrorists Using Nuclear Arms

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — A panel of experts on nuclear weapons design, terrorism and intelligence matters will study the danger of terrorists' stealing a nuclear bomb or the material to make one.

At a news conference today, leaders of the group asserted that the risk of nuclear terrorism is increased by poor security at storage depots and weapons plants, and by the growing amount of weapons-grade plutonium that has been entering the commercial market after being separated from power plants' nuclear waste.

According to Paul Leventhal, a former Congressional staff member who is the group's executive vice chairman, if current processing rates continue, there will be 400 tons of separated plutonium in private hands by the year 2000, twice the amount now contained in Soviet and American nuclear weapons.

The panel, the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism, is financed by the Carnegie Corporation. It is headed by Rear Adm. Thomas Davies, retired, and Bernard O'Keefe, chairman of EG & G Inc., a corporation that has done development and testing of nuclear weapons. Admiral Davies is a former Assistant Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a former head of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Bureau.

Mr. O'Keefe, one of those who developed the firing circuits for the first atomic bombs, expressed concern that while American military defense resources focused on a possible Soviet nuclear attack on the United States or a Soviet invasion of Western Europe, a third and more likely possibility — nuclear terrorism that could provoke one of the others — received little attention or financing.

Admiral Davies criticized plans to reduce financing of security improvement projects at nuclear installations in the United States while exempting from budget cuts the production of nuclear warheads.

Theodore Taylor, another member of the panel, who has designed nuclear research reactors, said that he would meet at the nuclear research center at Los Alamos, N.M., with three other specialists to examine the question of whether a terrorist group could manufacture a nuclear weapon.

The 26 panel members, who are from nine countries, also include Harold Agnew, former director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory; Brian Jenkins, an expert on terrorism for the Rand Corporation; Yonah Alexander, director of the Institute for Studies in International Terrorism of the State University of New York; Inga Thorsson, former Swedish Under Secretary of State for Disarmament; Stansfield Turner, former Director of the Central Intelligence, and Yuval Neeman, an Israeli physicist and politician who has been instrumental in developing Israel's nuclear weapons capability.

DEFENSE NEWS 27 January 1986 (29) Pg. 21

Pressure Revives Britain's Ultra-Secret Supersonic Plane

BY PAUL MAURICE
Defense News Correspondent

LONDON — Pressure is growing in Britain and the United States to breathe new life into the P-1216 — the top secret design from British Aerospace for a supersonic Harrier Short Take-off and Vertical Landing (STOVL) fighter.

The U.S. Marine Corps wants to see the plane developed, and since the Corps is the biggest customer for Harrier aircraft, politicans and defense chiefs in Britain are beginning to pay attention.

The project was shelved 42 months ago by the British government and British Aerospace when the Experimental Aircraft Project was started. That was followed in 1985 by an agreement between Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain to build a different plane based on similar requirements, called the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA).

But there now are a growing number of critics of the EFA who say that building a fighter aircraft that needs 1,500 meters of runway to operate in Europe is foolhardy. The sophistication of Soviet runway cratering munitions makes it essential, these critics say, for Britain, and probably all of NATO, to have supersonic aircraft with vertical take-off capability.

A full-scale mockup of the P-1216 is at the British Aerospace factory at Kingston-upon-Thames just south of London. The model is housed in a specially built hangar which has been formed by covering over the void between original hangars. Such is the secrecy which surrounds this mockup that it is guarded around the clock by both Ministry of Defense and British Aerospace security staff.

The aircraft is a derivative of the P-1214 (see picture) which had a forward-swept wing, twin boom tails and was powered by a version of the Harrier's Rolls-Royce Pegasus engine with afterburner.

Since that P-1214 design, the plane has been changed substantially. The forward-swept wing has been replaced with one that is more of a conventional delta, and the twin tail booms have been merged into a design similar to that of the McDonnell Douglas F-18 fighter plane.

The engine is a version of the Pegasus which produces almost 30,000 lbs. of thrust dry and almost 40,000 lbs. with plenum chamber burning — a relatively new method of reheating air in the engine to boost thrust — in the front two nozzles. Unlike the current Pegasus that powers the Harriers, this version has a rear jet pipe with one nozzle rather than two. The single nozzle has no afterburner to reheat the air passing through the engine. This reduces the aircraft's infrared signature.

Top speed of the plane is put at mach 2 plus and the weight is more than 22,400 lbs.

Computer testing of the model shows that it can do everything that the European Fighter Aircraft will do, but will not have to rely on conventional runways for takeoff and landing, according to government and industry sources. Engineers at Kingston are excited by the project, but are being frustrated by their colleagues at Warton in Lancashire, home of the existing Tornado multirole aircraft and the future assembly line for the EFA.

The Experimental Aircraft Project is funded to the tune of $56.4 million by the British government, and this will produce a flying version in time for the Farnborough Air Show that begins Aug. 31. Although British Aerospace hotly denies that the Experimental Aircraft Project and the EFA are the same aircraft, it is universally accepted that if the design of the EAP proves to be as good as predicted it will certainly become the blueprint from which the EFA aircraft is drawn.

With Britain committed to the EFA, the Ministry of Defense has told British Aerospace there is no money for another fighter aircraft and directed that the Experimental Aircraft Project be kept on ice. However, the U.S. Marine Corps in particular wants to see the plane developed. Since the Corps is the biggest customer for Harrier aircraft, politicans and defense chiefs in Britain are beginning to pay attention.

Nevertheless, there is no funding for the supersonic project. The coffers at the Ministry of Defense are dry and British Aerospace itself is seeking British government funds for development of civil aircraft projects. Development will cost from $2 billion to $3 billion, and procurement probably would drive the total as high as $6 billion.

LIBYA'S ARMS...from Pg. 9

this period the Soviet Union supplied Qaddafi with $5.8 billion worth of arms, with the total value of arms deliveries to Libya during this period estimated at about $12 billion.

Of increasing interest to intelligence officials has been the growing relationship between Libya and Brazil. Indeed, the Libyan team will arrive in Brazil in March to conclud new arms agreements. Sources report that deals will b inked for the Tucano trainer air and addition multiple rocket launchers. A Tuc would lik anger the Egyptians, who recently the aircraft. The Egyptian Tucan number

NEW YORK TIMES

Pentagon ar

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — Whe the Defense Department prevented the press from covering the first days of the invasion of Grenada in October 1983, editors erupted in anger, asserting that the people's right to know had been violated. Equally angry, military officers contended that the press could not be trusted to preserve security in the course of military operations.

After the dust settled, journalists and officers began talking about improving relations. A special commission of military officers and former journalists recommended greater access by the military and greater restraint by journalists. Seminars have been held at the top military schools, giving each side a chance to present its views to the other, face to face.

Today, with two years of discussion behind them, the soldiers and the scribes have declared a truce, at least on the surface. But underneath, many of the old animosities seem to remain.

It May Get Worse

Some argue that these animosities may get worse, that the differences between the press and the military are, at heart, inherent to their conflicting roles in American society, not just to disagreements over press access and military security.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, in a recent speech, applauded the principle of a free press, and then came close to accusing the press of treason.

"Sometimes there seems to be little or no thought given," he said, "to whether p of facts will rm the ity; whether ill give t to our ene- s; wh plicate the duct c licy or, most portan ill endanger neric Even berger spoke, urna offic ve l gonis

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NEW YORK TIMES
29 January 1986 Pg. 14

India Charges Suspect With Spying for U.S.

Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 — An Indian businessman who was arrested on espionage charges last October was charged today with passing sensitive information to United States diplomats.

The businessman, Rama Swaroop, was named last year as a trade representative for Taiwan. He was known to have cultivated friendships with members of Parliament and to have transmitted information about Indian politics to foreign governments.

Today was the first time that American diplomats were named as recipients of the information, but it was unclear whether the information was purchased or what the material was.

A spokesman from the United States Embassy said it was embassy policy not to comment on such matters.

The arrest of Mr. Swaroop has been an embarrassing episode for the Government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. This week, two senior ministers in Mr. Gandhi's Cabinet resigned, apparently because it was disclosed they had befriended Mr. Swaroop.

A charge document said today that Mr. Swaroop had passed the information over the last several years and that it included political developments, the functioning of Parliament and relations between the Central Government and the Indian states.

each of those years would be done by either Titan II or CELV boosters.

The present unmanned Air Force booster rockets can carry satellites that weigh no more than 3,000 pounds. The shuttle

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Representative George Brown (D
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CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1986

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIA
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WASHINGTON TIMES 31 January 1986 Pg.5

Shuttle probe seen delaying militar

By Walter Andrews
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The investigation into the cause of the shuttle disaster will take a long time and delay U.S. military space programs, including space-based missile defense research, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said yesterday.

Mr. Weinberger also said two Navy aircraft carrier groups, which yesterday completed a week of maneuvers off the coast of Libya, will remain in the central Mediterranean area for some time. The maneuvers did not extend into the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya claims as its territory.

Regarding Tuesday's shuttle disaster, the defense secretary said, "We simply have no idea as to the cause of it. There are a lot of theories now being advanced. The investigation will take a long time, and I wouldn't hazard any judgment."

His remarks came during a question-and-answer session after a prepared speech to the Economic Club of Detroit.

PROBE...Pg.6

NEW YORK TIMES 31 January 1986 P

Weinberger on AIDS Testin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has rejected the idea of requiring families of servicemen and Pentagon civilian employees to be tested for an antibody associated with the disease AIDS.

In what was described as "initial policy" on the issue, however, Mr. Weinberger did conclude that any dependent and any civilian employee stationed overseas who wished to take the test voluntarily may do so because "it is still essential that we do all we can to avoid any increase in this disease."

Under an earlier directive, Mr. Weinberger already had ordered mandatory blood tests for all active-duty personnel and recruits.

Mr. Weinberger's decision is contained in a two-page memorandum released today at the Pentagon. The memorandum, dated Jan. 22, was sent to the secretaries of each of the military services.

There are roughly 2.9 million dependents of active-duty person entitled to medical care f fense Department and wh covered by the new volun

The Defense Departme ploys more than a mill workers, but only about 97 are based overseas.

AIDS, or acquired im ciency syndrome, is a fatal attacks the body's immun has been confined primar sexuals, intravenous drug dividuals who received t transfusions, although th evidence the disease is spr general population.

The blood screen empl Pentagon can do no more t a person has been exposed sociated with the disease, the person actually will Nonetheless, the screen h braced by the Defense De the only tool now available course of the disease.

LOS ANGELES TIMES (FAX)
31 January 1986 Pg.1

Reagan May Ask 50% More for 'Star Wars'

By SARA FRITZ,
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—President Reagan's proposed $311-billion defense budget for fiscal 1987 will include a $4.3-billion request for development of the "Star Wars" space defense program, an increase

REAGAN...Pg.12

WASHINGTON POST 31 January 1986

Army Grounds Fleet Of New Attack Copter

By Michael Weisskopf
and George Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Army yesterday said it has grounded its fleet of AH64 Apache helicopters after discovering cracks in 14 main rotor blades. The move is the latest in a series of controversies plaguing the military's newest generation of attack helicopters.

The Army also has temporarily

aches from the ma McDonnell Douglas He until completion of an i into the cracks, a spok last night.

Touted as the world's attack helicopter, the Apache was designed to Army with close comb against enemy tanks. I with laser-guided Hellfi and has the capability to

FRIDAY MORNING, 31 JANUARY 1986

WASHINGTON POST 31 January 1986 Pg.23

U.S. Sees 'No Evidence' of Libyan Oil-Assets Shift

Administration Trying to Help Companies Dispose of Holdings as Sanctions Loom; Navy Ends Maneuvers

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

Administration spokesmen, speaking two days before the Saturday deadline for imposition of President Reagan's economic sanctions against Libya, said yesterday they have "no evidence or reason to believe" that U.S. oil companies have shifted their Libyan assets or operations to foreign subsidiaries or non-American producers.

However, other officials acknowledged that the administration is negotiating with the companies on finding ways to dispose of their Libyan holdings, whose total value has been estimated at $1 billion, in an orderly manner.

The objective, the officials said, is to spare the companies the undue financial loss that would result from abandoning their interests to Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's government, while adhering to Reagan's policy of causing the maximum possible damage to the Libyan economy.

In a related development, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said yesterday that the United States would complete its carrier flight operations off the Libyan coast last night as scheduled. He also said that warships of the Sixth Fleet will remain in the central Mediterranean region for some time.

The ending of the week-long maneuvers, which U.S. officials had described as "a show of resolve" against Qaddafi's support for international terrorism, shifted attention to progress on implementing the total economic embargo announced by Reagan Jan. 7 in retaliation for Libya's alleged complicity in the Dec. 27 attacks by Palestinian terrorists at the Rome and Vienna airports.

Reagan ordered U.S. firms to end all trade and economic exchanges with Libya and called on the estimated 1,500 Americans in Libya to leave. However, with the approach of the Saturday deadline, U.S. officials, citing what State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb called "the complicated, difficult task of getting it all together," said yesterday that they were unable to give details or statistics about how Reagan's orders are being carried out.

Most of the confusion centered on the status of the five U.S. companies that ac-

LIBYAN...Pg.6

WALL STREET JOURNAL
31 January 1986

Dread of Money

We thought we had heard just about every objection to the president's Strategic Defense Initiative, but yet another liberal protest group has come up with a new one. The "Council on Economic Priorities" complains that contracts for SDI research will funnel too much money into universities and upset the balance between military and civilian research. The objective of SDI, of course, is to shield the nation, including its universities and liberal think tanks, from nuclear attack. And a good many boons to mankind, including jet travel, nuclear power and a variety of life-saving medical and surgical techniques, owe much to military research. But SDI critics don't find such arguments interesting.

WASHINGTON POST 31 January 1986 Pg.13

Study Hits Pentagon Campus Spending

SDI Research Work Blamed for Crowding Out Nonmilitary Projects

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Staff Writer

Universities are as dependent on the Defense Department for research funding as they were at the height of the Vietnam war, largely because of federal spending on research for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), according to a study critical of the program.

Sixteen percent of federally funded campus research is performed for the Defense Department, and defense spending at colleges has increased 89 percent since 1980, according to the report, "Pentagon Invades Academia," prepared by the New York-based Coun[illegible]

spending at colleges, particularly in mathematics, computer science and certain engineering specialties, threatens to disrupt "the usual balance between civilian and military spending" while hurting other nonmilitary fields badly strapped for research funds, the report said.

Academia's deepening dependence on the Pentagon in general and SDI, also known as "Star Wars," specifically has sparked an intense 1960s-style campus debate on the role of weapons research at colleges, the future of academic freedom and the proper political role of scientists.

More than 2,400 scientists at 62 universities, including Nobel laureates and more than half of the physics faculties at several leading re[illegible]hools, have signed peti[illegible]ging not to take money [illegible]DI, President Reagan's space-based missile defense plan.

On the petitions, the scientists have called SDI technologically dubious and a threat to existing arms control agreements and free academic discussion. Boosters of SDI have tried recently to generate support for the program by working through campus Republican organizations and the conservative group, Young Americans for Freedom.

"We feel there's a real turnaround on college campuses," said Bruce Hallman, press director of High Frontier, a pro-SDI lobbying group.

The council report studied federal research contracts at 31 universities. Despite widespread opposition to SDI on some campuses, the report found, the Defense Department had no trouble finding takers for its research contracts.

STUDY...Pg.6

WASHINGTON TIMES 31 January 1986 Pg.7

Britain defenseless as Nimrod drags

By Peter Almond
THE WASHINGTON TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE

LONDON — It was meant to be Britain's guardian eagle, but it's looking more like a dead duck.

Two years after it was meant to enter service, Nimrod III, the Royal Air Force's British-made early-warning aircraft, is still at least three years from completion, $1.3 billion over budget and facing the ax.

In the meantime, Britain is defenseless against Soviet air attack, and a gaping hole remains in the air defenses of the NATO alliance.

The Nimrod — designed to surpass the American AWACS — shows no sign of having its advanced electronics problems solved. Its costs are creating cutbacks in Royal Air Force flying time. With a declining military budget, there is strong pressure to cancel the whole project.

The pressure is so great that Britain's new minister of defense, George Younger, this week called in the heads of the British company making Nimrod's radar, GEC Avionics, and reportedly demanded a July 31 deadline to know if and when the radar will work to the RAF's satisfaction.

In return for the extra time, GEC has raised no objection to the ministry of defense exploring alternatives, such as buying American.

But the British are in difficulties whatever decision they take.

If they cancel, they will have thrown away vast sums of money and badly damaged their advanced electronics radar capability. If they buy American, it could cost thousands of British jobs and put the United States in an even stronger industrial position — a basic reason why former Defense Minister Michael Heseltine resigned over direct U.S. involvement in the Westland helicopter company.

There is no guarantee Nimrod will work even if the project continues. In the meantime, the RAF still doesn't have the plane it needs.

The decision to develop Nimrod instead of the Boeing E3A (AWACS — Airborne Warning and Control System) was taken by a jobs-conscious Labor government in 1977.

It ordered 11 AEW 3 Nimrods, to be developed in surplus Comet 4C airframes. Originally expected to cost $400 million, they were to go into service in 1982, well before NATO's 18 AWACS ordered by the

NIMROD. . . Pg. 8

WASHINGTON POST 31 January 1986 Pg.D-11

Cutting Soviet Strings on Third World

JACK ANDERSON and DALE VAN ATTA

As certified critics of the Defense Department's penchant for extravagant projects and suspicion of new ideas, we are delighted to break the news of an ingenious, small program the military has been running without fanfare for more than a year: "Bear's Spares."

The idea, like most good ones, is simplicity itself: Offer Third World countries maintenance and American-made spare parts for their Soviet military hardware. The aim is to make it easier for these nations to cut the strings the Soviet Union always attaches to military aid, yet avoid the need to buy new weapons they can't afford.

The Pentagon has deliberately kept the modest program under wraps. But we've learned that the two sparring partners of the Reagan Cabinet, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, approved the plan in April 1984.

A small staff in the Defense Department's security assistance program was given the task of developing and implementing "Bear's Spares," and has supervised nearly $50 million in contracts.

The program has concentrated on Africa, where Soviet pawprints have been a disturbing feature of the political landscape for years. The idea originated with Noel Koch, deputy assistant defense secretary for African affairs, who pointed out the problem that poor African nations have when they decide to back out of the Soviet bearhug but then are stuck with quantities of deteriorating military equipment.

Reagan administration officials were quick to grasp the potential of the United States stepping in with maintenance expertise and spare parts. As Koch explained, the Soviets "deliberately seek to develop a dependency that requires a large presence in the country as well as an umbilical relationship with Moscow."

The Soviets do this by "providing only the most rudimentary training in maintaining equipment, some of which—by design—cannot even be maintained locally, but must be returned to the Soviet Union or elsewhere," he said. This system, plus the rapid accumulation of debts, soon results in a relationship like that between "field hands and the company store," Koch said.

Two countries that nearly became docile Soviet satellites through military aid were Egypt and Somalia. But both faced a hard choice when they booted the Soviets out: learn to live with crumbling, unreliable weapons or spend money they didn't have on new Western hardware.

The beauty of "Bear's Spares" is that the former Soviet clients now have a third option: for a relatively modest sum, learn from U.S. experts how to maintain their Soviet arms, and buy needed spare parts from American companies.

Small U.S. contractors are understandably enthusiastic about the program; more surprisingly, the big boys are, too. A Pentagon source explained: "They know the countries can't afford the big-ticket items, so it's a way for them to make a few bucks they wouldn't have made otherwise."

Another advantage of the program is that it probably saves American taxpayers a bundle by eliminating the need for U.S. military aid grants to buy new, expensive weapons.

FRIDAY MORNING, 31 JANUARY 1986

WASHINGTON TIMES 31 January 1986 Pg.2D

A two-track policy for Angola?

CORD MEYER

As Jonas Savimbi arrived in Washington this week to plead his powerful case for effective American assistance to his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the Reagan administration was counting on his eloquence and pragmatic realism to disarm many of his critics on the left of the U.S. political spectrum.

In his capacity as field commander of more than 40,000 UNITA guerrillas, he led his forces last fall in turning back at the gates of his capital at Jamba a Soviet-directed and Cuban-supported armored thrust launched by the unelected MPLA Marxist regime that claims to be the government of Angola.

To all those congressional critics who claim that no U.S. military aid of any kind should be given to UNITA because it would identify the United States with racist South Africa and destroy the American role of honest broker in the region, Mr. Savimbi need only point out that the Soviets have already resupplied the MPLA forces with all the helicopters, tanks, and armored cars they lost in their failed offensive last autumn.

With Soviet rearmament and direction, the MPLA leaders are preparing for a new offensive when the rains end in June.

In order to defend his main bases in southeastern Angola and to avoid becoming too dependent on the South Africans, Mr. Savimbi desperately needs American help to counterbalance the $1.5 billion worth of weapons and the 35,000 Cuban troops the Soviets have committed to the Angolan front.

Reagan officials are acutely aware that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to complete this huge resupply operation has geopolitical ramifications that reach far beyond Angola.

If the MPLA army succeeds this coming June in overrunning UNITA's symbolic capital at Jamba and in reducing Mr. Savimbi's forces to a minor guerrilla nuisance hiding in the bush, the Soviet leaders will have succeeded in changing the world correlation of forces. They will have opened up Zaire and Zambia to destabilization and set the stage for the radical polarization of the entire region.

In stark and simple terms, Mr. Savimbi can argue that the prompt delivery to his forces of the most advanced American anti-aircraft and anti-tank weaponry can enable him to maintain his bases, while reducing his dependence on South African assistance. The arrival of such help, even if provided covertly, would send a signal throughout the region that the Americans are prepared to stand by their friends, and other countries that have hesitated to assist UNITA would be encour-

ANGOLA...Pg.10

NIMROD...from Pg.7

Europeans in December 1978.

The last NATO AWACS have been delivered, and the RAF is still flying around in five 32-year-old Shackletons the Nimrods were meant to replace.

According to British military analysts, the AWACS E3A suited NATO requirements as it tracked hundreds of incoming Soviet aircraft over the Central European front, but over the sea its moving target indicator was "notably deficient" in tracking ships.

The RAF demanded more than the U.S. AWACS could provide in the late 1970s, according to John Taylor, editor of Jane's All the World's Aircraft. AWACS, said one source, "could take care of tracking Backfires [bombers] and Cruise missiles but let the whole Soviet navy slide by."

A Boeing official did not deny the problem but said it applied only to the first 24 "Core" E3As. Numbers 25 to 35 now have better maritime tracking capability, although still apparently less capable than Nimrod's radar — when it works.

But Nimrod's radar doesn't work for long.

It reportedly suffers from overheating and signaling difficulties created by heavy demands on a relatively small computer. And much of that problem is caused by the small size of the Nimrod airframe, based on a 1948 design.

Operating costs of the plane are high. "The weight of the avionics causes it to require more fuel, which cuts into its range and almost certainly means it needs an [air refueling]-tanker," said a British military source.

Nimrod's weight is greater than its original specifications, causing great strain on its landing gear, which is expensive to maintain because the Nimrod reportedly uses a obsolete brand of hydraulic fluid, required by the 38-year-old design of its Comet airframe, which must be specially produced for it and stored on the airbases.

GEC insists it can get its problems licked — but at a cost of some $560 million and another three years of development. That is on current specifications. By 1989, the RAF expects that new Soviet challenges will force them to raise the specs, and that could cost another $400 million.

A Boeing spokesman in Seattle said its 707 production line will stay active into the 1990s to build the E6 Navy submarine communications plane. Boeing therefore could accommodate an RAF order without much difficulty, although restarting its radar line would entail extra cost. The spokesman declined to speculate on cost but did not reject as out of line $1 billion for seven or eight AWACS.

The British are also believed to have begun looking at Lockheed maritime patrol planes to fit the GEC radar developed for Nimrod.

When the flamboyant Mr. Heseltine, nicknamed "Tarzan," resigned over the Westland helicopter company row, he may have driven a final nail into Nimrod's coffin.

Mr. Heseltine stormed out of a Cabinet meeting and Mrs. Thatcher's government Jan. 9 over the issue of whether Westland helicopters should be bailed out by a European consortium, as he wanted, or by a U.S.-led Sikorsky-Fiat deal, as Mrs. Thatcher desired.

While in office, he reportedly refused to consider American alternatives to Nimrod.

But yesterday, talking to a group of American reporters, Mr. Heseltine refused to elaborate on his decision except to say "it has caused me and others a lot of anguish."

As far as the Royal Air Force is concerned, however, the bottom line is not dependence on the United States but its ability to defend Britain.

Without AWACS, and without Nimrod III, the radar defense of the nation is dependent upon five 32-year-old prop-driven Avro Shackletons with radars that were state of the art in the 1940s. Effectively, Britain is now more defenseless against air attack than in the days of Neville Chamberlain.

DEFENSE NEWS 27 January 1986 (31) Pg. 26

Increased Production Triples Army's Stock of Apache Copters

By JIM TICE
Special to Defense News

WASHINGTON — The Army more than tripled its inventory of AH-64 Apache attack helicopters during the past year as production output at McDonnell Douglas assembly lines in Mesa, Ariz., increased from two to nine aircraft per month.

With production rates getting close to the 1988 goal of 12 aircraft per month, the Army has been able to take delivery on about 10 percent of its projected fleet of 675 aircraft. Total deliveries stand at 67, of which 16 were delivered in 1984 and 51 in 1985.

Delivery of the 59th Apache in December completed a second production contract awarded to McDonnell Douglas Helicopters in 1983. The California-based firm, formerly known as Hughes Helicopters, received its first AH-64 production contract for 11 helicopters in 1982, followed by 48 aircraft in 1983, 112 in 1984 and 138 in 1985. The defense spending bill recently signed into law by President Reagan will provide about $1.2 billion for the production of 144 Apaches during fiscal 1986, including 18 aircraft for the National Guard. Budget plans call for the entire fleet to be fielded by 1990.

Most of the aircraft delivered to the Army under the initial production contracts have gone to the Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Ala., where they are used for pilot training, and to the Aviation Logistics School, Fort Eustis, Va., where they are used for maintenance training. Other aircraft have been delivered to Fort Hood, Texas, where they will be used this spring to form the Army's first AH-64 battalion.

Hood has been designated as the single-station fielding and unit training site for all Apache battalions. Under this fielding concept, new aircraft will be delivered to Fort Hood for the collective (unit) training of pilots and maintenance personnel before final deployment to attack helicopter units in the United States and Europe. The crew members will temporarily be assigned to the central Texas post after completing training at Fort Rucker and Fort Eustis.

With production rates for the Apache steadily increasing, the Army has moved to a competitive, dual-source acquisition strategy for the Hellfire anti-tank missile. For at least the next several years, Hellfire will serve as the aircraft's principal weapon system. In a novel procurement arrangement devised by the Army Missile Command, production of the laser-guided Hellfire has been divided between the competing firms of Rockwell International

COPTERS...Pg. 10

FORBES 27 January 1986 Pg.32 (31)

Guess who is helping resupply Iran's battered army and its bloodthirsty terrorists? The U.S.—even if unwillingly.

Shopping the Great Satan

By Allan Dodds Frank

"IT'S LIKE DRUGS," says John L. Martin, chief of the Justice Department's Internal Security section. "You know you're not getting it all." Martin is talking about the smuggling of U.S. weapons, parts and secrets to Iran's pro-terrorist theocratic government. It's a huge operation, estimated by some federal authorities at more than $1 billion a year.

In 1985 the Justice Department prosecuted 15 cases involving Iranian arms smugglers, up from only 5 in 1984 and 3 in 1982, the year after the Iran-Iraq war began heating up. Several times that many additional cases are now under investigation.

Since 1979 the U.S. has banned all military exports to Iran, whose army, American-equipped in the days of the Shah, now badly needs replacements to carry on the war with Iraq. With Pentagon experts predicting a big Iranian offensive within the next two months, the Ayatollah's drive to obtain radar, tanks, helicopters, missiles, machine guns and jet fighter parts has taken on an added urgency.

Operating with impunity from the London office of the Iranian national oil company, Iranian military officials send agents lengthy computerized lists of American weapons or spare parts, complete with U.S. military serial and procurement numbers. They are calling for big orders. A recent shopping list included 15 Cobra attack helicopters (at $6 million apiece), 100 M-60 tanks, 6,000 antitank missiles and tens of thousands of M-16 rifles and .50 caliber machine guns.

Exporting arms to Iran is not against British law, so extradition treaties do not permit U.S. prosecution of the smugglers, who cover their tracks by exporting first to a third country. Iranian officers also conduct deals for illegal U.S. weapons from offices in Singapore, Brazil, West Germany, Switzerland and Portugal.

Like the Russians, the Iranians now are concentrating on trying to bribe American servicemen to get the goods. To get them out, they use dozens of middlemen who label armaments "sewing machines," "farm machinery" or "desalinization equipment." One Customs agent likens Iran's tactics to its human wave assaults on the battlefield. Some smugglers get caught, but so what? The Iranians readily accept the risk.

Says a U.S. undercover agent: "The Iranians are waving billions of dollars, and people are going to jump at it."

One ready source of help is the expatriate Iranian community in the U.S., which FBI Executive Assistant Director Oliver (Buck) Revell estimates at between 600,000 and 800,000. That is several times the Immigration & Naturalization Service's official figure of 150,000. In one San Diego case, an Iranian delicatessen operator was caught trying to bribe U.S. military officers to obtain radar parts for which he

SHOPPING...Pg. 10

SHOPPING...from Pg.9

had already struck a deal with the Iranians in London at triple the purchase price.

> "Their creativity never ceases to amaze me," says a federal prosecutor. In one case, an Iranian smuggler used El Al Airlines to ship military radar parts from Los Angeles to Tel Aviv, then told officials of the Israeli airline they had made a mistake and must reroute the package—supposedly containing surgical or dental equipment—to Frankfurt, West Germany. El Al obliged, and a freight forwarder sent the goods through Germany to Iran.

U.S. Commissioner of Customs William von Raab believes "there is a close cooperation in arms smuggling between Iran and the Libyans, who use a lot of this stuff, like hand-held missiles, to equip their terrorists."

Arms have also been routed to Iran via Finland, North Korea and, more ominously, the Soviet Union. The Russians are increasingly involved in Iran as the Ayatollah's fanatics, distrustful of the regular army, turn more and more to Soviet advisers. In return, the Iranians have allowed the Soviets to inspect former CIA monitoring stations and Grumman F-14 fighters. Some Washington sources contend the Iranians also are trying to procure U.S. nuclear technology from China.

Are the Iranians turning over smuggled U.S. arms to the Russians? Von Raab does not flatly say so. But he points out that Iran is now going after "the kind of equipment we have been trying to protect from other, more sophisticated countries. Now, all of a sudden, the Iranians aren't in there for brake pads for their airplanes, they're in there for traveling wave tubes for their radar. That to me is a step up."

The crime is hard to detect. "A Customs inspector cracking open a lid and looking at an engine part unfortunately wouldn't know whether it went on a bus or a tank," says a Customs agent. And even when smugglers are convicted, jail terms often are two years or less. "A guy selling phony Gucci handbags will probably wind up getting a stiffer sentence," says the agent.

With Uncle Sam the legitimate arms supplier to half the world, it's virtually impossible to trace many weapons shipments. The State Department Office of Munitions Control approved 33,000 separate arms deals last year alone. And Iranian agents have bribed foreign officials, such as a Nigerian army officer in a recent case, to certify that weapons actually destined for Iran were going legally to other countries.

In Washington, where Third World military attachés have been known to moonlight as gas station attendants to supplement their inadequate incomes, it is not hard to find attachés to bribe.

Cynically, Iran's theocrats are taking advantage of our open society in their continuing effort to destroy it. ■

ANGOLA...from Pg. 8

aged to do so.

The Reagan administration is also hoping that Mr. Savimbi will use the well-timed opportunity of his presence here to talk sense to his more vociferous supporters on the far right of the American political scene. Among some conservatives in Congress, there is the illusion that massive, open military aid to UNITA is what Mr. Savimbi wants in order to win a clear-cut military victory over the MPLA.

In fact, Jonas Savimbi has always recognized, as the leader of the Ovimbundu tribe that makes up a third of the Angolan population, that an eventual end to the Angolan civil war can only be achieved by a negotiated national reconciliation that includes all tribal elements and involves a power-sharing arrangement between UNITA and the moderate forces in the MPLA. Only then will it be possible to have peace and free elections.

As he has recently written, Mr. Savimbi foresees that an eventual victory will not be won by a decisive military defeat in the field of the Soviet-supported troops, but by raising the cost of occupation by steady guerrilla envelopment to the point where the occupiers are forced to leave. A deal between UNITA and MPLA moderates would be the signal for Cuban troops to depart and would make it easier for South African forces to withdraw from Namibia.

Since Mr. Savimbi himself sees the necessity for a negotiated end to the struggle. Reagan officials are confident that he will clearly support the need for a two-track American approach to the Angolan problem.

In the past five years, the MPLA regime in Luanda has fought an escalating war with Cuban and Russian help, while at the same time continuing to negotiate with American officials and with South African diplomats for the possible departure of Cuban troops from Angola and South African forces from Namibia.

Now, with the Clark amendment repealed, the Reagan administration is in a position to adopt a similar two-track strategy of negotiating with

ANGOLA...Pg. 12

COPTERS...from Pg. 9

and Martin Marietta.

The dual-source acquisition strategy assigned 71 percent of the Army's 1985 Hellfire business to Martin Marietta, low bidder in the contract competition, and the remainder to Rockwell. Contractors will compete annually for the contract. The low bidder will receive a large portion of the contract, and the other a much smaller share.

Estimated cost of the program could hit $2.7 billion.

The Army has been reluctant to place an early production weapon under a competitive contract arrangement because initial quantities are not enough to attract bids and because program managers may feel that a sole-source arrangement is necessary while production techniques and specifications are tested and proven over several years. However, MICOM felt that Hellfire was a good candidate for this strategy because of its relatively trouble-free development history, and because of the weapon's high production potential (the Army plans to buy an initial stock of nearly 25,000 missiles).

The Army also is working on a long-range self-deployment capability for the Apache. Last year the service demonstrated the feasibility of one configuration when a specially equipped aircraft made a non-stop flight of more than 840 nautical miles from Lubbock, Texas, to Fort Rucker, Ala.

The twin-engine Apache, which normally has a range of about 380 miles, was equipped with four external fuel tanks, each carrying 230 gallons. The tanks were mounted on the wing store stations that during combat would serve as weapon mounts for free rockets or guided missiles.

The flight test this summer, which was the first time the Army had used the extended-range fuel system with the Apache, demonstrated a capability that would allow the aircraft to fly to Europe via the North Atlantic with fueling stops in Canada, Greenland, Iceland and England. Similar systems with even greater range have been developed for the Black Hawk and Chinook helicopters.

Jim Tice is an associate editor of Army Times.

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1986

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS. USE OF THESE ARTICLES DOES NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT. FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON TIMES 31 January 1986 Pg.5

Shuttle probe seen delaying military

By Walter Andrews
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The investigation into the cause of the shuttle disaster will take a long time and delay U.S. military space programs, including space-based missile defense research, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said yesterday.

Mr. Weinberger also said two Navy aircraft carrier groups, which yesterday completed a week of maneuvers off the coast of Libya, will remain in the central Mediterranean area for some time. The maneuvers did not extend into the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya claims as its territory.

Regarding Tuesday's shuttle disaster, the defense secretary said, "We simply have no idea as to the cause of it. There are a lot of theories now being advanced. The investigation will take a long time, and I wouldn't hazard any judgment."

His remarks came during a question-and-answer session after a prepared speech to the Economic Club of Detroit.

PROBE...Pg.6

NEW YORK TIMES 31 January 1986 Pg.B6

Weinberger on AIDS Testing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has rejected the idea of requiring families of servicemen and Pentagon civilian employees to be tested for an antibody associated with the disease AIDS.

In what was described as "initial policy" on the issue, however, Mr. Weinberger did conclude that any dependent and any civilian employee stationed overseas who wished to take the test voluntarily may do so because "it is still essential that we do all we can to avoid any increase in this disease."

Under an earlier directive, Mr. Weinberger already had ordered mandatory blood tests for all active-duty personnel and recruits.

Mr. Weinberger's decision is contained in a two-page memorandum released today at the Pentagon. The memorandum, dated Jan. 22, was sent to the secretaries of each of the military services.

There are roughly 2.9 million dependents of active-duty personnel who are entitled to medical care from the Defense Department and who would be covered by the new voluntary policy.

The Defense Department also employs more than a million civilian workers, but only about 97,000 of them are based overseas.

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is a fatal disease that attacks the body's immune system. It has been confined primarily to homosexuals, intravenous drug users and individuals who received tainted blood transfusions, although there is some evidence the disease is spreading to the general population.

The blood screen employed by the Pentagon can do no more than indicate a person has been exposed to a virus associated with the disease, not whether the person actually will contract it. Nonetheless, the screen has been embraced by the Defense Department as the only tool now available to chart the course of the disease.

LOS ANGELES TIMES (FAX)
31 January 1986 Pg.1

Reagan May Ask 50% More for 'Star Wars'

By SARA FRITZ,
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—President Reagan's proposed $311-billion defense budget for fiscal 1987 will include a $4.3-billion request for development of the "Star Wars" space defense program, an increase

REAGAN...Pg.13

WASHINGTON POST 31 January 1986 Pg.4

Army Grounds Fleet Of New Attack Copters

By Michael Weisskopf
and George Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Army yesterday said it has grounded its fleet of AH64 Apache helicopters after discovering cracks in 14 main rotor blades. The move is the latest in a series of controversies plaguing the military's newest generation of attack helicopters.

The Army also has temporarily stopped accepting any more Apaches from the manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas Helicoper Co., until completion of an investigation into the cracks, a spokesman said last night.

Touted as the world's most lethal attack helicopter, the $13 million Apache was designed to provide the Army with close combat support against enemy tanks. It is armed with laser-guided Hellfire missiles, and has the capability to operate at

ARMY...Pg.11

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

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ARMY . . . from Pg. 1

night and in foul weather.

The 68 Apaches grounded at Fort Rucker, Ala., and Fort Eustis, Va., are the initial deliveries of a fleet of 675 helicopters that the Army plans to buy for $9.1 billion.

Maj. Phil Soucy, an Army spokesman, said a hairline crack was found earlier this month in the main rotor blade of an Apache during testing. An investigation of the full fleet turned up similar cracks in 13 other blades, he said.

Each Apache has four blades, 22 feet long and made of metals and composite material. They are designed to last at least 4,500 flight hours and survive hits from enemy gunfire and contact with tree limbs. Soucy said the blade first found to be cracked had 330 hours of flight time.

Soucy stressed that there have been no accidents caused by the cracked blades, but the Army decided to ground the entire fleet as a "precautionary measure."

"A comprehensive investigation has begun to determine if there is any possible design flaw in this blade, or if there are other factors which contributed to the crack," according to an Army statement.

The Army has portrayed the Apache as "the most advanced attack helicopter in the free world" and initially hoped to buy 1,206 of them, 612 for the active forces, 396 for reserve units and and 198 for training. The defense secretary's office has refused to approve that large a buy, however.

For several years after the Apache program was started in 1971, it appered Congress would cancel program because of growing costs, which have climbed to $13.3 million apiece today. Other critics said the gunship duplicated the A10 tank-killing airplane.

But the Army needs the Apache to offset the Warsaw Pact advantage in tanks and other armored vehicles, Brig. Gen. August M. Cianciolo of the Army's weapons branch told the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense last year.

The Apache was built from the beginning as an attack helicopter—in contrast to the UH1 gunships used in Vietnam which were little more than troop carriers with machine guns poking out the side doors. The Cobra gunship sent to Vietnam late in the war was modified for attack missions, but lacked the firepower and sophisticated gear of the Apache.

The navigation and night vision devices giving the Apache the ability to fight in darkness and bad weather were cited by critics who said the helicopter was overloaded with such gear, driving up the price.

The Army would like to replace its Cobra helicopters with Apaches, but will continue with the mix of the two until technical and cost issues are resolved.

WASHINGTON TIMES
31 January 1986 Pg.2

Wallop scores Reagan, says defense falls short

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A conservative U.S. senator charged the Reagan administration yesterday with failing to redress the nuclear weapons imbalance with the Soviet Union, allowing the president's Strategic Defense Initiative to bog down and ignoring Soviet arms-control violations.

Sen. Malcolm Wallop, Wyoming Republican, sharply attacked the administration's defense program, saying current plans would not solve the problems created by past budget cuts and the Soviet arms buildup.

"The worst news of all [is] that our administration's upbeat, boosterish talk makes it more difficult for the American people to see the danger we're in. And Congress, delighting in that, increasingly shirks its duty," Sen. Wallop said in a speech to the Conservative Political Action Conference.

He said the administration's buildup since 1981 of intercontinental ballistic missiles, bombers, ships and cruise missiles has not kept pace with Soviet weapons advances.

"I fear that our costly buildup amounts to more expensive American things and better paid American servicemen for the Soviets to kill," Mr. Wallop said.

By the time the United States deploys its arsenal of the new MX nuclear missile, Mr. Wallop said, the 500 warheads will be matched against a highly accurate Soviet land-based force of 6,000 warheads.

The Soviets would then be capable of striking most of the important U.S. forces. The United States would be unable to threaten a first strike or retaliate against a Soviet attack, he said.

Efforts to promote defense budgets that would result in American forces equal to the Soviets' have been met with "full-throated affirmations that the people in charge of such things in the Pentagon and the White House are 'true blue' conservatives and that present programs 'address these important matters' — in English, that means they mean well."

Mr. Wallop said the United States now faces "severely dangerous strategic problems" that can only be solved with a space-based missile defense program.

He said conservatives' delight with President's Reagan's 1981 "star wars" speech "quickly turned to dismay when we saw that the Pentagon and the White House took the president's call as license to put off doing anything about strategic defense until the 1990s."

By placing unrealistic requirements on the Strategic Defense Initiative, such as tracking debris, or providing laser power equal to 15 times the surface of the sun, the Pentagon's research section succeeded in slowing the program down, he said.

"We in the Senate know filibusters when we see them," Mr. Wallop said of Pentagon foot-dragging.

Mr. Wallop also criticized the administration for its decision to continue adhering to the unratified SALT II arms-control treaty.

"It squanders time by pretending to buy it; it endangers us while pretending to protect us," Mr. Wallop said. The administration has fallen into the trap of failing to match words with deeds, he said.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
31 January 1986
Pg.25

U.S. to Postpone Sale of Weapons To Jordanians

By Frederick Kempe
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration has backed down in the face of heavy congressional opposition from its efforts to push through a $1.1 billion arms sale to Jordan.

President Reagan has decided instead to delay the sale, hoping for better luck once he can show progress in the Middle East peace process.

Reagan administration officials, however, privately expressed fear that a postponement would set back the peace process and harm Washington's relations with other Middle East countries. "The perception of the U.S. as a dependable partner has an effect," an administration official said. "It's that perception that may be affected."

The administration earlier had agreed to delay the sale until March 1 unless there was a major breakthrough in the peace process. Under the agreement, it would have been free to proceed with the sale after March 1. However, Congress also certainly would have blocked the transaction by passing a resolution of disapproval.

The White House late yesterday was trying to reach a face-saving agreement with Congress in which the administration wouldn't proceed with the sale if Congress wouldn't put forward resolutions to block

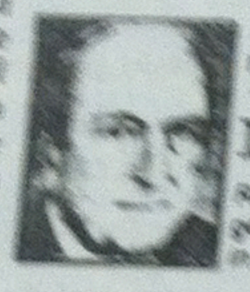
SALE . . . Pg. 12

COLORADO SPRINGS SUN
19 Jan 1986 (3d) Pg.21

Fort Irwin keeps Army humming

FORT IRWIN, CALIF. — The Las Vegas strip shows and the Palm Springs golfers are a three-hour drive from this place. For all the similarity in daily activity, they could just as well be on the other side of the world.

The California terrain hereabouts is reminiscent of Libya's in appearance, all things considered, to a Libya where foreign uniforms mark the presence of North Koreans, East Germans, Soviets and various other types on hand to ride herd on Colonel Khadafy's store of military hardware, there are foreign looking characters lurking around Fort Irwin. These are members of the regiment, a U.S. Army force trained to perform as Warsaw Pact soldiers.



T. R. Milton

Retired Air Force general who resides in Colorado Springs

Battalions from various Army divisions based in the continental United States come to Irwin every eighteen months to test themselves against the regiment. The maneuvers are carried out on more than 180,000 acres of high desert, a rocky, mountainous and forbidding area where the temperature swings forty or more degrees from daylight to dark. Nights on the desert are cold.

The soldiers who come to these combat tests spend all their time in the wilderness, eating on the run and sleeping where and when they can. Contributing to the realistic atmosphere is the extensive use of live ammunition against targets simulating a moving enemy. In actual engagements against the regiment, laser guns take the place of live rounds, but there is nothing arbitrary about the results. Blinking lights indicate disabling hits on vehicles, beepers on individual soldiers.

An elaborate computer hookup oversees the fray, noting with color graphics all the moves and countermoves on the battlefield. The after action critique, then, is a subdued and businesslike affair. No war stories, simply the facts. The

SALE...
From Pg.11

it. The white house reportedly said it would give Congress 30 days' notification before it again tried to go ahead with the sale.

"Whatever window dressing the administration puts on it, the fact is they are withdrawing the sale," said Sen. Alan Cranston (D., Calif.), one of the chief opponents of the sale. He said, however, "while this may be a victory, it is a victory without winners."

The administration's difficulty in getting the sale approved by Congress underlines basic differences in approach to the peace process. Congress wants to withhold arms sales until real progress can be shown, ideally direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel. The administration and Middle East officials either say arms sales decisions should be considered separately from peace talks or they contend Jordan would be more willing to negotiate if given U.S. arms.

"When Jordan is able to defend itself it is more useful to the peace process than when we are weak," according to Jordan's ambassador to Washington, Mohamed Kamal. "It is only when you are strong and confident that you are able to talk and accept risks."

ARTICLE...
From Pg.10

one hand while arming UNITA with the other to increase the pressure on Luanda.

In order to keep the legislation prevent going and to ensure the discreet cooperation of neighboring black states in getting arms shipments to UNITA, it would clearly be preferable for the Americans to deny and to be provided covertly and without publicity.

While Mr. Reynolds can be counted on to understand the need for such discretion, it's not at all clear that the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, as presently constituted, with their required split briefings and chairmen have already called for U.S. aid to be given overtly if it is to be given at all.

Carol Meyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

Yet for its part, the Reagan administration is reassuring the Jordanian government that it hasn't yet given up on the sale.

day is past when the loudest voice could win the argument.

While the emphasis is naturally on ground warfare training, the Air Force is closely tied in to the proceedings. Young fighter pilots are assigned to each battalion to serve as forward air controllers, exchanging for a while black and clean sheets for a jeep and the hard life of a ground pounder. Whatever may have been the differences in the past, and contrary to the pronouncements of certain monotonous Washington military reformers, the Army and Air Force have clearly drawn together in recent years.

A couple of days spent in this dusty, rough world is an encouraging experience. The soldiers appear alert and disciplined and their officers serious professionals intent on

FORT IRWIN...Pg.14

WASHINGTON POST 31 January 1986 Pg.B2

Suitland Sailor Convicted Of Premeditated Murder

A black U.S. Navy seaman from Suitland was found guilty yesterday of premeditated murder in the fatal stabbing of a white lieutenant at sea, a verdict that could result in the Navy's first use of the death penalty since 1849.

An eight-member military panel deliberated for nearly four hours in Newport, R.I., before finding Petty Officer Mitchell T. Garraway Jr. guilty in the June 16, 1985, slaying of Lt. James K. Sterner aboard the frigate USS Miller.

In closing arguments, Navy prosecutor Lt. Daniel E. O'Toole said evidence "shrieks out" that Garraway planned the stabbing death and then tried to hide his plans.

But the civilian defense lawyer, Trevor L. Brooks, said the slaying was committed in a spontaneous fit of rage directed more toward authority figures than the specific victim.

Garraway, 21, pleaded guilty to unpremeditated murder in the slaying of Lt. James K. Sterner, a former Prince William County teacher, aboard the frigate as it was cruising off the Bermuda coast. But the Navy sought a conviction on a premeditated murder charge, which is punishable by either a life sentence or death.

Navy courts-martial have sentenced others to die since the 1849 case, but those sentences were ultimately reduced, military authorities said. It was unclear last night when Garraway's sentence would be imposed.

THE FRIDAY REVIEW OF DEFENSE LITERATURE

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) AS EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY DOD PERSONNEL CURRENT LITERATURE OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES. OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS PUBLICATION DO NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL VIEWS.

31 January 1986

86-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Ra'anan, Uri and Charles M. Perry (Eds.), Strategic Minerals and International Security, Wash., DC: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1986.....2

Sloss, Leon and M. Scott Davis (Eds.), A Game for High Stakes: Lessons Learned in Negotiating with the Soviet Union, Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1986.....3

Ra'anan, Uri, Francis Fukuyama, Mark Falcoff, Sam C. Sarkesian, and Richard H. Shultz, Jr., Third World Marxist-Leninist Regimes: Strengths, Vulnerabilities and US Policy, Wash., DC: Pergamon-Brassey's, September 1985.....4

PROFESSIONAL READING

Donnelly, C.N., "Heirs of Clausewitz: Change and Continuity in the Soviet War Machine," Occasional Paper No. 16, London: Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies, 1985.....6

Editor: Frances Wright Norton / Assistant Editor: Ann Wood
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA), 695-2884

Ra'anan, Uri and Charles M. Perry (Eds.), Strategic Minerals and International Security, Wash., DC: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1985, 90 pp. (86-3)

(Note: Ra'anan is Professor of International Politics and Director, International Security Studies Program, at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Perry is a senior staff member at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis.)

The growing political instability in South Africa has led to an increasing awareness of US vulnerability and dependence on other nations for strategic minerals vital to US national security. In September 1984, the International Security Studies Program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., conducted a symposium to evaluate current US policy for stockpiling strategic minerals. Symposium members—representatives from government, private industry and the academic community—also evaluated the economic implications of importing vital materials instead of producing these items domestically. In addition, the group examined the policies of the Soviet Union in using vital materials as leverage in their foreign policy goals, as well as Soviet efforts to foster disruptive political situations in nations from which the US and its allies obtain vital materials.

R. Daniel McMichael, a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Strategic Materials and Minerals Program, explains that during the 1950's, the mineral-rich areas of the Middle East and Southern Africa were still within the sphere of influence of the US and its allies; however, by the mid-1960s, the world's changing balance of power led the US to initiate a series of studies to evaluate its dependence on foreign materials. Discussing a "what-if" scenario in which exporting nations reduce chromite exports to the US and other Western nations, he concludes that this reduction, when combined with Soviet and Albanian refusals to sell to the West, would result in a 65 percent reduction in chromite to the non-communist industrialized nations, ultimately resulting in a loss of more than a million US jobs.

Although the US may possess adequate stockpiles of vital materials, these materials still may be processed for use, explains Richard E. Donnelly, Industrial Resources Director, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. He cites the Defense Department's "endangered species" list of vital materials, including UDMH (unsymmetrical dimetholhydrazine), made by only one producer in the United States. This sole producer was forced to close because of the impact of Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Environmental Protection Agency regulations and, in order for the Defense Department to obtain needed amounts of this material, the UDMH was drained from some operational missiles for other defense-related uses. Donnelly also adds that America's European and Japanese allies, who formerly placed little emphasis on stockpiling, appear to be giving more consideration to this issue.

Citing fluctuating stockpile objectives, Robert L. Terrell, representing the Senate Committe on Energy and Natural Resources, points out that these changing objectives (from a five-year war scenario, to a three-year war, then a one-year war and back to the three-year war) have resulted in the taxpayers bearing the expense of disposal and then repurchase of these vital materials. He also cites the need to insure that these materials are stored in close proximity to processing industries and adds that, because many of these industries have relocated, the timely transfer of the materials to the processing industry in case of a national emergency is questionable.

Explaining that under Stalin the Soviet Union's foreign policy mainly was concerned with areas adjacent to its borders, John R. Thomas, State Department Senior Soviet Affairs Specialist, credits Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev with expanding the Soviet presence and influence to parts of the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America—Third World areas which contain major amounts of the world's raw materials. Thomas points out that the Soviets expect the West and Japan to experience future mineral shortages caused either by depletion of these minerals or by political instability in the Third World countries that produce them; he adds, that

Soviets no doubt will exploit this problem employing their own immense material tential or by taking advantage of or ilitating instability in other mineral oducing countries.

Thomas further explains that Japan, a ajor source of valuable technology, also ays a vital role in the Soviets' strategy. ecause of Japan's dependence on imported w materials, the Soviet Union envisions self as a providing a "stable source" of Japan's much needed raw materials. Economic gains, combined with shortages of raw materials from countries experiencing Soviet-sponsored political instability, eventually may force Japanese cooperation with the Soviets. Thomas stresses that if the US chooses to ignore the key role of raw materials in Soviet strategy, it does so at its own peril.

Summarized by Denise Brown

Sloss, Leon and M. Scott Davis (Eds.), A Game for High Stakes: Lessons Learned in Negotiating with the Soviet Union, Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1986, 184 pp., $24.95. (86-3)

(Note: Sloss, a private consultant on defense policy and arms control issues, served as head of the delegation to the Seabed Treaty Arms Control Review Conference in Geneva. Davis, a senior associate at the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies, served as assistant to the Future of Arms Control Panel at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Their book reports the findings of 14 individuals (including Max Kampelman, Edward Rowny, and Paul Warnke) who attended a 1984 seminar held by the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies.)

Today's Geneva arms control negotiations differ from past US-Soviet negotiations in that: The US has lost its margin of military superiority over the USSR; there is a new generation of leaders in both nations; public attitudes in the US and Europe toward nuclear arms are changing; and new technologies are having an impact on arms control. Given these factors, the authors agree that it is vitally important for US negotiators to learn to deal more effectively with their Soviet counterparts and that the public be made aware of the unique problems confronting West-East representatives across the bargaining table.

According to Sloss, Soviet negotiators suffer from a "nouveau riche complex"—that is, they are persons who are extremely sensitive about their newly-won superpower status. This sensitivity makes arms agreements difficult to achieve since the entire basis of the Soviet Union's superpower status is its military might. Soviet negotiators also are described by the author as having a penchant for using personal relationships, i.e., dinner parties, private meetings, and the like, to informally "size up" US arms negotiators. In addition, unlike US advisors who may change with new administrations, they are veteran negotiating professionals and, therefore, are better able to bring continuity to the bargaining table than are many of their US counterparts. However, they have little leeway for independent decisionmaking due to the political structure of the USSR, and they are reluctant to agree to any alteration in their positions (unless the US makes similar major concessions). They are prone to place the burden of compromise on the other side, they do not readily comply with the "spirit" of agreements, and they expect the US to make the first concrete proposals.

The Soviet negotiating style, Sloss says, "is heavily influenced by the peasant-merchant relationship, in which each side can seek maximum advantage with relatively little penalty for either if no deal is concluded." Therefore, they do not place a high priority on concluding agreements, nor are they averse to obfuscating the issues by using the negotiating table to further any national interest, regardless of whether or

(NEWSPAPER

not it relates to the subject of the negotiations.

Based on their analyses and personal experiences during prior arms talks, the authors make several recommendations on how the US should negotiate with the Soviets. Primarily, they advise the US to beware of letting its aims become fragmented. Instead, they advise the US to consolidate and clearly detail its objectives before entering into formal negotiations--although, they say the US would be foolish to expect to achieve all its objectives in one fell-swoop. Setting dealines for talks can be dangerous, they add, because time constraints can lead to hasty and possibly rash decisions while, on the other hand, prolonged delays by the Soviets can serve to postpone the completion of needed US defense programs.

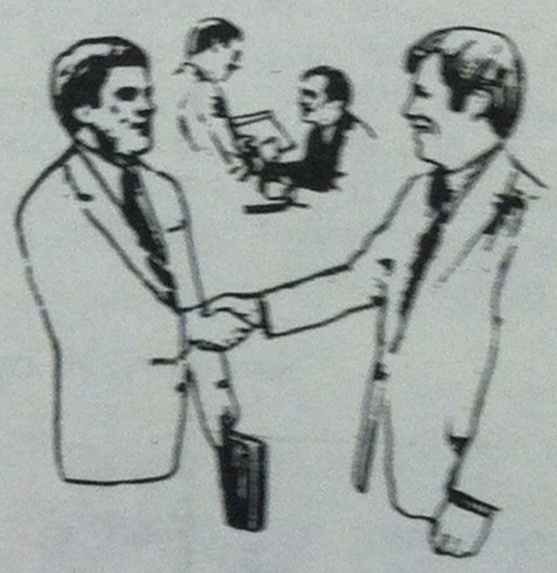
Rowny, concurs with these points, adding to them as part of his "10 Commandments" for negotiating that the US should acknowledge that, to the Soviets, equal security means Soviet superiority; that the US should not trust the Soviets to be open and frank when they agree to make concessions; and that the US should not be fooled by communist rhetoric or the personal ambiance of particular Soviet personalities.

Warnke, in commenting that "we have to expect a degree of Soviet rigidity" at the table, advises that rigidity can be countermanded only if the US firmly puts the onus of attitude change on the Soviet side.

The authors also agree that, in addition to the president and the secretary of state providing active leadership during negotiating periods, senior negotiators should be involved in policy formation, and persons who are sensitive to other interests that affect the basic relationship between the two parties should be consulted. (Here, Walter slocombe points out that input from such persons could avoid the great frustrations and numerous failures to achieve agreements that plagued WWII negotiations when Soviet self-interests were not recognized by the allies.)

Evaluating all these factors, the authors do not feel that future negotiations will achieve major reductions in arms, forces, or defense spending on the part of either the US or the USSR. At best, they conclude, it can be expected that negotiations may achieve limited agreements that encompass a rough balance of concessions, and may facilitate better communication between the superpowers that could, in the long-run, reduce the temptation to overreact to each others actions.

Summarized by Ann Wood



Ra'anan, Uri, Francis Fukuyama, Mark Falcoff, Sam C. Sarkesian, and Richard H. Shultz, Jr., Third World Marxist-Leninist Regimes: Strengths, Vulnerabilities and US Policy, Wash., DC; Pergamon-Brassey's, September 1985, 130 pp. (86-3)

(Note: This special report was prepared for the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. Ra'anan is Professor of International Politics and Chairman of the International Security Studies Program at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University; Fukuyama is a senior member in the Political Science Department of the Rand Corporation; Falcoff is a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research; Sarkesian is Professor of Political Science at Loyola University in Chicago; and Shultz is associate professor of Internatinal Politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.)

Political instability in the Third World has presented the USSR with new opportunities to project its power as well as weaken US ties with Third World countries. In his opening essay, Ra'anan states that what is important to the USSR is not so much a specific Third World nation's strategic position, nor its important resources, but rather the cumulative impact that the Soviet Union is making on Third World leaders by convincing them that a global "correlation of forces" is going in one direction and that those who wish to survive had "better notice this momentum and join the bandwagon before it's too late." To project this image of power, Ra'anan notes that the USSR has not been averse to swapping partners when new alliances appear more advantageous, overtly or covertly supplying military aid, or planting disinformation in an effort to legitimize "national liberation" movements, the latter of which is done, adds Ra'anan, because the Soviets feel compelled to cloak their intentions in ideological respectability.

Fukuyama says that, regardless of how stringently or not these new Marxist-Leninist regimes adhere to communist doctrine, they have several features in common: They are controlled by parties (often comprising the military) that were largely organized before they came into power; they are committed to establishing Marxist-Leninist institutions; and they consistently suppress political pluralism. In addition, they are socially aligned to the USSR, they often lend support to other "national liberation" movements, they cooperate militarily with the USSR, and they lack popular legitimacy, as evidence by the fact that they all have been plagued by guerrilla insurgencies.

Fukuyama further contends that the Soviet Union exerts more influence over these states than over most of its nationalist clients, because Third World leaders are relatively dependent upon the USSR for their political positions and, therefore, easily can be manipulated. However, he also notes that such regimes, as a group, present a "burden of empire" to an already over-taxed Soviet economy, and they threaten to involve the USSR in future military conflicts. Therefore, their importance lies in the fact that they provide starting points from which further Soviet influence can radiate.

Mark Falcoff then looks at Cuba (where communism prevails), Nicaragua (where communism can still be challenged), and Grenada (where communism was defeated). Briefly, in reviewing US policy towards Cuba, Falcoff proposes that the US might enhance its image through Radio Marti newscasts and Cuban-American visits to the island, promote economic pressures that would adversely affect Castro's policies both within his country and abroad, and prepare to normalize relations with Cuba were Castro's successors to "demonstrate a serious wish to leave to Soviet bloc."

In the case of US-Nicaraguan policy, Falcoff says the US could impose more stringent economic embargoes, pressure US allies to reduce their aid to that state, and attempt to isolate it diplomatically and militarily. However, what is imperative, adds Falcoff, is that the two major US political parties first come to an agreement over which is best, a "hard" or a "soft" approach to that nation.

Regarding Grenada, Falcoff feels that US intervention served to notify other islands nations that their behavior deeply concerns the US, and this may neutralize pro-Soviet forces in the region for a decade or more.

The primary lesson from these three cases, Falcoff concludes, is that a Marxist regime must be destabilized before it has a chance to consolidate its power and align itself with the Soviet-Cuban alliance.

Although Soviet involvement in Africa has brought mixed results, it has been highly successful in Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, reports Sarkesian. Here the USSR seeks to achieve maximum impact with minimum risk. "In calculating its move, therefore, the Soviet Union is likely to take an aggressive posture in those situations in which the United States and the West are at a clear disadvantage, and/or where Soviet leaders perceive that the United States and the West lack the national will and political resolve to counter Soviet involvement." However, Sarkesian f[illegible]hat, if the US

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develops a policy and strategy to support anti-Marxist forces, develop pluralistic politics, and counteract communist ideology, it probably could achieve its goals within these and other African Marxist-Leninist regimes. The lack of proletarian classes within Third World nations, the need to apply western solutions to economic crises, and internal resistance to Marxist-Leninist elites could all be factors that contribute to the success of such strategies.

Meeting low-intensity conflicts also requires new strategies, concludes Shultz. He explains that a counterinsurgency strategy should involve civilian experts versed in sociology, economics, politics, and psychology who could provide assistance to each deficient element of state before military involvement became necessary. In order to make his recommendation feasible, Shultz suggests that a special group within the National Security Council be established to develop policy and coordinate activities of the CIA, State Department, DIA, etc. Such a strategy, he continues, would rob the USSR of its ability to manipulate unstable situations. However, recognizing the significance of the political, social, and economic conditions that produce upheaval, if a situation warrants, Shultz also believes that the US must be ready to defend liberty with military or paramilitary actions. In addition, he feels that US anti-terrorist actions should assume a global perspective, be prepared to meet major simultaneous terrorist actions, and focus on exploting intelligence in a timely manner. In conclusion, Shultz iterates the importance of the president, Congress, the media, and other influential groups working to achieve a popular consensus as to how and when low-intensity conflict should be addressed.

Summarized by Ann Wood

Professional Reading

Donnelly, C.N., "Heirs of Clausewitz: Change and Continuity in the Soviet War Machine," Occasional Paper No. 16, London: Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies, 1985, 40 pp. (86-3)

Donnelly, Head of the Soviet Studies Research Centre at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, considers the nature of a future war between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, emphasizing the perceptions, operational methods, tactics, and strategy of the Eastern forces. He says today's Soviet Army is modelled largely on the experience gained during World War II, and that the USSR relies upon the huge strength of its military to preclude another war. However, despite Soviet wariness of another war, the Soviet armed forces are designed to prevail quickly by whatever means necessary should war erupt.

Concluding his overview, the author feels that, since the Soviet Union's prestige as a world power is dependent upon its military might, it is unlikely to decrease any of its military capabilities in the near future and that this fact will have an adverse impact on arms control negotiations.

FRIDAY MORNING, 31 JANUARY 1986

COLORADO SPRINGS SUN 19 January 1986 (31) Pg.9

Waves may be a weapon in naval warfare of future

WASHINGTON (Cox) — Picture ocean waves unlike any seen before — some soaring to the height of a 10-story building and stretching the length of four football fields — suddenly charging through a U.S. Navy battle group as it prepared for war.

Mountainous domes of sea water would erupt to the surface, temporarily smothering the ships' radar. Computer coordinated defense systems would be paralyzed. Aboard the warships, men would be tossed about and unable to perform their duties.

At that moment, the Soviets would strike. Still respectful of the U.S. carrier, Backfire bombers would stand far off from the stricken battle group and fire anti-ship missiles at will. Evasive maneuvering would be impossible in such seas.

This scenario would be made possible, Navy scientists and analysts say, by the underwater detonation of nuclear devices as far as 100 miles from the targeted ships. If the explosions occurred in a vast semi-circle around the group, immense "wave trains" would roll in at angles to each other, creating sea turbulence beyond imagination.

Dubbed the Generation of Very High Sea States, the phenomenon is under study by Navy and private sector analysts. In the all-important "first salvo" that strategists feel the Soviets count on to overcome superior U.S. naval forces, the Russians might be tempted to improve the odds by creating high seas.

"Survival is not the issue; there is no intent to capsize ships," wrote Peter J. Brown, a civilian defense analyst, in a recent opinion for the U.S. Naval Institute. "The goal is a short, intense period of human and operational paralysis. The likelihood of sensor and mechanical malfunctions is great, as is extreme human stress and immobility."

Navy spokesmen said the service has several agencies looking at the potential threat. "It is not something we take lightly," said Lt. Cmdr. Rob Donovan. Scientists at the Naval Surface Weapons Center White Oak Laboratory in Silver Spring, Md., are heading the research effort, Donovan said.

As an example of what to expect, surface warfare analysts point to the July 25, 1946, Operation Crossroads test at the Bikini atoll in the Marshall Islands. There, the Navy detonated a relatively small 20-30 kiloton device 90-feet beneath the surface.

The resulting blast produced an estimated million-ton hollow column of water 2,000 feet in diameter. The column rose to a height of more than a mile above Bikini lagoon before falling back in a man-made storm of waves, steam and ocean debris.

One 90-foot wave ripped off the superstructure of the aircraft carrier Saratoga.

The greatest advantage of using high sea states as a weapon is that the enemy would not have to penetrate a carrier group's formidable defensive system to employ it.

The size of the waves produced would depend on the configuration of the sea floor, the currents and the depth at which the warheads were detonated. Brown estimated that devices in the 50 to 100-kiloton range would produce waves 100 feet high over a targeted area as much as 100 miles away.

(The largest wave ever accurately recorded was spotted in the mid-Pacific on Feb. 7, 1938, by deck officers of the U.S. Navy tanker Ramapo. Running from a storm, an officer sighted the crest of a following wave and calculated its height to be 112 feet. By comparison, a five-story tall building stands less than 60 feet high.)

CHIEF...from Pg.13

if Lopez Reyes' resignation was related to Jose Azcona's assumption of the presidency three days earlier.

The general, 43, told reporters he was "extremely tired," The Associated Press reported. "My stepping down is of a personal nature, but I can't go deeper into this situation," he said at a news conference. "I have taken this decision without pressures and without coercion of any kind, because I simply have decided to retire."

The major radio network in Honduras, HRN, said Lopez Reyes "had detected insubordination, lack of loyalty, discipline and of professionalism, and some acts of corruption in top officials of the Army."

WALL STREET JOURNAL Pg.1
"World-Wide" 31 Jan 1986

Two gunmen assassinated the Israeli police officer responsible for police intelligence in the Jerusalem area. Two other people were injured in the shooting near the Jaffa Gate. The incident occurred a day after a border gunfight near Mehola in which a man carrying Jordanian military papers was killed by Israeli troops.

FORT IRWIN...from Pg.12

perfecting their skills. Battalions that do creditably against Fort Irwin's regiment are prepared to fight anyone's battalion, and the occasional triumph over the regiment, as was registered by a battalion from Fort Carson while I was there, is a mark of pure excellence. The local boys, after all, have the home field advantage and the edge that comes from constant and repeated practice.

The administration announced the other day that military cuts under the deficit reducing bill would not affect military personnel, that is, no mass firings. It would seem, then, that if the force structure is to remain intact, readiness is one of Gramm-Rudman's targets, and readiness is what Fort Irwin is all about.

The Army has had a long struggle to recover from its nadir of the early seventies when drugs, racial tensions and plain ineptitude nearly wrecked its capacity to do a job. Now, it is almost all the way back. A few more years of such sophisticated encounters as these at the National Training Center, and the U.S. Army will be ready — or at least, as ready as an all-volunteer force with little in the way of reserves can ever be. But if the cuts are made deeply in training and readiness, we run the risk of exchanging the Army for a uninformed Job Corps.

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1986

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS USE OF THESE ARTICLES DOES NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT. FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

NEW YORK TIMES 3 February 1986

The Military Doesn't Get Everything It Wants

WASHINGTON POST
3 February 1986 Pg.1

U.S. Plans to Return Ships To Gulf off Coast of Libya

War of Nerves Against Qaddafi to Resume

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Reagan administration plans to resume its war of nerves against Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi by sending the aircraft carriers USS Coral Sea and USS Saratoga back to the Gulf of Sidra area next week, administration officials said yesterday.

In his State of the Union address Tuesday night, President Reagan may spotlight that he is turning up the heat by declaring the United States has no intention of recognizing Qaddafi's claim that the entire gulf falls within Libyan waters.

Such language was put in at least one draft of the president's speech, officials said. But no matter whether Reagan mentions it in his speech, the policy decision to send the carriers closer to Libya has been made, the officials said, setting the stage for some highly visible gunboat diplomacy.

The carriers were pulled away from the gulf region late last week after a week of operations north of the Libyan coast. The decision to return the two carrier battle groups this quickly signifies the conviction of high administration officials that such pressure is making Qaddafi less willing to support terrorism and represents the only practical military option Reagan now has, informed sources said.

They added that if Qaddafi should take some rash action, such as

LIBYA...Pg.2

NEW YORK TIMES
3 February 1986 Pg.1

Pentagon Sees Research Peril In Budget Cuts

By BILL KELLER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — Budget cuts mandated by Congress and the determination of President Reagan to protect his space defense program threaten to seriously disrupt other military research projects, ranging from underground nuclear weapons testing to artificial intelligence, Pentagon officials say.

Agencies researching military projects other than space defense are reeling from budget cuts being carried out under a new deficit-reduction law, said the officials, who are in charge of military research.

Reagan's Priorities Backed

They said they were considering asking Congress to reallocate money appropriated for non-research military spending to restore cuts in the research budget.

The senior Pentagon officials in charge of the research projects said they supported Mr. Reagan's decision that the cuts in the military research budget mandated by Congress should not come out of the space defense program.

But they said that the some mililtary research agencies absorbed cuts twice as severe as other military programs in order that the budget for the space defense program could be spared. Some of the agencies ended up with their research budgets cut by as much as 20 perfcent this year.

"I don't know how we're going to handle it," said Donald C. Latham, the Assistant Secretary of Defense who

PENTAGON...Pg.10

To the Editor:

Your editorial "Ike's Lesson, Unlearned" (Jan. 21), in which you present the amazing argument that President Eisenhower would "surely have rejected" our Strategic Defense Initiative, as well as this Administration's overall military revitalization, reminds me of the old saw that George Washington would have objected to the NATO Treaty because he once warned us to avoid entangling alliances. The most that can be said of such lines of argument is that they are difficult to take seriously.

What must be taken seriously, however, is the myth that has recently captured public attention and, sadly, is perpetuated by you — that our defense spending has been a binge in which the military has received everything it wanted. Anyone who wished to have reported or commented accurately on this matter could have asked the services if indeed they had received everything for which they asked. They would have encountered uniformly disappointed services, which, of course, did not receive anything close to everything they sought. Incidentally, the unspoken assumption that "what they wanted" is bad for the nation's security surely is unwarranted.

Fortunately for President Eisenhower, he followed an Administration that enhanced rather than decimated America's defense capability. The problems we faced in restoring the military balance, after a decade in which defense investments declined over 20 percent in real terms, were enormous and required substantial investment. Nevertheless, our program followed strict priorities dictated by the threats we faced around the world. Three areas required immediate attention and provide examples of our priorities.

First, and most important, was personnel and morale. Years of lip service to the importance of our men and women in uniform had taken their toll. The Reagan Administration decided to do more than just talk. We restored fair pay, made substantial improvements in military life and gave

MILITARY...Pg.2

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

MONDAY MORNING, 3 FEBRUARY 1986

LIBYA...from Pg. 1

shooting at U.S. ships or planes in the Gulf of Sidra, the two battle groups would give the Reagan administration enormous firepower to retaliate quickly. The battle groups could bomb or shell any one of dozens of targets in Libya that the Pentagon has been studying more than a month, they said, while the Soviet warships now in the area would be hopelessly outgunned.

The Coral Sea and Saratoga will be ordered to leave liberty ports in the Mediterranean soon so they can be back near the gulf within 10 days, officials said. The ships are likely to take up stations in about a week.

Qaddafi has threatened to shoot down any planes or sink any ships that cross "the line of death" he has drawn across the top of the elbow-shaped gulf. The United States recognizes Libyan territorial limits as extending only 12 miles from shore. The mouth of the gulf is about 110 miles away.

In the week-long exercises just concluded, neither the ships nor aircraft of the two carrier battle groups crossed that line. But there were broad hints from administration officials yesterday that this may not hold true for the new set of U.S. naval exercises.

"Sooner or later we're going to have to cross it," one official said. "We may do it this time, but we may not announce it. But Qaddafi will know."

"The line of death" Qaddafi has drawn is at 32 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. Libyan ships were deployed behind that line during the weeklong operations, intelligence officials said, but there were no confrontations with U.S. forces.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger pointedly said last week that the United States does not recognize Qaddafi's claim to the whole Gulf of Sidra, adding that U.S. warships will return there to operate in the international part of the waterway.

In contrast to their past splits over taking military action to combat terrorism, Weinberger, who has been a restraining influence in the past, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who has been pressing for military action, are allied in sending warships off Libya to keep Qaddafi nervous and give him second thoughts about supporting terrorists. Weinberger has been saying that the combination of economic and military pressure has already influenced Qaddafi's behavior for the better.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, officials said, after advising Reagan against bombing dozens of targets they were asked to review, also favor keeping the heat on Qaddafi by sending back the battle groups, Pentagon officials said. The chiefs, they said, could not find targets in Libya that were directly linked to the terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27, impelling them to recommend against a retaliatory bombing strike because the "tit-for-tat" relationship was missing.

While contending the display of military might off Libya has political and diplomatic payoff, officials familiar with the administration's game plan for Qaddafi acknowledged there were military risks as well as gains in conducting such intensive gunboat diplomacy. One risk is that Qaddafi will fire some of the Soviet-made SA5 antiaircraft missiles that have become operational at the coastal town of Sirte. SA5s are capable of hitting a plane 100 miles away at high altitude. Libya has a few working SA5 missiles at Sirte, officials said, but only launchers for them at Benghazi. The apparent objective is to cover the entire Gulf of Sidra.

Last week the intelligence assessment was that Qaddafi has control over the firing of the SA5s at Sirte, but there is still argument on this crucial point.

MILITARY...from Pg. 1

our people better weapons and more training.

Second, we made long-overdue improvements in the foundation of our deterrence forces, the strategic triad. In addition to our B-1 bomber program, we have added the Peacekeeper missile and the Trident submarine. Moreover, our Strategic Defense Initiative is attempting to discover if we can end the threat of nuclear holocaust by developing a defense against nuclear missiles. We have recently seen one very tangible result of our modernization program: the Russians are now interested in talking to us about deep reductions in nuclear weapons.

Finally, this Administration made major strides in modernizing conventional forces. Two quick examples should give an idea of our progress. Today, our Air Force and Navy have twice the number of modern fighter aircraft they had in 1980 and have achieved unprecedented accuracies with these new weapons. Also, our Army now has 2,000 highly capable M-1 tanks; in 1980 it had none.

We can, of course, debate the details of how we selected our priorities, or whether we should have spent more on one thing than another. What cannot be disputed is that we developed and acted on a well-considered and comprehensive strategy to deal with the world of the late 20th century, and that we have molded defense budgets to execute that strategy.

Necessarily those budgets did not give "the armed services everything each demands, without discrimination or overall plan." Nor has the process "run up crushing deficits and doubled the national debt." Between fiscal years 1980 and 1985, Federal revenues, despite (or really because of) the President's tax cut, increased by $217 billion, which was an increase of 42 percent. But Federal expenditures increased by $335 billion, of which less than one-third, or $111.2 billion, was for defense. The deficit went up during the same period from $74 billion to $212 billion. The $217 billion increase in revenues was ample to allow for the $111 billion. The $217 billion increase in revenues was ample to allow for the $111 billion defense increase without adding to the deficit.

CASPAR WEINBERGER
Secretary of Defense
Washington, Jan. 23, 1986

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
2 Feb 1986 (3) Pg. 10

Charter line wins new military pact

From Chicago Tribune wires

WASHINGTON—The military has hired Arrow Air to fly sailors between the Philippines and the Indian Ocean, the first contract awarded the airline since one of its planes crashed in Canada in December, killing 248 U.S. soldiers. The Air Force-run Military Airlift Command selected Arrow Air from among 17 airlines that have chartered planes to the Defense Department this year, a MAC spokesman said Friday. The Defense Department said within a week after the crash that it had no immediate plans to suspend Arrow Air from charter contracts because of the accident. Canadian investigators have yet to determine the cause of the crash, the worst air disaster in U.S. military history.

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WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

3 February, 1986

ASPIN-DOD: House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D-WI), is quoted by AP's Lawrence Knutson as saying Sec/Def Weinberger will ask Congress for a 1987 budget of $320 billion. But Aspin reportedly says Weinberger can expect to get no more than $260 billion because of the Gramm-Rudman deficit bill. UPI's Eliot Brenner quotes Aspin as saying Weinberger "has got to get the President to come out for (a tax increase)...(if) Ol' Cap wants anything less than 50 percent budget cuts to come out of his defense hide." Aspin says he is "taking more than a perverse delight" in what Knutson reports could be the largest defense cut in US history. Knutson quotes Aspin as saying the defense cuts, if enacted, would force Congress to question "the Nation's continued ability to pay for extended US military commitments around the world, or for the Pentagon's drive to build a 600-ship navy." Knutson says Aspin contends a budget resolution that reduces spending in any other way than by taking 50 percent of cuts from DOD and 50 percent from all other programs will never get through Congress. Aspin reportedly says if Congress passes "the kind of legislation Cap wants to do...liberals in the Congress are going to want to filibuster, raise hell, whatever you have to do to make sure the budget resolution never happens." Knutson quotes Aspin as saying Congressional conservatives would do the same thing if an attempt is made to cut defense spending by more than 50 percent. UPI's Brenner says Aspin forecasts a worst-case calculation of a $150 billion DOD budget cut, "generated by providing maximum protection for personnel and readiness accounts." **Key quotes: "They (the Reagan administration) have got themselves in an awful mess....I'm really (angry) at them. I think they played real fast and loose with defense....They endorsed Gramm-Rudman for political reasons to get the high ground on the deficit issue, and anybody who did that is just not serious about defending the country."**

SOVIET STEALTH FIGHTER: US satellites have spotted inside the Soviet Union what some analysts believe is the prototype of a Soviet 'Stealth' jet fighter, UPI's Daniel Gilmore reports. He cites an article in the new weekly newsletter "International Tech Trends" and says the Pentagon has declined comment on the report. Tech Trends reportedly says the Kremlin is involved in a full range of Stealth research, including new skin materials and processes that absorb or reflect radar signals; special measures to shroud engine intakes, exhaust and heat signatures; and special communications techniques. **Key quote: "The Soviet Union has for the last five years or more been involved in focusing its technology on developing the capability to reduce the radar cross section of its fighters, providing absorbent coatings to reduce radar signatures....The newly discovered Soviet fighter is believed to combine some of these features such as materials and shaping to make it more effective than some aircraft already in the Soviet inventory that have reduced radar signatures."** Gilmore says the Pentagon has acknowledged that Northrop, Boeing, LTV/Vought and General Electric have been on contract since October 1981 "to proceed with initial research and development on advanced bomber concepts." But Gilmore says little has been said about US Stealth fighters, despite the fact that Lockheed and six other major aerospace companies are now competing for the design of an Advanced Tactical Fighter scheduled to go into operation in 1995.

CONTRA ATROCITIES: A newly declassified CIA report denies allegations that the Nicaraguan Contras abuse and even murder their prisoners, AP's Robert Parry reports. The document was reportedly drafted in response to charges the Contras often slit the throats of captives. The CIA is said to contend Contras are not normally equipped with bayonets or combat knives. Parry quotes one State Dept official as saying the CIA report is "the best thing" done by the Reagan administration to support its view that many of the charges are disinformation planted by Nicaragua's Sandinista government. But Rep. Sam Gejdenson (D-CN) is quoted as calling the report "incredibly sloppy at best and intentionally deceptive at worst."

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

2 February, 1986

NASA PROBE: NASA's investigation into causes of the Challenger disaster are now focusing on what may have been a faulty weld seam on one of the shuttle's solid rocket boosters, NBC's Robert Bazell reports. Citing the latest pictures of the ill-fated shuttle lift-off, Bazell says they show an abnormal plume of flame leaking out of the side of the booster. He says the film shows the 6000-degree plume growing until it triggers an explosion destroying the shuttle. Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press," NASA Adminis William Graham says the probe findings are still preliminary. And Bazell quotes NASA Deputy Dir of Shuttle Operations Sam Beddingfield as saying the leak was probably the result "of a series of mistakes." Meanwhile, Bazell says the search goes on for more pieces of the shuttle. NBC reported on 1 February that strong currents off the coast of Cape Canaveral are hampering efforts by divers to retrieve large pieces of debris detected by sonar. Search officers are reportedly using an unmanned submarine to probe the depths while Coast Guard cutters stop and turn away pleasure boats loaded with curious civilians.

SOVIET STEALTH: NBC's Mike Wallace says US satellites may have spotted a prototype of a Soviet "Stealth" fighter plane flying inside the Soviet Union. Wallace cites a report by the high technology newsletter "International Tech Trend," and says that, so far, the Pentagon has made no comment on the report. (See related story, Wire News Highlights).

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31 January, 1986

ARMY AIDS TESTS: The Army says that of 270,000 recruits tested for AIDS over the last three months, about 400 were rejected because they were shown to have been exposed to the deadly virus, NBC's Tom Brokaw reports. He says a small percentage of those rejected were women. Meanwhile, CBS's Dan Rather reports the Army has formally announced that beginning this month it will test all active and reserve forces for AIDS exposure. Anyone testing positive, Rather says, will be restricted from serving overseas while those who actually have AIDS will be discharged. He says the testing of one and one-half million troops is expected to take 18 months to complete.

(For verbatim transcripts, see Radio-TV Defense Dialog)

G-D SECURITY: AP quotes a General Dynamics official as saying a Pentagon audit has found security to be unsatisfactory at the G-D division that makes Cruise missiles. G-D Chairman Stanley Pace is quoted as saying security will be tightened at several Convair Division plants in San Diego which reportedly employ 9,400 people. AP quotes the "New York Times" as saying Convair is losing its security clearance because it does not protect classified documents and hardware. AP also quotes Convair spokesman Jack Isabel as noting the un-

WIRE NEWS...Pg. 4

WIRE NEWS..frm Pg3

satisfactory security rating, but saying "that does not mean we lose our security clearance." The rating is said to be based on G-D's inability to find about 20 classified documents. Convair reportedly produces Cruise missiles for the Navy and Air Force, and is the prime contractor for an effort aimed at building "Stealth" Cruise missiles.

USSR & IRAN: UPI reports Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy Kornienko arrived in Tehran on 2 February, heading the highest-ranking Soviet delegation there since the Iranian revolution seven years ago. Key issues expected to be discussed include Afghanistan, Soviet arms supplied to Iraq, and possible resumption of work on Iranian projects by Soviet technicians who abandoned them last year.

EAST-WEST SPY SWAP: The W. German newspaper "Bild" reportedly quotes "high Soviet sources" as saying US, Soviet and W. German officials have agreed on "the biggest exchange of eastern agents for Soviet dissidents in postwar history." UPI and AP quote the newspaper as saying the massive spy swap is to take place in a few days "probably at the Glienicker Bridge in Berlin." Bild reportedly says an unspecified number of captured Soviet Bloc spies would be exchanged for imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky and 12 former W. German agents.

CHINA SATELLITE: UPI says China has reportedly maneuvered a communications satellite into geostationary orbit for the second time in the history of its fledgling space program. Citing the official Xinhua News Agency, UPI says the Chinese-made satellite and "Long March/3" carrier rocket were fired into orbit on 1 February at 8:36 PM Peking time. UPI quotes "western experts" as saying the low altitude and camera capabilities of China's first geostationary satellite, which was recovered last October, made it especially suitable for military surveillance.

SPAIN & NATO: UPI's Sarah Nicholson reports from Madrid on the 12 March Spanish referendum on NATO membership, saying Spanish anti-Americanism is taking a central place in the national debate. She quotes government sources as saying PM Gonzales will ask voters to endorse membership in exchange for a reduction of US troops in Spain. She says Spanish resentment toward the US dates back to 1953 when Pres Eisenhower signed a mutual defense treaty with Gen. Franco. "Voter hostility," she says, "stems largely from the belief the treaty gave Gen Franco's regime international respectability....The image of Gen. Eisenhower embracing Franco is engraved in many Spaniards' minds. They believe the treaty helped the dictator survive." But at the same time, Nicholson says recent opinion polls show Spanish opposition to NATO is softening, with 42 percent now in favor of staying in when the question is tied to scaling down the 12,600 US troops in Spain. Twenty-six percent were reportedly opposed and the rest undecided. The pro-NATO platform of Spain's socialist government reportedly includes promises of no US nuclear weapons and keeping Spain outside NATO's military structure. Nicholson quotes "some western diplomats in Madrid" as saying if given the choice, the US would prefer to keep its three air bases and naval base at Rota guarding the Atlantic approach to the Mediterranean, over keeping Spain in NATO.

REAGAN & CONGRESS: Pres Reagan is scheduled to deliver his State of the Union speech on 4 February at 8 PM EST, with AP reporting he will focus on broad themes rather than specific proposals, aiming more toward the public than Congress. Reagan's proposed FY 1987 budget is to be delivered to Congress the next morning at 7:30 AM EST. It will be the first budget submitted since enactment of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction measure (see related article, page 1).

OLD SOLDIERS HOME: AP's Norman Black reports Gramm-Rudman legislation will bar the US Soldiers' and Airmen's Home from spending money on "military pensioners who arrive at its doors when they have no other place to go...even though it operates on private funds and costs the taxpayer nothing." Black says budget cuts will also force periodic staff furloughs for the home's 1,000 workers. The home's funds reportedly come out of interest from a trust fund and monthly paycheck deductions and punishment fines levied on soldiers and airmen. OMB spokesman Edwin Dale tells Black the home is "not being singled out," but that "gross outlays by an agency are subject to sequestering under the law."

AIR FORCE TOILETS: UPI's Timothy Bannon reports Congressional investigators have been told by Kelly Air Force Base plastics maker Jesse Sandoval that toilet pans bought for military transport planes at $317 each could be made by the Air Force for less than $90. Bruce Chafin, an investigator for the House Energy and Commerce Subcommitee on Oversight and Investigations, is quoted by Bannon as saying "the controversy could have been avoided had Air Force procurement officials consulted with their own craftsmen...on the price that should be paid." Asst Deputy Sec/Air Force Eric Thorson tells Bannon "the real world doesn't allow us" to consult with craftsmen. Bannon quotes Thorson as saying the idea is "an excellent one" but that "contract officers are faced with crushing amounts of paperwork and do not have the time to run all over the base to seek out estimates on individual parts." Bannon quotes Sandoval as saying he had once been asked by Air Force officials to design a toilet pan so that a C-5A cargo plane could be put back in service.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
3 February 1986
Pg. 2

Costa Ricans cast votes for new president

San José, Costa Rica

Costa Ricans voted for a new president yesterday, with political observers seeing only the thinnest of margins separating leading contenders Oscar Arias Sánchez, of the governing National Liberation Party, and Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, leader of a coalition known as the Social Christian Unity Party.

Both Mr. Arias, a London-trained economist, and Mr. Calderón, a lawyer and son of former President Rafael Calderón Guardia, are viewed as moderates and pro-American.

There were no results available at press time.

WASHINGTON
3 Feb 1986

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REAGAN...Pg.

WASHINGTON POST
3 Feb 1986 Pg.1

Reagan to Propose Substantial Increases For Defense, Space

Most Civilian Agencies Face Cuts, Freezes

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget is expected to propose Defense Department spending increases of nearly 40 percent over five years, plus a hefty boost for the space program. But most civilian agencies would be cut substantially or frozen in place, according to budget documents obtained yesterday by The Washington Post.

The documents confirm that Reagan, when he presents his budget proposals on Wednesday, will insist on a continuous military buildup over the next five years while tightening the noose around civilian programs, except for Social Security and a few select others.

The documents were dated Jan. 29, at the point that the budget went to the printers. Sources said the documents accurately reflect the printed budget, although minor changes might have been made.

The documents did not spell out which programs within a department would be cut; reports have circulated that the president would seek major reductions in some Medicare payments in an effort to slow the program's growth, cuts in medical research, cuts in Amtrak and various housing and loan and community aid programs. The documents do indicate that the Small Business Administration would be eliminated.

Many of the proposed eliminations or cuts have been rejected previously by Congress, and key members of Congress have predicted that the Reagan budget will be dead on arrival.

Edwin L. Dale, spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, had no comment on the documents.

The documents indicate that for fiscal 1987, Reagan is proposing total outlays of $994 billion against government receipts of $850.4 billion, for a deficit of $143.6 billion.

REAGAN...Pg.6

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER 3 Feb 1986 Pg.6

Pentagon searches for alternatives to Philippine bases and finds none

By Mark Thompson
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Against a background of communist insurgency and a presidential campaign in which the U.S. military presence in the Philippines has become an issue, Pentagon planners have been poring over maps of the Pacific for alternatives to the two huge U.S. military bases in that country.

They have concluded that no other site or collection of sites in the western Pacific can match the strategic and economic assets of the Philippine bases, which are the foundation of U.S. power in the Far East.

Sen. Phil Gramm (R., Texas), who recently led an Armed Services Committee delegation to the Philippines, puts it even more bluntly: "The truth is, there are no viable alternatives."

With more than 15,000 American and 44,000 Filipino employees, Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base make up the Pentagon's largest overseas complex. They are just 600 miles east of Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, which has become the Soviet Union's biggest foreign military installation since the United States abandoned it after the Vietnam war.

The balance of power could be tilted in that part of the globe in the aftermath of this week's Philippine presidential election, U.S. officials who have been searching for alternative bases warn.

"If we go to Singapore, we'd be too far away to help out in Northeast Asia," one U.S. expert said, tracing with his forefinger along air routes over a map of the region. "If we go to Japan, then we'd be too far away to do anything in Southeast Asia."

Most sites under consideration have too few workers available to handle the chores done by the Filipinos. "We were kidding around today that what we'll need will be a big ocean liner and have the Filipinos commute to wherever we end up," one Pentagon official said.

A shift of U.S. forces to Guam — the first suggested site on many lists — would add 1,600 miles to any flights to Southeast Asia. Aircraft sent to defend the choke point at the Strait of Malacca, which links the Indian and Pacific oceans, would spend nearly six hours en route, more than double the time it takes from the Philippines.

While the officials say they doubt that the U.S. military will be forced from the Philippines anytime soon, they are concerned that a growing communist insurgency will exploit Filipino anger if widespread abuses take place during next week's presidential contest.

"If there is no reversal in any of the trends, clearly the insurgency will continue to be fueled and ultimately I think we will find ourselves facing a communist government," Richard Armitage, the Pentagon's top Philippines expert, has told Congress.

For 20 years, President Ferdinand E. Marcos has nurtured the U.S. presence in his homeland because of the avalanche of economic benefits the bases have provided the Philippine economy.

The impoverished local work force that sometimes is paid in rice has been a blessing to the Pentagon and has helped make the bases among the most popular overseas posts for U.S. servicemen and their families.

The Navy, for example, can pay Filipino craftsmen repairing ships $2 an hour, roughly 15 percent of the going U.S. rate, and U.S. military personnel in the Philippines can enjoy the luxury of low-paid servants.

Corazon C. Aquino, Marcos' rival in Friday's election, has suggested that her country may be better served if

BASES...Pg.6

REPORTED BUDGET OUTLAYS

MAJOR AGENCIES	1986	1987	1991
Agriculture Department	$54.2	44.6	35.8
Commerce Department	2.0	2.1	2.2
Defense (Military)	258.4	273.4	356.6
Defense (Civil)	20.6	20.9	25.7
Education Department	17.8	15.4	14.0
Energy Department	10.1	10.2	13.1
Social Security	192.0	206.5	257.0
Other HHS	140.9	139.1	175.3
Housing, Urban Development	15.2	13.9	12.7
Interior Department	4.6	4.3	4.0
Justice Department	3.8	4.1	4.3
Labor Department	23.1	23.2	24.2
State Department	2.9	3.6	4.0
Transportation Department	26.3	24.7	22.2
Treasury Department	184.7	188.3	176.9
Environmental Protection Agency	4.6	4.5	3.6
NASA	7.3	7.5	9.5
Office of Personnel Management	24.1	24.7	29.6
Small Business Administration	0.9	0.1	--
Veterans Administration	26.5	26.4	27.0
Other independent agencies	10.9	10.1	7.9
Congress	1.9	2.0	2.1
Courts	1.1	1.2	1.3
White House	0.1	0.1	0.1
Funds appropriated to the president	12.5	13.8	12.2

AMOUNTS IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BASES...from Pg.5

the Americans leave when the current lease expires in 1991, but it is the growing communist presence and what its leaders might do to exploit evidence of a rigged election, that have U.S. planners especially jittery.

A communist "armed presence" now exists in 63 of the nation's provinces, with Marxist "agents of influence" in all 73, according to a 1985 Pentagon tally.

The 15,000 guerrillas of the communist New People's Army exert "total control" over 12 percent of the country's 54 million people, the Pentagon believes, and they have made it their goal to take power and rid their country of its Pentagon tenants for keeps.

One U.S. official assessing the options estimated that it would cost about $4 billion to crowd the Pentagon's Philippine assets onto other U.S. bases in the Pacific, including bases in California. To maintain a credible U.S. presence in the region, he said, would require at least one more aircraft-carrier battle group, at a cost of about $16 billion.

This official, who declined to be identified, said shifting the forces to existing U.S. facilities and expanding those sites to handle the increased work would cost about $8 billion. Guam and other sites in the Marianas islands and Micronesia are prime candidates for this plan, he said.

Another option would move the Philippines bases pretty much intact to a new country, probably Singapore, Malaysia, or Indonesia. Because of the rent the Pentagon would have to pay its new landlord, this option carries the steepest estimated cost — $12 billion, the official said.

Subic, just west of Manila, supports the Navy's 90-ship Seventh Fleet and 550 aircraft on its 450 square miles of land and water that are jammed with a ship overhaul center, floating drydocks, supply depots, ammunition storage and warehouses.

Clark, directly northwest of Manila, serves as headquarters for the 13th U.S. Air Force. Its 10,500-foot runway can accommodate the military's biggest cargo planes, and within its 200 square miles are huge target ranges where U.S. pilots attack bamboo "planes" built by Filipino carpenters.

NEW YORK TIMES
2 February 86 (3) Pg.1

PANEL SAID TO BACK SMALL MAIN MISSILE

Finds Mobile Midgetman May Survive an Attack Better

By BILL KELLER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — A special Pentagon advisory panel has concluded that the United States should begin full-scale development of a small, mobile intercontinental missile, according to sources familiar with the group's deliberations.

The panel plans to say the missile, the Midgetman, would make American nuclear forces more capable of surviving a Soviet attack whether or not the United States and the Soviet Union agree on arms control.

MISSILE...Pg.8

REAGAN...from Pg.5

That is just below the $144 billion deficit limit for fiscal 1987 required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act. The documents project that the deficit will drop each year until a $1.3 billion surplus is achieved in 1991.

According to the documents, the Department of Health and Human Services would receive an increase. But almost all of it, sources said, reflects growing Medicare outlays despite a pruning of some payment provisions. Other HHS programs would be frozen or cut.

According to the documents, Defense Department outlays, excluding certain other defense expenditures handled by other agencies, such as nuclear warheads, would rise from $258.4 billion in fiscal 1986 to $274.3 billion in fiscal 1987, $290.7 billion in 1988, $313.3 billion in 1989, $335.5 billion in fiscal 1990 and $356.6 billion in 1991. That roughly corresponds to a real rate of growth—after inflation—of about 3 percent a year. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration would rise from $7.3 billion in 1986 to $9.5 billion by 1991.

On the other hand, education, transportation, environmental protection and agriculture would receive less money in 1991 than in 1986, which, in view of the loss of purchasing power because of inflation, will mean sizable cuts in program levels. Most other civilian departments, while receiving slightly more money, would not keep up with inflation.

* * *

In the current fiscal year, according to the documents, total government spending will be $979.9 billion, after deducting the $11.7 billion automatic cut required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, and also after deducting about $2.3 billion that the president is proposing to rescind from amounts appropriated by Congress.

Although outlays for many civilian agencies would be cut over the five-year period, much of the deficit reduction would actually result from higher tax receipts.

* * *

Asked for comment on the projected budget, Dr. Gary Bass, director of OMB Watch, a nonprofit organization that studies budget issues, said that if the figures obtained by The Washington Post are correct, "What we have is disproportionate cuts of middle-class programs—in housing, education, state and local government aid, health programs, revenue aid to the localities, community development, and basic services in commerce and transportation.

"On defense, on the other hand, we now know that [former OMB director] David Stockman was right: it is very difficult to convince this president that defense spending must be restrained. The lines are going to be drawn in Congress."

It is uncertain that Congress will grant Reagan the military increases he wants. Sources said yesterday that he will ask $320.3 billion in new budget authority for all defense functions—including some functions outside the Department of Defense—in fiscal 1987. This figure is higher than the $274.3 billion DOD outlay figure projected in the budget documents because part of the new budget authority is for other, defense-related agencies, and because authority and outlays don't always correspond in a given year because expenditures on some items are spread over several years.

MONDAY MORNING, 3 FEBRUARY 1986
WASHINGTON TIMES 3 February 1986 Pg.3

Sen. McClure sees Soviets widening '6-1' missile lead

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons gap will continue to widen over the next five years because of expected cuts in U.S. defense spending and continued growth of Soviet arsenals, says conservative Sen. James McClure.

The Idaho Republican, a member of the defense appropriations subcommittee and chairman of the energy subcommittee responsible for overseeing the U.S. nuclear warhead program, made two Pentagon charts available in a "Dear Colleague" letter to members of Congress last week.

The letter was circulated before the debate on the fiscal 1987 defense budget scheduled to begin on Capitol Hill this week. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is scheduled to deliver the Pentagon's annual military posture statement Wednesday, according to a Pentagon spokesman.

The Pentagon budget request is expected to total between $282 billion and $300 billion.

The charts compare U.S. and Soviet intercontinental and intermediate-range warhead numbers and show that the number of Soviet ICBM warheads will grow from the current estimated 6,400 to between 10,000 and 13,000 in 1991, according to a government defense expert.

The number of Soviet intermediate-range nuclear warheads is expected to grow from some 1,400 warheads on the SS-20 missile to a 1991 level of 1,600.

By contrast, U.S. Pershing II and cruise missile warheads will grow from the current arsenal of 140 to a projected 572, according to the defense expert.

Mr. McClure described the comparison of the intermediate-range missiles as "somewhat unrealistic" because Pershings and cruise missiles have one-third less range and their warheads have one-thirtieth the explosive power of the SS-20.

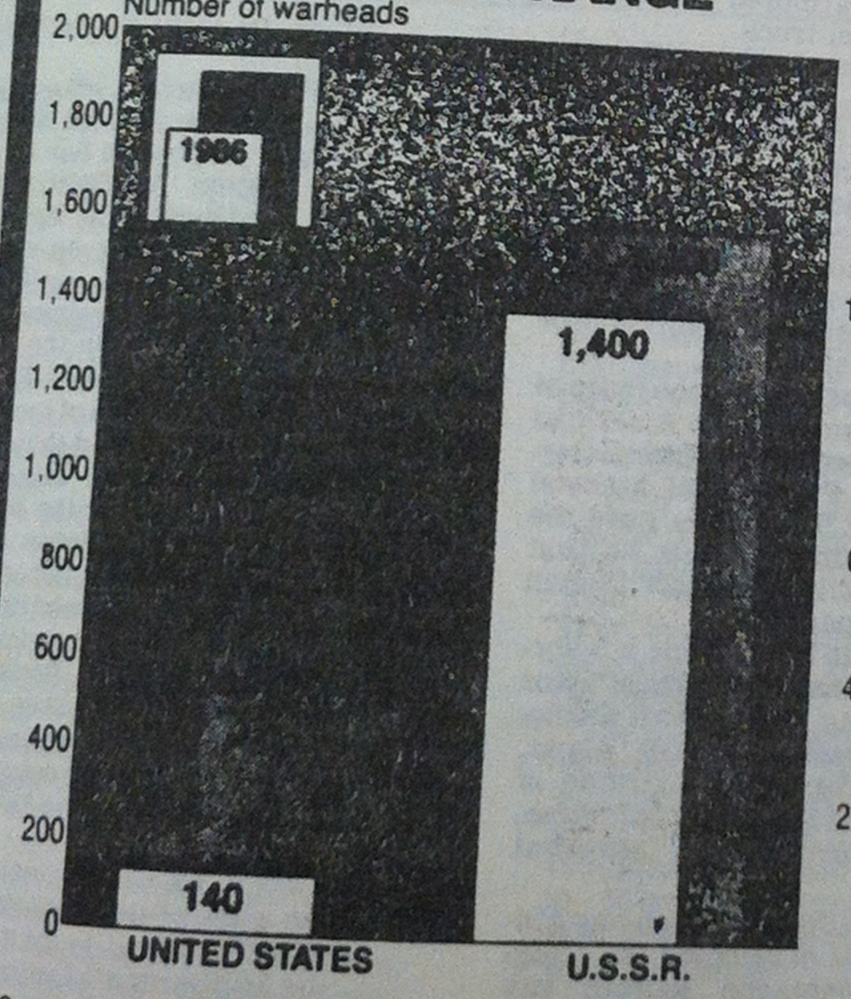
An aide to Sen. McClure said the charts were declassified from the National Intelligence Council's 1985 assessment of Soviet strategic weapons capabilities.

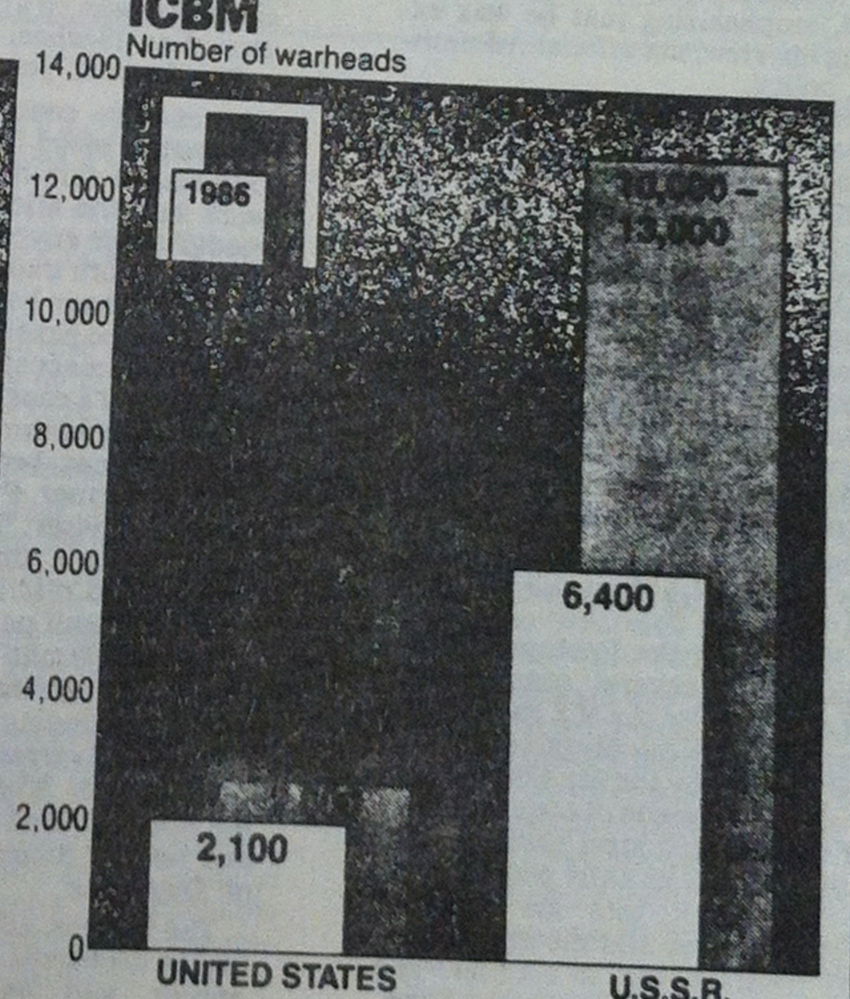
"In two key measures of comparative U.S.-Soviet military power, the trends show that the gaps of 6-1 and 7-1 currently favoring the Soviets will continue to widen against the United States," the senator wrote.

The senator believes the latest estimates are conservative and the missile gap could be wider.

"The historical tendency of U.S. intelligence to underestimate Soviet strategic forces, active Soviet efforts to blind and deceive U.S. intelligence and especially the robust Soviet ICBM and IRBM mobile missile deployment programs now under way indicate that the current gaps between Soviet forces and U.S. forces will continue to grow," Mr. McClure stated.

U.S. AND SOVIET NUCLEAR WARHEAD FORECAST





Source: National Intelligence Estimate, declassified June 1985

Chart by Ed Haddock, Paul Woodward / The Washington Times

develops a policy and strategy to

MISSILE... from Pg.6

The small, single-warhead missile, under serious study since 1983, would be deployed on armored launching trucks on military bases in the Western states. In a crisis, the vehicles would be dispersed to scattered sites inside the sprawling bases.

Missile Gains Support

The report, to be delivered to senior Pentagon officials late this month, is by a study group of scientists and experts on strategic weapons headed by John M. Deutch, provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is expected to lend major support to the missile's prospects at a time when the program to develop it is under attack.

The Reagan Administration, while continuing to back development of the Midgetman, has proposed at arms negotiations in Geneva that the United States and Soviet Union agree to ban deployment of all mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Midgetman has encountered critics in Congress and at the Pentagon who say it would be too costly or would not be an effective deterrent to a Soviet attack. In an interview this week, Under Secretary of Defense Donald A. Hicks, the senior Pentagon official for new weapons development who requested the Deutch panel's study, said he believed the Midgetman "is not the most efficient way to do the job."

"I don't personally believe that the small ICBM is the proper solution for the American people in terms of the amount of money you'd have to spend," he said, emphasizing that he was expressing his view, not official Administration policy.

Dr. Hicks estimated that by buying 50 more of the huge MX missiles, with 10 warheads each, the Pentagon could save $20 billion to $30 billion, as against buying 500 single-warhead Midgetman missiles with "the same killing power."

Congress has barred the Administration from deploying more than 50 MX missiles based in fixed underground silos, saying they would be vulnerable to increasingly accurate Soviet missiles. But Congress left open the possibility of authorizing more MX's if the Air Force could protect them.

New MX Basing Methods Asked

Dr. Hicks said the Pentagon should concentrate on several possible new basing methods for the MX rather than concentrating on the Midgetman. One method favored by the Air Force is less vulnerable silos made of concrete reinforced with a thick steel skeleton. Another that Dr. Hicks calls promising is fitting each MX into an armored launching canister and moving it periodically from one silo to another. The MX was originally designed as a mobile missile.

Dr. Hicks added that if the Midgetman was built the Pentagon should seriously consider doubling its planned size to about 70,000 pounds so it could carry more than one warhead. The 10-warhead MX weighs 193,000 pounds.

But the Deutch panel has reached very different conclusions, according to sources who have been briefed on its preliminary findings and have discussed the issues with its members.

The panel has reportedly concluded that while the small missile would cost much more per warhead than the MX, each warhead would stand a far better chance of surviving attack. The argument is that while missiles at fixed sites like the MX are increasingly vulnerable to accurate Soviet missiles, the Russians would have to barrage the Western United States with much of their nuclear arsenal to be sure of eliminating the mobile Midgetman.

The panel believes that as Soviet missile accuracy improves, the advantages of the Midgetman over any missile in a fixed silo would increase dramatically, the sources said. However, those sources said the panel would not recommend a specific number of Midgetman missiles. Some panelists are said to have have argued that, to save money, the Pentagon could start with 200 to 300 Midgetman missiles but keep the assembly line alert so more could be turned out if needed.

Holding the Weight Down

The sources said that, unlike Dr. Hicks, the panel favored holding the small missile to about 40,000 pounds, large enough to carry decoy warheads and other devices to get through Soviet defenses but small enough so the missile could be moved quickly around military bases on armored vehicles the size of an 18-wheel truck.

The Deutch panel reportedly will also endorse continued research into alternative ways of placing the MX's. One source familiar with the panel's work said the Midgetman was "more ready" than any other alternative to the MX. More than 30 basing schemes for the MX have been proposed and discarded as too expensive, unworkable or politically unacceptable.

The panel's conclusions echo those of a 1983 study commission on American nuclear forces, headed by Brent Scowcroft, a former Presidential national security adviser. That study gave the program for a small missile its first push toward reality. Professor Deutch served on both panels.

The Midgetman has become a favorite of Congressional advocates of arms control, including such liberal Democrats as Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Senator Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee.

The Reagan Administration has generally supported developing the Midgetman, and Pentagon sources say money to continue work on it is included in the budget for the fiscal year 1987, which will be sent to Congress Wednesday.

A decision for full-scale development could come late this year or early next year. Contractors to build the weapon would then be selected; the military would be virtually committed to deployment.

In late October, many arms control experts were stunned when President Reagan proposed a ban on mobile missiles. Some Administration officials say that move was designed to win Soviet concessions on other matters, especially how to verify compliance with an arms agreement. Others said the ban would be in the interest of the United States because the Soviet Union leads in production of mobile missiles.

Senator Gore said that after the Reagan proposal was disclosed, he and other advocates of the Midgetman approached White House and Pentagon officials and were assured that it did not mean the Administration was backing away from the small missile.

In addition to Dr. Hicks, other Pentagon officials question whether Congress would ever appropriate enough money to build enough Midgetman missiles to cause the Soviet Union concern.

While Dr. Hicks declined to discuss the work of the Deutch panel, he said that if it failed to take full account of the Midgetman's limitations, he would issue a strong dissent before passing the panel report along to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
3 Feb 1986 Pg.12

GM, German Firm Form Venture for Army Vehicles

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said it created a joint venture with a unit of a German metal products and machinery concern to produce military all-terrain vehicles for the U.S. armed forces.

The joint venture with Gutehoffnungshuette Aktienverein AG would attempt to produce a proposal to the Department of Defense for a large all-terrain vehicle based on a design used for U.S. Army and NATO forces by the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernburg AG unit of West Germany. GM said the U.S. Army already has bought 500 of the vehicles for use in Europe.

The vehicles would be assembled in the U.S., GM said, but the location won't be decided unless a contract is awarded. The joint venture also would produce the vehicles.

The capital contribution to the joint venture won't be decided until after a contract is awarded.

GM and the German company said that the U.S. Army is planning to revamp its fleet of all-terrain vehicles and that the joint venture hopes to capture a large share of the new orders with the design.

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Reagan

By GER

Special to TI

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MONDAY MORNING, 3 FEBRUARY 1986

NEW YORK TIMES 2 February 1986 (3) Pg.20

Reagan Sets Drive to Protect Arms Plan

By GERALD M. BOYD
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — President ...eagan, concerned that Congress might "gut" his military spending program, is planning a campaign on the theme that any such "retreat" would weaken the United States position in arms-control talks and in resolving regional disputes, White House officials said today.

The officials, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said that Mr. Reagan would try to persuade the public that his military buildup must be allowed to continue.

The campaign is to be waged with speeches, including one that might be nationally televised. An indication of how it will be conducted came in Mr. Reagan's weekly radio address to the nation today.

Also today, Mr. Reagan ordered Federal agencies to make the first round of cuts required under the new law mandating deficit reductions to reach a balanced budget by 1991. The cuts total about $11.7 billion and are divided equally between military and nonmilitary spending. Officials have said the cuts could be achieved with a "minimum of disruption." The $11.7 billion cuts are in the current year's budget.

Grenada as an Example

The campaign will underscore the Administration's arguments for the buildup, one of them being that in 1983 a strengthened military posture enabled the United States to prevent the conflict in Grenada from spreading after the invasion of the island in October of that year.

Officials said Mr. Reagan would go to Grenada Feb. 20, at the invitation of Grenadian officials, to dramatize that point.

The campaign is tied to Congress's initial consideration of the new budget, which it will receive from Mr. Reagan Wednesday. Because of legislation that compels Congress to make cuts of about $50 billion, the budget package is expected to be the focus of a major battle between the White House and Congress.

White House officials expressed concern that members of Congress, especially liberal House Democrats, might turn to the military budget to achieve the saving, instead of cutting spending in other areas. The officials said Mr. Reagan would use his personal popularity and his skill at communicating to enlist the public in an effort against such a development.

"Everybody knows what various actions are taken on the Hill to try to end-run the President's budget," said one Reagan aide. "Our primary concern is obviously that Congress will say that because of the law, in reality, it will have to gut defense spending."

'Modest but Steady Growth'

Mr. Reagan, in the radio address, said that he would insist on "modest but steady growth" in military spending in the new fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

"The Soviets want nothing more than to see America flinch and forsake the rebuilding program we've worked so hard to get started," he said. "We spent five years making our military more competitive, and America is secure again. We must not permit this vital work to become undone in the second term."

As he has done in recent weeks, he also attempted to lay out what he is willing to accept and what he is not willing to accept in the anticipated budget battle. He said he would not try to cut "essential programs" for people who need assistance and would not accept any reduction in payments to Social Security recipients.

Tax Rise 'Will Be D.O.A.'

As he has done in recent weeks, Mr. Reagan today reaffirmed his opposition to a tax increase.

"Let me make it plain," Mr. Reagan said today, "that our budget will not increase taxes on the American people, because any tax increase the Congress sends me will be D.O.A. — dead on arrival. We haven't built 37 months of economic expansion and created over nine million jobs by raising taxes On the people. We've done it by increasing opportunity."

According to Pentagon officials, Mr. Reagan plans to ask Congress for $311 billion for the Defense Department, and $4.3 billion for his research program for a space-based missile defense system. For that research in the current fiscal year, Congress approved $2.75 billion.

Mr. Reagan is expected to argue that the military budget reflects a deal he struck with Congress last May: continuing budget increases of 3 percent in addition to adjustments for inflation.

Because of the automatic budget cuts required under the new law, the current Pentagon budget was reduced to

ARMS PLAN...Pg. 10

NEW YORK TIMES 1 February 1986 (3) Pg.12

Quality of Military Medicine To Be Reviewed by Civilians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — Civilian doctors are soon to begin monitoring the quality of care delivered by military physicians, the first time such outside reviews have been conducted.

The decision to proceed with the review program was disclosed Thursday when the Defense Department awarded a $4.6 million contract to the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities, a nonprofit organization based in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The organization is to review each month the care delivered by doctors at 108 military hospitals worldwide. The program should be under way by April, the Pentagon said.

"I am convinced that the overall quality of care in military medicine is equal to, if not better than, care over all in the civilian sector despite a relatively small number of highly visible, tragic instances of medical mischance," said Dr. William E. Mayer, Assistant Secretary of Defense for health affairs. "But the fact remains that there has been no precise way to compare quality of care."

Reports of Substandard Practice

Over the next year, the records of about 15 percent, or 150,000, of the million patients admitted to military hospitals worldwide "will be reviewed after discharge and the care given measured against standard criteria," Dr. Mayer said.

The military health system has been buffeted over the past year by reports of substandard practice. In the most sensational case, a Navy heart surgeon recruited to Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland despite questionable qualifications is being tried on charges that he bungled operations that resulted in the deaths of five patients.

Dr. Mayer's intention to order civilian reviews was first disclosed in July. Sources said at the time that he was determined to end the process of only military doctors reviewing the medical decisions of other military doctors.

The new civilian review groups are to work independently of the peer review committees that already operate in military hospitals.

The contract awarded to the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities is for one year, but it includes renewal options for a second year at $5 million and for a third year at $5.3 million. The Michigan organization was described as one of five that bid on the contract.

The reviews are to include all surgically related deaths, all brain damage related to anesthesia, all organ failures and all postoperative complications or readmissions of patients within 14 days of their first discharge.

Emergency room cases are to be reviewed, along with a sample of 20 percent of the cases involving such operations as caesarean sections, hysterectomies, gall bladder removals and heart bypasses.

-19

PENTAGON...from Pg.1

oversees agencies specializing in communications and intelligence research. "It's a serious problem. I don't think it's been understood how serious."

'You're Talking About the Future'

Donald A. Hicks, the Assistant Secretary in charge of research and engineering, said he supported the decision to protect the space research program. But when the defense research agencies are cut, he said, "You're talking about the future. You're talking about where Stealth came from and lots of other things."

Stealth, the name given to aerodynamic and electronic techniques that can make aircraft nearly invisible to enemy radar, was developed in part with financing from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Both men said they had urged Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to redirect money from other military accounts to partly repair the damage, but no decision has been made. Such a move would need the approval of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

Severe Cuts Are Seen

At the research agencies, officials said the cuts for the current fiscal year were so deep that they would interfere to some extent with all but a few top-priority experiments.

At the Defense Nuclear Agency, for example, Marvin C. Atkins, deputy director for science and technology, said there would be "severe reductions" in such programs as underground nuclear testing, research aimed at protecting aircraft from the electromagnetic effects of nuclear weapons, and attempts to design weapons microcircuits that can operate after a nuclear explosion.

Another official at the Defense Nuclear Agency said the agency has been focusing much of its attention on designing weapons that can operate in a "nuclear environment." As a result of the cuts, he said, some weapons may have to be built without that feature, and then undergo costly modifications later to improve their durability.

At the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, home to the military's most futuristic research, an official said the strategic computer program, for one, would be "dramatically slowed."

That program studies artificial intelligence and high-speed data processing, in hopes of developing fully automated weapons such as computer-driven tanks and robot co-pilots.

Making Computerized Maps

Other agencies that took unusually large cuts included the Defense Communications Agency, which plays a major role in assuring that commanders can keep control of American forces in wartime, and the Defense Mapping Agency, whose projects include development of detailed, computerized maps that can be fed into the electronic memories of cruise missiles to help them find their targets.

The cutbacks will also eat into highly classified resgarch conducted by the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, Pentagon officials said.

The first blow to these agencies came in an appropriations bill in December, when Congress ordered $169 million in unspecified research budget cuts, to be distributed by the Pentagon among the dozen agencies that operate independent of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger opted to protect the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the Federal agency in charge of research aimed at developing a space defense against enemy missiles. As a result the other agencies absorbed all of the cutbacks.

Effect of Budget Law

Then in mid-January the Pentagon announced plans to apportion budget cuts in the current fiscal year mandated by the new balanced-budget law, named for two sponsors, Senators Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, and Warren Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire. Under the law, 4.9 percent must be cut from each account, which amounts to a total of $325 million in cuts from the research activities of the independent Defense Department agencies.

The law permitted the Pentagon to exempt some programs from cuts as long as other programs in the same account absorbed the cutbacks instead. Mr. Reagan chose to protect the $2.75 billion budget of the space defense office, requiring the other research agencies to absorb budget cuts of 9.5 percent to make up the difference.

The erosion of the Defense Nuclear Agency budget illustrates what happened to many of these agencies.

The agency began 1985 with plans to spend $384 million in the 1986 fiscal year. In December Congress approved $373 million. The agency's share of the unallocated cuts in agency research was another $22 million, and the Gramm-Rudman measure cut another $33 million. In addition, an agency official said, Congress earmarked $16 million of the agency's research budget for unplanned projects favored by individual members of Congress.

From $373 Million to $301 Million

In the end, the agency received about $301 million, far below its expectations and a sharp drop from the $333 million it had to work with the year before.

"At a cut of that magnitude, everything is going to feel the crunch," said an agency official. "Not proportionately, of course. But there's just not enough flexibility to not hit everything."

The official said that it was unlikely that the budget for the fiscal year 1987 that President Reagan is to send Congress Wednesday would repair the damage. In that budget, officials have said, the Pentagon has limited the research agencies in order to accommodate a $4.3 billion budget for the space research program.

White House officials have said Mr. Reagan is considering undertaking a major campaign to persuade the public that Pentagon spending in the 1987 budget should be spared severe cuts he believes Congress may try to impose.

ARMS PLAN...from Pg.9

$276 billion. The amount Mr. Reagan plans to request would be an increase of nearly 10 percent plus inflation.

Some members of Congress, including conservative members of the House who have previously supported the military buildup, have been preparing lists of weapons programs that can be eliminated to reduce the military budget.

Best and Worst Expectations

One Reagan aide, reflecting a White House view, said there was hope that Congress would approve the $50 billion cuts and other savings.

What concerns the White House, other White House officials said, is that before that point is reached and many domestic programs have suffered deep cuts, Congress will agree on its own budget with different priorities to reach the approximate level of $50 billion. If that happens, the officials speculated, the lawmakers would seek to cut military spending below the 3 percent target.

"Our reading of the tea leaves is that they are not willing to do that," the Reagan aide said, referring to the mandated cutting, "so what does that leave them? It leaves them with some kind of deal for something in between that reduces the commitment to military spending."

In his radio address today, Mr. Reagan asserted that American military security had been "shamefully neglected" before he was elected.

'We Cannot Retreat'

"He will be making the case," another White House official said, "that we cannot retreat on this issue and that is important in terms of our ability to succeed in arms control negotiations and solving regional questions."

The special effort by Mr. Reagan comes at a time when he faces a growing assault on the organization and operating procedures of the military.

A Presidential commission headed by David Packard, a former Defense Department official, is expected to issue a report at the end of February proposing sweeping changes in how the military spends its money.

In addition, Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and the committee's senior Democrat, Sam Nunn of Georgia, have said they will push for quick passage of a bill to reorganize the Joint Chiefs of Staff and streamline the Pentagon's bureaucracy.

WASHINGTON

If Each Side Ha

In his op-ed piece "The Philip Geyelin suggests th tion of the ideological st global state of grace" is headway in reducing the This, of course, is non ble reductions in the nu superpowers can be a practical plans already i from our many, many th able deterrent against n ons or so on either side given mutual political w interest.

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Adm. Gayler, now ret U.S. forces in the Paci tional Security Agency.

...INGTON POST 1 Feb 1986 (3) Pg.17

...ch Side Had Only 100 Nuclear Weapons

...e-page piece "The No-Nukes Mirage" [Jan. 30], ...Gevelin suggests that "a fundamental transforma... the ideological struggle" and an "unimaginable ...ace of grace" is necessary before we can make ...ss in reducing the risk of nuclear war.

...se, of course, is nonsense. Massive, mutual, verifia... ...ductions in the nuclear weapons arsenals of both ...owers can be accomplished by concrete and ...ual plans already in the public domain. To reduce ...ear many, many thousands to a minimum invulner... ...eterrent against nuclear attack—say, 100 weap... ...to either side—is well within our capability, ...mutual political will. It is certainly in our mutual ...

...ot the straw man—getting completely rid of ...weapons—that Geyelin derides. As he says, we ...erase knowledge. But a couple of hundred weap... ...plenty to remove any value of clandestine devel... ...and deter use.

...minimum invulnerable deterrent to nuclear war of ...does not create a perfect situation, but it is im... ...ably better than the situation we superpowers ...in. With the thousands of weapons we both ...we give apparent credence to nuclear war-fighting ...es; we give tempting opportunities for a terrorist ...a weapon; and we create terrible fears and sus... ...between the potential adversaries. On the part of ...United States at least, the weapons divert resources ...ention from our true security and military needs.

...notion that we really don't want to reduce nu... ...weapons because America might want to start a ...war to defend Europe won't stand examination. ...president with all his marbles would authorize start... ...nuclear war that would almost certainly escalate ...the destruction of the United States.

...Europe has more people, more industry and more ...nology, all by itself, than the Soviet Union has. To ...that it cannot be defended, in alliance with the ...States, is simply to say that we cannot organize ...defiance for a conventional defense or that we do not ...it enough. To offer the illusion of a nuclear reprisal ...-out.

...arguing that nuclear weapons are not really so bad, ...ared with other modern weapons, Geyelin is ...g. Other weapons, however horrible, kill by retail ...most, locally. Gas, biochemical and laser weapons ...exception. Nuclear weapons can kill globally and ...end all mammalian life with the "nuclear win...

...Tokyo was destroyed by fire-bombing—after hun... ...of raids. A nuclear weapon does the job in a single ...To defend effectively against massive bomber at... ...with conventional weapons is well within the grasp ...modern technology. To defend effectively against the ...very of every one nuclear weapon out of hundreds ...ched—or smuggled—is not.

—Noel Gayler

...Gayler, now retired, is the former commander of ...forces in the Pacific and former director of the Na... ...Security Agency.

WASHINGTON POST
1 Feb 1986 (3) Pg.14

Arms Sale to Jordan Postponed Indefinitely

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Reagan administration agreed yesterday to postpone indefinitely a $1.5 billion arms sale to Jordan after being bluntly told by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) that the proposed deal faced overwhelming rejection by the Senate, White House and congressional officials said yesterday.

"The White House had two bad alternatives to the postponement—withdrawing the sale or having it voted down on the Senate floor," a Lugar spokesman said.

Under terms of a previous congressional action, the sale would have proceeded March 1 unless blocked by Congress. White House political advisers had opposed going through with the sale in an election year but Reagan refused to withdraw it because he feels bound by a promise he made last year to Jordan's King Hussein, sources said.

Reagan insisted last October that the arms sale was "essential to create the conditions for a lasting Middle East peace." The Senate nonetheless postponed the deal until March 1 with a resolution that passed 97 to 1.

Lugar told the White House that a new resolution disapproving the sale would have the support of at least 80 senators and suggested that Reagan avoid this embarrassment by postponing the deal.

"This puts the arms sale in a state of suspended animation," the Lugar spokesman said. "It avoids the embarrassment for the White House of a complete withdrawal and offers a glimmer of hope to Hussein that an arms sale might be approved in the future if the Middle East peace process goes forward."

Senior administration officials acknowledged privately that there did

JORDAN...Pg.12

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
2 February 1986 (3) Pg.17

Weinberger: 'Star Wars' tests will be delayed

By Patricia Chargot
Knight-Ridder News Service

DETROIT — Some experiments related to the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "Star Wars," will be delayed because of the loss of the space shuttle Challenger, according to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

In his first public comments on Tuesday's tragedy, Weinberger told an audience at the Economic Club of Detroit on Thursday night: "It's hard to speak in such terms in view of the human tragedy, but the actual shuttle capacity has been reduced by more than a quarter, so we are going to have to delay and push back many of the programs — payloads as they're called — that we had planned for the shuttle, including some of the Strategic Defense" programs.

Weinberger said many Star Wars experiments that had been planned for shuttle flights were small enough to be sent into space atop Titan or Minuteman booster rockets.

"But a lot of the experiments were of the size and shape that they would only fit on the shuttle, and they will have to wait," he said.

He also said he had ordered an assessment of what the loss of the Challenger would mean to the Pentagon.

Weinberger said there was "no reason to suspect sabotage or anything else" as the cause of the explosion. "We have simply no idea as to the cause of it, and there are a lot of theories being advanced ... the investigation will take a long time and I wouldn't hazard any guesses."

Weinberger said he had a personal interest in the shuttle program and hoped it would continue. He said that in the early 1970s, when he was director of the Office of Management and Budget, "over the unanimous opposition of the staff of OMB, I pushed for the shuttle program, and feel it's a very vital capability for us to have, and we certainly want to resume and continue with that. But first we'll have to try to find the cause" of the explosion.

Weinberger said that at a breakfast meeting Thursday at the White House, President Reagan said he had telephoned the families of the seven Challenger crew members who were killed.

"The point he made was that in

TESTS...Pg.12

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TESTS...from Pg.11

every one of those conversations, every one of those families he talked to said, 'Mr. President, there is one thing that must continue, and that is the space program. None of us would ever want that to stop.'

"This was spontaneous. It's something perhaps that was more moving than anything else," Weinberger said.

Weinberger said the space program was "the way in which we know that we are not old or middle-aged as a nation but still young enough to court danger and court challenge."

JORDAN...from Pg.11

not seem to be much likelihood of reviving the arms sale unless there is dramatic movement in the Middle East toward an accord between Israel and its Arab neighbors. One official said it would take "high-grade oxygen" to revive the deal.

Under terms of the agreement worked out by Lugar and Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the administration will postpone the sale indefinitely. If the White House decides to go forward with the sale at any time, Congress will have 30 days to accept or reject the proposal.

Senate agreement to accept the face-saving arrangement of a White House postponement rather than withdrawal was important to the administration because of its reliance on Hussein in Middle East peace negotiations.

"We think that the arms sale is justified and needed for Jordan," one senior official said. "We still consider Hussein an important friend."

In the administration, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had pushed hard for the sale last fall, officials said, and still strongly favored completion of the deal. But White House sources said that even he recognized that it was politically impossible to push the sale through at this time.

White House political aide Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., a former administrative assistant to Lugar, was reported to have strongly opposed the sale. Daniels was said to have taken the position that it would be politically foolish to force Republican senators to vote on the issue in an election year where continued GOP control of the Senate is very much in doubt.

In addition, Reagan was told that opponents of the proposed arms sale had the votes to override a presidential veto. More than 270 House members, in addition to the 80 senators, had pledged to vote for a resolution killing the deal, sources said.

As originally proposed by the White House, the arms package included advanced warplanes, surface-to-air missiles and other sophisticated weapons and carried a $1.9 billion price tag. The White House withdrew the missiles from the package, lowering its value to $1.5 billion, but Israel continued to oppose the sale as a threat to peace in the Middle East.

The agreement yesterday makes it unlikely that the administration will be able to proceed with another controversial arms deal, the pending sale of $1.1 billion in weapons to Saudi Arabia. This proposal would face "the same kind of opposition in Congress and even more of it," one administration official said.

BALTIMORE SUN
2 February 86 (3) Pg.20

Despite changing mind, military chief replaced

The Honduras Armed Forces Superior Council yesterday accepted the resignation of the armed forces commander, Gen. Walter Lopez Reyes, even though he said he had changed his mind and wanted to stay on.

The announcement, made on national television, said General Lopez Reyes, a key figure in Honduras' murky political scene, would be replaced temporarily by Army Col. Efrain Gonzales.

General Lopez Reyes said Thursday that he would be resigning within a few days because of a dispute over U.S.-backed Nicaraguan guerrillas operating from Honduras. Senior military sources said his decision to quit was precipitated by angry complaints that he had promised to allow aid shipments to the "contras" without consulting the Superior Council.

He apparently changed his mind the same night.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
"World-Wide" 3 Feb 86 Pg.1

NASA SAID a faulty booster rocket may have caused last week's shuttle explosion. The space agency said newly released films of the explosion show a blowtorch-like plume of flame jetting from the shuttle Challenger's right booster rocket just before the blast. NASA officials, however, still weren't saying flatly that it was the plume that ignited the orbiter's main tank of liquid fuel. NASA's acting administrator said in appearances on the three major TV networks that the two solid-fuel boosters didn't display basic design flaws on earlier missions. He said any such problem could be corrected quickly. (Story on Page 2)

The NASA chief reaffirmed pledges that space shuttle flights would resume, but declined to elaborate on when the next flight will be scheduled.

* * *

Costa Ricans voted in record numbers in a presidential election that many observers said would be a close race between two candidates who are both considered moderate and pro-American. The winner will succeed President Luis Alberto Monge, who by law can't seek reelection. Ballots also were cast for vice president and legislative officials.

* * *

A CIA report denied that Nicaragua's Contra rebels often slit the throats of captives, contending that the rebels aren't normally equipped with bayonets or combat knives. The 12-page report, obtained by the Associated Press, was drafted to discredit charges of rebel atrocities and was based on interviews with Contra field officers.

* * *

Suspected communist rebels killed 11 Philippine soldiers and a civilian in an ambush on the island of Negros, a military spokesman said. In Manila, about 5,000 leftists burned effigies of Presidents Marcos and Reagan after troops blocked a march on the presidential palace.

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South Yemen urged Moscow to allow Soviet engineers and government advisers to return to Aden to work on joint economic projects that were halted by last month's power struggle, South Yemen radio reported. Moscow had evacuated about 4,000 Soviet nationals during the fighting between rival Marxist factions.

* * *

Five bombs exploded in Christian East Beirut, one close to an office of Lebanese President Gemayel's Phalange Party. At least three people were injured. Fighting also flared between troops loyal to Gemayel and Syrian-backed Druse militiamen.

WASHINGTON TI
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HENRY MOH

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Who else could use those bases?

HENRY MOHR

The United States is acting as though it might be frightened away from its two largest and most strategically important overseas military bases: Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines. Political turbulence, combined with a rising Communist insurgency may be allowed to push us out.

Bases being considered as alternatives to our bases on Luzon, according to Reuters news report, are the Palau Islands and Guam and the other Marianas. If correct, that may be precautionary planning. But even so, just thinking about a possible U.S. retreat from the Philippines is enough to make one's blood boil.

The names and faces of young American fighting men, whose blood and sacrifices are part of a sacred bond between Americans and the Philippine people, are unforgettable. I saw American and Philippine servicemen die, side by side, in battle to free the Philippines. And I shared their agony.

Can the United States, with honor, even think of abandoning the people of the Philippines? Can we, without actually contributing to Soviet-Communist expansion in the Pacific, retreat from Clark and Subic Bay — as we did from Vietnam — to almost certain eventual Russian use of those bases if we leave?

That would be a strategic bonanza for the Russians. The Philippines are about halfway between Vladivostok and Vietnam. The Soviets could threaten U.S. interests and the survival of freedom in all of Asia. In danger would be South Korea, Japan, the Republic of China on Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore — and beyond that, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

Philippine unrest has been tied to widespread dislike of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who imposed severe repressive measures on the country. That has contributed to a rapidly growing Communist insurgency among a historically anti-Communist people. A connection is denied, but whether the Aquino opposition to Mr. Marcos is linked to that Communist insurgency is not certain.

Recent reports tell of Soviet contact with the Philippine Communist movement. The Russians, who usually jump quickly into any area offering exploitation opportunities, have remained at arm's length from the Philippine insurgency. However, when it appeared that the United States might cut and run rather than stick it out, the Russians began to take a more direct interest in the Philippines.

The Senate Intelligence Committee estimates that the Communist insurgents might be strong enough within three years to topple the Marcos government.

Corazon Aquino, Mr. Marcos's opponent in the coming election, at first said bluntly that she wants the United States out. But, in December, while addressing a crowd that included workers employed at U.S. bases, Mrs. Aquino said the United States could stay at least until 1991. What would happen then is unclear. Mr. Marcos has blown hot and cold on the same issue.

So it may not matter who wins the February election.

Neither Mr. Marcos nor Mrs. Aquino has said who would use the bases if the United States pulled out. But the only other nation that could use bases of that size is the U.S.S.R.

Clark and Subic are major U.S.-built facilities. Strategically, there is no substitute in Asia, other than the excellent air and naval bases on Taiwan. The anti-Communist Republic of China has made an unconditional offer welcoming U.S. use of its bases. This generous offer was relayed to Washington authorities by this writer. To date there has been no public response.

The Philippines are an independent nation thanks only to the great sacrifices and generosity of the people of the United States. Continued use of U.S. bases there should never be in question.

But, if either Mr. Marcos or Mrs. Aquino intends to evict U.S. forces as some U.S. planners seem to assume, the stage could be set for an unprecedented humiliation of the United States.

If we abandon the Philippines to their fate (as we did Vietnam), the 62,143 American casualties — 13,700 dead — who fought to restore Philippine freedom should rise up in anger to shame any who would now declare their sacrifices to have been in vain.

Henry Mohr, a retired Army major general, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

The 600-ship mistake

The Soviets have just launched their first full-fledged aircraft carrier and have another one of similar size and capability under construction. Navy Secretary John Lehman and others are ringing Pentagon alarums over this new "threat," seeing it as further justification for proceeding with Mr. Lehman's 600-ship fleet despite huge deficits and big defense budget cuts required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings statute.

Mr. Lehman used the Navy's diversion of an unarmed Egyptian jetliner carrying the Achille Lauro terrorists as similar justification of his strategic and procurement policies. The truth is that, with all the attention paid to things like Army DIVAD guns that couldn't shoot straight, Mr. Lehman's 600-ship strategic concept has never really been questioned, let alone justified. And as the Navy builds its fleet, more important defense needs go begging.

This new Navy is to be built around 15 aircraft carriers, costing as much as $5 billion each, augmented by 4 World War II battleships, refurbished at a cost of about $500 million each, and defended by 100 cruisers and destroyers of which nearly 80 would be of the new Aegis type costing approximately $1 billion each.

A major mission of these carrier battle groups is to project American naval airpower into Warsaw Pact and Russian airspace in the event of a war in Europe, according to Mr. Lehman. Yet the entire Navy has a total of only 990 combat aircraft, and would be putting just a portion of these into an area where the Soviets have 3,200 defense interceptors and 11,800 SAM antiaircraft missiles. According to former Defense Secretary Harold Brown, it would be difficult for American carriers to survive within 1,500 miles of any Soviet base, far beyond the combat range of their aircraft.

Another big mission of these flotillas is to extend massive American force to far-flung trouble spots, yet the deployment of carriers to the shores of Iran, Lebanon, Nicaragua and Libya accomplished virtually nothing toward advancing American goals there.

MISTAKE...Pg.14

develops a policy and strategy to support

NEW YORK TIMES 1 February 1986 (3) Pg.27

For a Unified Service Academy

By Gregory D. Foster

WASHINGTON — The United States needs a joint military service academy to complement West Point, Annapolis and the Air Force Academy. Its purpose would be to provide an alternative source of officers.

By fostering an allegiance among its graduates to the military as a whole, such an academy would provide an effective antidote to the divisive inter-service rivalry that today haunts the defense establishment.

The time is ripe for a fundamental overhaul of that establishment. When Senator Barry Goldwater, one of the military's staunchest supporters on Capitol Hill, says, "The system's broke and needs fixin' ", something is about to give. Clearly, a threshold of tolerance for military folly has been crossed. Change thus seems inevitable and imminent, although it remains to be seen how fundamental such change will be.

Widespread publicity has focused public attention on the military's most acute problems: operational failures abroad, expensive weapons programs unable to meet performance expectations, and strategic advice that has invited the disdain of many civilian authorities.

If the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction plan does nothing else, at least it will have driven home the necessity of increasing America's return on its investment for defense. Accordingly, the problems that beset the military must, by common assent, be confronted and eradicated.

As with medical treatment, effective remedies require accurate diagnoses. To date, the most visible military reform proposals have failed this simple test of "medical sufficiency." Structural adjustments such as granting the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff more authority or creating a Council of National Military Advisers represent Band-Aid treatments for a severe congenital illness.

The malady afflicting the military is cultural rather than organizational in origin. The military is less a cohesive institution with a unifying ethos than an aggregation of individual fiefdoms wrestling for power. Each service is a distinctive subculture possessing its own argot, its own procedures and its own identity.

From the day that an individual first puts on a uniform, he or she is inculcated with the values and mores of his or her branch of service. Throughout the individual's career, the service is patron and guardian, dispensing rewards in return for the protection and furtherance of service interests. Thus, the esteemed core values of loyalty, tradition and authority are perverted into a narrow, self-serving parochialism that breeds petty jealousy, wasteful redundancy and operational dysfunction.

This parochialism can be overcome by a transcendent allegiance to broader institutional imperatives. The trouble with most remedies proposed to date is that they are aimed at senior officers — that segment of the military population least amenable to change.

A National Military Academy offers a remedy. It would seek to capture the hearts and minds of future leaders during a malleable period of intellectual and emotional development.

The academy, as I envision it, would offer a fully accredited two-year baccalaureate program designed to complement, rather than supplant, the courses taught at the existing service academies.

Those attending would be selected competitively from voluntary applicants — a fixed percentage annually from the sophomore class of each service academy, the remainder from Reserve Officer Training Corps detachments across the nation.

The military component of the curriculum would provide concentrated cross-service familiarization and emphasize the theory and practice of joint operations. Graduates would be commissioned and serve initially in the service from which they came -- but would be required to serve their second assignment in another service.

The cross-fertilization at such an academy would have a pronounced sensitizing effect on participants. A cadre of "new believers" would convey their new set of values to other segments of the military profession. Almost surely, the end result would be emergence of a unifying ethos that is so lacking and so needed. □

Gregory D. Foster, a West Point graduate, is a consultant on national security affairs.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
10 Feb 1986 (3) Pg.12

James Miller, the new budget director, is sending peace signals to Caspar Weinberger. Miller wants the Defense Secretary to know that, unlike predecessor David Stockman, he'll back Weinberger's drive to increase military spending despite the need to cut the budget deficit.

NEW YORK TIMES Pg.14
2 February 1986 (3)

Fearing AIDS, Army Rejects 400 Recruits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) — The Army has rejected about 400 recruits because tests indicated they had been exposed to the virus that sometimes causes AIDS, an Army officer says.

The officer, Lieut. Col. Gary Quay, assigned to oversee the new blood screening program for the Army, said Friday that the 400 had been rejected out of 270,000 recruits tested from Oct. 15 to Jan. 17.

Colonel Quay said the Army planned to start testing active-duty soldiers in February, initially at the rate of about 25,000 soldiers a month. By July the service expects to be testing 65,000 active-duty soldiers and 32,000 reservists every month

NEW YORK TIMES
1 Feb 1986 (3) Pg.9

Mud Stalls Ship's Overhaul

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (UPI) — A World War II battleship was to get a new lease on life today, but instead remained literally stuck in the mud. Eight tugboats could not budge the U.S.S. Wisconsin from her berth at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. "She's been sitting in the water in the same place, give or take a few feet, for 28 years," said Al Peterson, a shipyard spokesman, and silt accumulated underneath. The Navy had hoped to move the Wisconsin about 2,000 feet for some minor repairs before a complete overhaul at another shipyard this summer.

MISTAKE...from Pg.13

Many consider these big carrier armadas vulnerable, especially to the cheap Exocet ($200,000) or Harpoon ($85,000) antiship missiles. Former Adm. Hyman Rickover, the father of the nuclear Navy, gave them a combat life expectancy of "a couple of days." In a series of three tests pitting the Aegis radar defense system against antiship missiles, the Navy was able to stop 4 of 15, 2 of 6 and 10 of 11. If the Soviets spent as much money on antiship missiles as the Aegis defensive system costs, it could buy more than 420,000 of them.

The whole purpose of the Soviet navy is not to protect sea lanes or carry out amphibious invasions but to sink the U.S. Navy. According to defense experts like Pierre Sprey, the Pentagon would do much better to buy relatively cheap ($750 million) and silent conventional attack submarines than more floating targets. The Soviets outnumber us in these submarines by 3 to 1.

That's a real threat. Mr. Lehman's waving of the Soviet aircraft carrier "menace" should at least serve to turn the defense debate to an area that far transcends the $600 toilet seats and DIVAD guns in importance—whether we're building a Navy to fight, or sink.

31 January 1986

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NEW YORK TIMES Pg.14
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NEW YORK TIMES 1 February 1986 (3) Pg.13

MONDAY MORNING, 3 FEBRUARY 1986

Navy Attempts to Show Officer's Killer Should Be Executed

NEWPORT, R.I., Jan. 31 (AP) — An officer of the Navy frigate Miller testified today that a lieutenant murdered a sea was crucial to the ship's operations, a factor vital to the Navy's attempt to impose a death sentence on his killer.

Petty Officer 3d Class Mitchell T. Garraway Jr. was convicted Thursday of premeditated murder in the fatal stabbing of the lieutenant, James K. Sterner. Mr. Garraway had pleaded guilty to unpremeditated murder, but the Navy's prosecutor, Lieut. Daniel E. O'Toole, rejected the plea and tried him before an eight-member court-martial.

The panel that convicted Mr. Garraway must now decide whether to sentence the 21-year-old sailor to life imprisonment or death. The Navy has not executed a sailor since 1849.

After a morning of hearing testimony, the panel granted a defense request in the afternoon to suspend the court-martial until Wednesday. Mr. Garraway's lawyer, Trevor L. Brooks, said he needed the time to bring six to eight defense witnesses from the Washington area.

Garraway Expected to Testify

Mr. Garraway, from Suitland, Md., is also expected to take the stand next week.

Lieut. Comdr. Anthony J. Abbruzzi testified today in the courtroom at the Newport Naval Base that Lieutenant Sterner, 35 years old, was the frigate's "main propulsion assistant," which made him responsible for the ship's power. He tesified that Lieutenant Sterner, his roommate, would have been called to work in cases of engine problems even if not on duty.

The Miller was on maneuvers near Bermuda when Lieutenant Sterner was stabbed to death by Mr. Garraway on June 16, 1985.

Under court-martial regulations, the Navy must show an "aggravating circumstance" to make the death penalty warranted.

The Navy lists 22 categories of such circumstances, including particularly vicious or brutal crimes, but only one is being brought up in the Garraway case: that Lieutenant Sterner was "in the execution of his office" when he was slain.

The Navy maintains that even though Lieutenant Sterner was not actually on the job when he was killed, his work was so important to the ship that he was always on call.

The defense contends Lieutenant Sterner was off duty when Mr. Garraway attacked him.

'Mitigating Circumstances'

In addition, the defense is attempting to prove that "mitigating circumstances" make capital punishment unwarranted.

A defense witness, Petty Officer Albert Santiago, testified that the stabbing was "completely out of character" for Mr. Garraway, a man he described as quiet and peaceful. Mr. Santiago said of Mr. Garraway, "He never had an argument with anybody on the ship."

Mr. Brooks said he would try to show the panel that Mr. Garraway's youth, his "clean" service record, his "clean" criminal record and a paranoia-like personality defect made a death sentence inappropriate.

The defense also maintained that Mr. Garraway was enraged at what he perceived as racism by Lieutenant Sterner and other crew members and that he thought the lieutenant had blocked his promotion.

The Navy's last executions were of two sailors who threw their officer off a small boat in order to desert and join the California Gold Rush of 1849. The officer survived; the two men were hanged.

WASHINGTON TIMES 3 February 1986 Pg.

Pretrial hearing for accused spy closed to public to protect secrets

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Former CIA translator Larry Wu-Tai Chin, an alleged mole for the Communist Chinese intelligence service, is scheduled to stand trial tomorrow on espionage and tax charges related to an alleged spying career that began more than 30 years ago.

Mr. Chin made a secret appearance Friday in U.S. District Court in Alexandria during a hearing held under the Classified Information Procedures Act, court officials said.

The 1980 Act prevents defendants' use of "graymail" — the threat to publicize classified information unless prosecutors drop or alter a case — and allows judges to close court sessions in order to examine secret documents relevant to cases.

In California, a federal judge Friday postponed for a week the espionage trial of accused Soviet spy Jerry A. Whitworth, the last defendant in the Walker family and friends espionage case.

And Air Force authorities in California have provided the first details on the alleged spy activities of Airman 1st Class Bruce D. Ott, who was arrested Jan. 22 for attempting to sell secrets about the SR-71 photo-reconnaissance plane to FBI agents posing as Soviet officials.

Mr. Chin's Friday hearing lasted about 45 minutes and was the second hearing closed under the Classified Procedures Act.

A former CIA translator an
tract employee, Mr. Chin w
dicted Jan. 2 on 17 counts of
onage, conspiracy, tax evasio
failing to report finan
transactions.

His trial is expected to beg
morrow on charges he spie
Communist China for more th
years. If convicted on all cha
Mr. Chin faces up to two life ter
prison, plus 47 years, and fines
ing more than $2.5 million.

Prosecutors in the case have
Mr. Chin admitted to spying d
a six-hour interview with FBI a
last Nov. 22. He offered to opera
a "double agent" for the U
States before revealing detail
how he met Chinese intelligenc
ficers in Hong Kong, Peking an
ronto.

Federal authorities have
scribed the case as one of the
serious espionage affairs bec
the case spanned over three
ades.

Mr. Chin retired from the C
Foreign Broadcast Informa
Service in 1981 and contin
translating documents as a cont
employee for the agency's Joint
lications Research Service until
time of his arrest, according to c
papers.

He held top secret secu
clearances, could have comp
mised the identities of U.S. co
intelligence operatives, and
aware of the CIA's intelligence
lection priorities against China,
papers stated.

Among the information allege
passed to the Chinese were repo
on U.S. intelligence assessments
China between 1976 and 1981, in
change for an estimated $140,0
and details on Chinese prisoners
war during the Korean war.

Details of Mr. Chin's extensi
real estate holdings — reported to
worth more than $700,000 — are e
pected to be used by prosecutors
the case as evidence of Mr. Chin
alleged failure to report certa
funds to the U.S. government.

Mr. Chin retired from the CIA
1981 when he reportedly earne
about $44,000.

FBI agent Mark R. Johnson sa

HEARING...Pg.16

WASHINGTON POST 1 February 1986 (3) Pg.17

MONDAY MORNING, 3 FEBRUARY 1986

Smoker's Choice in the Military

The subject of smoking in the military has attracted a great deal of interest lately. The Post ran a front-page story in its Sunday edition of Jan. 5 and followed it up with an editorial a few days later. CBS and The New York Times have also covered the subject extensively. In fact, for the past two weeks my phone has been ringing incessantly on this subject.

The issue appears to be whether the military is encouraging smoking by selling cigarettes at its commissaries and exchanges at a price 20 to 35 percent below their cost in the civilian sector. Those who wish to see the price raised argue that the men and women in the service smoke at a higher rate than their civilian contemporaries and that this damages military readiness. The assumption is that the higher price would discourage smoking and thus improve readiness.

This misses the point. The issue is not smoking or nonsmoking. Nor is it military readiness. The real issues are the political system's attitude toward tobacco, the implied contract between the military and its members and the right of individuals in the armed services to make their own choices.

There is no doubt that smoking is bad for one's health. That is why warning labels are put on cigarette packs and tobacco companies cannot advertise on television. Nonetheless, the government still subsidizes tobacco and does not ban the sale of cigarettes. Moreover, the various levels of government tax cigarettes not to cut consumption but to raise revenue.

When an individual joins the military, he or she is told that as part of the total compensation, he or she will be able to purchase at a discount those items one can normally purchase in the private sector. The implied contract does not contain a morals clause, an understanding that the commissaries and exchanges will not give a discount on those items some officials in the Defense Department determine one should not use. For example, should the Department of Defense raise the price of beef and lower the price of chicken to encourage people to eat more chicken and less beef, as many nutritionists argue? Where do we stop if we start down this path?

Relative to the other items military people purchase at the commissaries and exchanges, cigarettes are not cheaper. The price that a soldier pays for ciagrettes relative to what he or she pays for a pound of beef is the same as that of his civilian counterpart. The soldier pays less for everything he or she purchases because that is part of the compensation package.

There is very little connection between the price of ciagarettes and military readiness. The vast majority of the patrons of the commissaries and exchanges are not on active duty. They are dependents or retirees. Moreover, every person on active duty must meet vigorous physical standards. Those who cannot meet these standards, must leave the service. If smoking is the cause, these individuals have the chance of giving up smoking or leaving the service. It is their choice.

We ask a great deal of the people in uniform. The military places a great deal of stress on men and women at a very young age (this rather than price may explain why the rates of smoking are high). We ask them to defend, among other things, the right to make our own choices. Let us not restrict their own freedom of choice.

—Lawrence J. Korb

The writer was assistant secretary of defense for manpower, reserve affairs and logistics.

HEARING...from Pg.15

he had been involved in the Chin investigation since December 1983, but few facts have emerged about how federal authorities were alerted to Mr. Chin's alleged spying activities.

Meanwhile in San Francisco, Federal Judge John P. Vakusin ruled last week that prosecutors in the Whitworth case must supply defense attorneys with transcripts of 266 FBI interviews with witnesses expected to be called to appear in the trial.

Judge Vakusin postponed the trial previously scheduled to being Feb. 10 until an undecided date the following week. The scheduling delay was caused by a jury trial already in progress.

Prosecutors submitted a list of 373 proposed witnesses and defense attorneys listed 60 potential witnesses.

At Beale Air Force Base near Sacramento, Calif., Air Force spokesman Capt. Joseph Saxon said yesterday that Airman Ott has been charged with four offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for contacting Soviet officials without notifying military authorities, two charges of attempting to deliver national defense documents to Soviet officials, and one charge of stealing classified documents.

"Airman Ott has not yet been recommended for court-martial," Capt. Saxon said in a telephone interview, adding that the investigation is continuing.

If convicted by a general court-martial, the maximum sentence under a newly enacted military espionage statute is the death penalty or life imprisonment, Capt. Saxon said.

One of the documents Airman Ott allegedly tried to sell contained regulations for Air Force crewmen entitled "SAC Tactical Doctrine: SR-71 Crews." Another document was described as a "unit roster" containing the names of SR-71 crew members.

A squadron of SR-71s is stationed at Beale Air Force Base. The SR-71, known as the "Blackbird" is capable of taking photographs while flying at altitudes of 80,000 feet and at speeds of 2,000 miles per hour. Its features and specifications are tightly guarded secrets.

NEW YORK TIMES 2 February 1986 (3) Pg.4

East Germans Deny They Killed a Top West German Agent

By JAMES M. MARKHAM
Special to The New York Times

BONN, Feb. 1 — East Germany has taken the unusual step of denying that it eliminated a top West German agent reportedly betrayed by a West German official who defected last year.

The East German Government's press agency denied Friday that the agent, who has not been identified, had been killed as a result of information supplied by the defector, Hans Joachim Tiedge, a West German internal security official.

The agency was responding to testimony last week in a West German parliamentary inquiry by the former chief of the West German internal security agency, Heribert Hellenbroich.

The East German press agency said Mr. Hellenbroich had told "a fairy story." "He need not worry about the alleged top agent, since he never existed," the agency said.

Mr. Hellenbroich was dismissed as head of the security agency after it was disclosed that he had kept Mr. Tiedge on despite a history of alcoholism, debts and family problems.

Mr. Hellenbroich told the parliamentary inquiry into the Tiedge affair that he assumed the agent "is no longer alive, even if I have not seen the body."

The East German press agency, making the first mention of Mr. Tiedge since reporting his defection in August, hinted that he might soon give a full account of his activities.

"Tiedge," it said, "can give the lie to Hellenbroich's stories about the German Democratic Republic by statements that have not yet been published."

Mr. Tiedge has not been seen since he defected to East Germany. His teenage daughters are believed to have visited him at Christmas.

In parliamentary testimony on Friday, Holger Pfahls, the new head of the West German internal security agency, also challenged Mr. Hellenbroich's contention that a West German agent in East Germany had been eliminated.

Mr. Pfahls said Mr. Hellenbroich's comments had aroused "considerable irritation" among NATO intelligence services, which had also found no proof that an agent had been killed by the East Germans.

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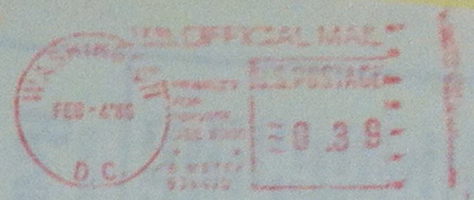
WASHINGTON, DC 20330 - 1024



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(NEWSPAPER — EXPEDITE)

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1986

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NEW YORK TIMES 4 February 1986 Pg.8

More Navy Maneuvers Off Libya

By BILL KELLER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Pentagon officials said today that the Navy will resume maneuvers off Libya next week and may send ships or planes into disputed waters claimed by Libya.

The officials said the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga and their escorts would leave European liberty ports in a week to 10 days.

American planes and ships ended a week of maneuvers on Thursday without venturing into the contested waters. The maneuvers were designed as a warning to Libya not to sponsor terrorist missions.

The United States has charged that Libya played a key role in attacks on Dec. 27 at the Rome and Vienna airports in which 20 people were killed.

Crossing the 'Line of Death'

The officials declined to say whether the operating orders for the next round of maneuvers included crossing what the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Qadaffi, has called "the line of death" along the broad mouth of the Gulf of Sidra. Libya claims the entire gulf as its territorial waters.

But a senior official said, "I think it's likely that we'll not let too much time pass before we do it."

Another official said: "We can't keep going out there with them daring us, and not do it. Sooner or later, you've got to put up or shut up."

NAVY...Pg.4

NEW YORK TIMES
4 February 1986 Pg.1

REAGAN'S BUDGET ASKING CUTBACKS IN HEALTH PLANS

INCREASES FOR MILITARY

By ROBERT PEAR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — President Reagan's new budget proposes substantial cutbacks in health programs for the elderly and the poor while seeking sustained increases in military spending, according to Administration officials and budget documents.

The documents indicate that Mr. Reagan will propose to reduce projected spending for Medicare and Medicaid by $70 billion over the next five years.

Under Mr. Reagan's budget for the fiscal year 1987, which he is to submit to Congress Wednesday, the Pentagon budget would rise to $311.6 billion in 1987 and $395.5 billion in 1991. It is estimated at $278.4 billion in this fiscal year. The total military budget, including nuclear weapons programs of the Energy Department, would rise from $286.1 billion this year to $320.3 billion in 1987 and $405.9 billion in 1991, under the Reagan proposal.

Conflict Seen on Military

On Capitol Hill, Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the chairman of the Hosue Armed Services Committee, said the new budget-balancing law was forcing his committee to consider deep cuts in the President's 1987 military budget. Mr. Aspin said he foresaw an intense conflict between Mr. Reagan and Congress over military spending.

Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, said there was strong sentiment among Senate Republicans for agreement with the White House on the budget before considering any over-

BUDGET...Pg.2

WASHINGTON POST 4 February 1986 Pg.1

Reagan Picks Shuttle Panel

Armstrong, Yeager Among 12 to Conduct Outside Probe

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan, seeking a "calm and deliberate assessment of the facts" about the space shuttle explosion, appointed a 12-member commission yesterday to take over the investigation from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Former secretary of state William P. Rogers was named chairman, and Neil A. Armstrong, commander of the first manned lunar landing and first man on the moon, is vice chairman. Other members included astronaut Sally K. Ride and test pilot Charles (Chuck) Yeager.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said an outside investigation was ordered to ensure that it would be done by people "with no axe to grind."

The panel, many of whose members have close ties to the space program, was instructed to report in 120 days. Reagan limited its mandate to reporting the cause of the accident and ways to prevent a recurrence, and

PANEL...Pg.6

NEW YORK TIMES
4 February 1986 Pg.D23

5 Networks to Carry Reagan Talk Tonight

President Reagan's State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress will be carried live at 8 P.M. Eastern standard time on the ABC, CBS and NBC television networks, on CNN, the Cable News Network, and on C-SPAN, the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network.

In addition, some local affiliates of the Public Broadcasting Service and the Spanish International Network will carry the address, either live or as a tape-delayed broadcast later in the evening.

In New York City, for example, WNET (Channel 13) and WXTV (Channel 41) will broadcast the speech at 11 P.M. Channel 41's coverage will include a simultaneous Spanish translation.

The following radio stations in New York City will provide live coverage: WABC, WCBS-AM, WINS, WMCA and WOR.

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

BUDGET...from Pg. 1

haul of the tax code, a top priority of Mr. Reagan's. Mr. Dole also said revenue from any tax increase should be dedicated exclusively to deficit reduction, with none of it set aside to permit tax relief for individuals or business, as some members of Congress have suggested.

Senator Dole, a Kansas Republican, said it was essential for White House officials to enter negotiations on the budget as soon as possible. "If they just sit it out," he said, "they might find the House and the Senate sitting it out, too."

Three-Sided Talks Suggested

The comments by Mr. Aspin and Mr. Dole were part of a strategy to draw the White House into early bargaining to resolve conflicts over the deficit before lawmakers intensify their re-election campaigns. Senator Dole has raised the possibility of early, three-sided negotiation between the Senate, the House and the White House. In past years, the White House has usually avoided public bargaining, thus forcing the House and Senate to vote yes or no on the President's proposals.

Over all, the President's 1987 budget proposes $994 billion in spending and $850.4 billion in receipts for the fiscal year 1987, the 12 months that start Oct. 1, 1986. The resulting deficit of $143.6 billion is just under the $144 billion ceiling set by the new budget-balancing law.

Budget documents prepared for the Department of Health and Human Services show that Mr. Reagan seeks to reduce Medicare spending by $37.3 billion below the levels now projected for 1987 through 1991. The new Reagan budget would increase income to the Medicare trust funds by a total of $17.2 billion in those five years, mainly by charging beneficiaries higher premiums.

In addition, the budget would save $15.5 billion over the five years by setting an annual limit on Federal Medicaid payments. At present, there is no such limit. The ceiling would be $23.6 billion in the fiscal year 1987, which is $1.3 billion less than the Administration's current estimate for that year. The limit would be allowed to rise each year to reflect inflation in medical goods and services, as measured by the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index.

Highlights of the Budget

Other highlights of the President's budget, gleaned today from confidential budget documents, include these:

¶The Administration expects to collect large sums from the "sale of major physical assets." Mr. Reagan expects to get $1.2 billion in 1987 and $2.4 billion in 1988 from the sale of oil fields in the Naval Petroleum Reserves. From the sale of regional power marketing agencies, such as the Bonneville Power Administration, revenue of $13.9 billion in the fiscal years 1988through 1991 is expected. Most of these receipts come in 1990 ($5.8 billion) and 1991 ($4.8 billion).

¶Total Federal aid to higher education, which amounts to $9 billion in the current fiscal year, would decline to $6.8 billion in 1987 and $5.6 billion in 1991. Federal spending on guaranteed student loans, $3.2 billion this year, would drop to $2.5 billion in 1987 and to $1.5 billion in 1991.

¶Federal spending on agriculture would drop dramatically, from $25.9 billion this year to $19.5 billion in 1987 and then to $11.4 billion in 1991. Spending on commodity price supports and related programs, totaling $20.4 billion this year, would be cut in half to $16.2 billion in 1987 and $10.1 billion in 1991.

¶Federal spending on mass transit, $3.5 billion this year, would decline to $3.4 billion next year, then to $2.4 billion in 1989 and $1.6 billion in 1991. The President is proposing to consolidate mass transit assistance with a portion of Federal highway aid to create a new "block grant."

¶Total Federal spending on ground transportation, which includes highways, subways and buses and which amounts to $18.6 billion this year, would decline to $17.3 billion next year and $14.9 billion in 1991.

¶Federal spending on compensatory education for elementary and secondary students from low-income families would rise from this year's $3 billion to $3.5 billion next year and $3.7 billion in 1991. The final figure is less than the $4.2 billion spent for the program in 1985.

¶Medicare spending, $68.7 billion this year, would rise to $70.2 billion next year, an increase of 2.2 percent. This is much less than the annual rate of increase in the previous decade. But the President projects that Medicare spending would increase more rapidly after 1987, reaching a total of $98.4 billion in 1991.

¶Total Federal spending for food and nutrition assistance, $18.7 billion in 1986, would decline to $18.1 billion in 1987. It would then rise gradually to $20.3 billion in 1991.

¶Over all, the budget of the Department of Health and Human Services would rise by 3.8 percent, to $345.6 billion in 1987, from $332.9 billion in 1986. This is the smallest percentage increase for the department in at least a decade.

¶The budget for Social Security would rise by 6 percent, to $212.9 billion in 1987 from $200.7 billion in 1986. Social Security spending is projected to reach $263.5 billion in 1991.

¶The budget projects a 3.7 percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits next January, based on forecast inflation. Using the President's economic assumptions, the Office of Management and Budget estimates that Social Security benefits will be automatically increased by 4.3 percent in 1988, 3.6 percent in 1989, 3.3 percent in 1990 and 2.7 percent in 1991.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said today that any cuts in the military budget request would signal weakness and submission to the Soviet Union. In a combative letter that will accompany the Pentagon budget, Mr. Weinberger said, "Our rebuilding of American military strength is redefining the terms of the U.S.-Soviet relationship."

"We must persuade the Soviets that this is not a short-term commitment," Mr. Weinberger added. He castigated those who say they support a strong defense, but then endorse cuts in the military budget rather than in domestic services.

"Do Americans really want to risk our lives, fortunes and freedom for an increment of current consumption?" he asked.

In a meeting this afternoon with Donald T. Regan, Mr. Reagan's chief of staff, Senator Pete V. Domenici, the chairman of the Budget Committee, insisted that there should be an early agreement between the White House and Congress on the budget and that tax revision should be done after that.

Mr. Domenici said a budget package had to be agreed to first so that if there is any tax increase the added revenue will be used to reduce the deficit, not to lower tax rates for individuals or business and help the President get an acceptable tax redesign bill.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, who attended the meeting along with Mr. Dole, is collecting signatures on a letter urging the President to work on cutting the deficit first. After the meeting he said Mr. Regan indicated "they weren't too thrilled with the letter." But Mr. Boschwitz said he would go ahead with it.

WASHINGTON POST 4 February 1986 Pg. 3

Defense Company Begins Probe To Find Classified Documents

Associated Press

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 3—Officials of defense industry giant General Dynamics Corp. said they would begin an internal divisional audit today to correct security problems revealed by a Defense Department check.

The Pentagon audit revealed that about 20 classified documents were missing, but "we have tens of thou-

PROBE...Pg. 4

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WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

4 February, 1986

SUBMARINE COMPETITION: AP's Norman Black reports the Navy says it will proceed with efforts to end General Dynamics Corp.'s monopoly on Trident submarine contracts. Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-CT.) reportedly received a letter from the Navy on 3 February rejecting his claim that competition in the Trident program would not be cost-effective. Black reports the Navy will also try to end another submarine monopoly held by Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., which he says has been receiving one or two "sole source" contracts a year worth $100-150 million each. RADM. Stuart F. Platt, the Navy's competition advocate, tells Black the Navy is "trying to keep a check-and-balance between our submarine yards. We are trying to bring about competititon in a sensible manner. We're not favoring one yard over another."

CONVAIR SECURITY CLEARANCE: UPI's Richard Gross reports DOD is revoking the security clearance of Convair, a division of General Dynamics Corp. which produces Air Force and Navy cruise missiles. Pentagon sources tell Gross the clearance is being withdrawn "because of a series of unsatisfactory routine security inspections." Convair spokesman Jack Isabel tells Gross "Twenty documents are missing" from a DOD Investigative Service audit, but "We believe that they were misplaced and will be found" in a Convair inventory of classified material. General Dynamics Corp. Chairman Stanley Pace reportedly threatened to fire those who may be found responsible for misplacing Convair's secret documents, and is quoted as saying he will take "strong, corrective action" to prevent similar losses.

RESERVE RECRUITING: AP's Norman Black and UPI report Sec/Def Weinberger said Monday that US active reserve forces reached record levels in 1985. The reserve strength reportedly rose four percent in the year ending 30 Sept 1985, to 1,088,100 men and women. UPI quotes Weinberger as saying while four of the six reserve components met or surpassed recruiting goals, the Army Reserve and Army National Guard "continued to experience some difficulty enlisting recruits with no prior military service." Weinberger is quoted by UPI as saying the number of Army Reserve recruits with no prior military experience dropped by nine percent to 68,600.

US-LIBYA: AP's Norman Black quotes Reagan administration sources as saying that US aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga will return to Mediterranean waters near Libya next week. A source tells Black the administration will maintain a US presence near Libya because it believes the US military "has had a tempering effect" on Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi. (See related article, page i) Meanwhile, UPI reports the State Dept has announced US firms in Libya can continue operations pending an administration decision on whether they can transfer them to foreign subsidiaries. Sec/State George Shultz is quoted as saying the US companies still in Libya "are very much ready to follow (US) government direction."

MARCOS-US REAL ESTATE: AP's Tim Ahern reports Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-NY), told Congress the Justice Dept should investigate "compelling evidence" that Philippine Pres Ferdinand Marcos has amassed a real estate empire in the US. Marcos' only official income is reportedly his $5700 annual salary. Ahern quotes Solarz as saying if Marcos wins the presidential election, the US should force Marcos to return any such US holdings to his country "as a condition of further US aid." Ahern quotes Sec/State George Shultz as conceding "that only technical violations may be involved" in the alleged real estate holdings,and "it is not clear whether US law" has been broken.

ASPIN ON DOD CUTS: Saying the new Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law will force much deeper defense funding cuts than in past years, Rep. Les Aspin (D-WI) has reportedly pledged to work closely with the Reagan administration to -- in his words -- "develop a defense budget and defense priorities that will enhance the security of the nation." AP's Tim Ahern quotes the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee as saying FY 1987 "is a very critical year for defense. The enactment of Gramm-Rudman means dramatic and drastic reductions....The president may choose to deny this, but that serves only to obscure reality and postpone the day of reckoning."

SAVIMBI & CHEVRON OIL: UPI's Matthew Quinn reports

WIRE NEWS...Pg. 4

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

3 February, 1986

PHILIPPINE MILITARY: The Philippine presidential election is less than one week away and NBC reports the level of campaign rhetoric and violence have both increased markedly. Correspondent Keith Miller reports from Manila that Filipinos fear both the communist takeover promised by the government if Pres Marcos loses the election, and excesses of their own military. Miller says some military members allegedly engage in the "salvaging," or murder, of suspected communists or others they have a grudge against. He points to one funeral home in Davao where the proprietor says up to a dozen bodies "salvaged" by both sides are deposited every week. Miller also quotes a Catholic priest who claims the army is torturing its victims. Miller quotes US intelligence sources as saying the Philippine army is inept, lacks discipline and is accused of indifference and cruelty. And he says that so far Pres Marcos has ignored US calls to reorganize the military from top to bottom. "The (Philippine) army says it will stay out of the election," Miller says. "But few people believe that....Many officers realize that if Marcos is voted out of office they will go with him."

SPACE SHUTTLE PROBE: CBS reports Pres Reagan has taken prime responsibility for investigating the Challenger disaster away from NASA and given it to an independent, 120-member panel led by former Sec/State William Rogers and former astronaut Neil Armstrong. (For more details on the panel, see story page 1.) Meanwhile, correspondent Bruce Hall reports shuttle debris continues to wash ashore from Central Florida to North Carolina, and three robot submarines are now searching the ocean floor for parts of Challenger's crew compartment and sections of the solid-rocket booster that may have caused the fatal explosion. He says other prime suspects for causing the tragedy include metal fatigue in shuttle parts used in previous launches, a faulty weld seam, and fuel that may not have performed properly in freezing temperatures the night before the launch. Hall points out that all but one part of the booster rocket that failed had flown on previous shuttle flights.

SHCHARANSKY RELEASE?: ABC reports on the possibility imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky may soon be exchanged for Soviet agents imprisoned in the West. Correspondent Pierre Salinger says if Shcharansky is released "it will be one more piece of evidence of the desire of the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to reduce the number of hard human rights issues between the US and Soviet Union. And it could bring more pressure on the US in its (arms control) negotiations with the Soviets."

(For verbatim transcripts, see Radio-TV Defense Dialog)

WASHINGTON POST 4 February 1986 Pg. 3

Delay Urged in Contra Aid Request

31 Democrats Ask Reagan to Await Result of Regional Peace Effort

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writer

Thirty-one congressional Democrats who provided crucial votes freezing last year's humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan rebels urged President Reagan yesterday to postpone his request for more aid until a final regional peace effort can be made.

At the same time, Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.), head of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign affairs, warned that new balanced-budget legislation means that a 25 percent reduction in foreign aid programs, including aid to the rebels, will be "the best the administration stands to get out of my committee . . . and it will probably be more like 50 percent."

In a letter, the Democrats asked for "a major diplomatic initiative" supporting the Contadora effort by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama to negotiate a Central American peace treaty. Foreign ministers of these countries are to meet here next week with Reagan and foreign ministers of Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, which comprise the Contadora Support Group.

Heads of state of the Contadora nations and Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador accepted an invitation from newly inaugurated Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo to meet there next month.

Latin diplomats have called these gatherings Contadora's last-ditch effort to unsnarl talks stalled since last autumn.

Twenty-five of the 31 Democrats were among 68 members who opposed military aid to the counter-revolutionaries, called contras, but later voted in favor of Reagan's $27 million humanitarian-aid package.

That aid expires March 31, and administration officials have said the president will seek at least $100 million in renewed humanitarian and military aid when Congress returns Feb. 18 from its holiday recess.

"It would be counterproductive to vote on the aid then," said Rep. James C. Slattery (D-Kan.), who wrote the letter. "A defeat would send the wrong message to [Nicaraguan president] Daniel Ortega, and a win would send the wrong message to the Contadora group" before its meeting.

The letter asked that the contra aid request be delayed until mid-March, that Reagan agree to meet with the Contadora heads of state if they request it, and that he create a bipartisan delegation of members of Congress and administration officials "to explore how the United States can best support Contadora."

Rep. Dave McCurdy (D-Okla.), another signer and a member of the House intelligence committee, said that no aid package would pass "until the president can make the case that he has pursued all diplomatic alternatives."

Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) said he thinks that the signers of the letter "will vote later on that aid request, depending on how the president has responded to us."

Obey said in an interview that he sees "no chance for any supplemental [foreign aid request] whatsoever" for fiscal 1986. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) said as much last week.

Levels for 1987, including contra aid, will be at least 25 percent below this year's appropriations and, with the exception of Israel, Egypt and Pakistan, could be "more like 50 percent," Obey said.

"I led the opposition" to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget act, Obey said. "But, if the administration is not willing to lead the way out of this irrational box that they have put the country in, they had better expect me to be the toughest enforcer of [it]."

NAVY...from Pg. 1

Pentagon officials also said today that fighter planes from the Sixth Fleet had begun bombing runs over a remote Israeli target range in the Negev.

The officials said that until recently the Navy had declined to use the Negev range, despite Israeli offers, because Arab countries might be angered by any sign of closer military ties between the United States and Israel.

The decision to begin target practice over the Negev was not related to recent tensions in the region, the officials said, but was the result of a shortage of bombing ranges for American aircraft in the Mediterranean region.

PROBE...from Pg. 2

sands of documents that we manage," said John E. McSweeny, vice president and general manager of the Convair division of the third largest defense manufacturer.

"As part of the audit process, you go to employes and check internal records against theirs, and occasionally it will come up that they don't track 100 percent," he said.

McSweeny and General Dynamics Corp. Chairman Stanley C. Pace denied a report in The New York Times Sunday that Convair was losing its security clearance. The report was based on internal company memos. "The division hasn't lost its security clearance . . . [and] it's not going to," McSweeny said.

A loss of security clearance would mean that no new contracts could be awarded to Convair and that requests for individual clearances would not be processed, but existing contracts apparently would not be affected, The Times said.

Convair produces Tomahawk cruise missiles and is working on a secret cruise missile designed to be nearly invisible to radar.

WIRE NEWS...from Pg. 3

the State Dept is concerned over Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi's threat to attack a Chevron Corp. oil installation in Angola. Quinn says in a recent interview Savimbi promised to attack the installation at Cabinda, Angola, unless Chevron stops lobbying against US military aid for Savimbi's forces. Quinn quotes a Chevron spokesman as denying any anti-Savimbi lobbying effort. Chevron re-portedly says it has operated in Angola for almost 30 years and has "maintained a policy of strict neutrality on pol-itical matters." Savimbi says Angola's Marxist government uses money paid by Chevron and other US companies to finance Cuban troops used to fight his UNITA guerrillas.

NEW YORK TIMES 4 February 1986 Pg.23

The U.S. Military Forgets That Wars Are Won by Men

By David Evans

FALLS CHURCH, Va. — The Pentagon has said for years that its strength is in technology. But as a result, it has dangerously ignored the warning given 50 years ago by a young major, George S. Patton, who said, "Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men."

It is a pointed lesson for the United States, which for all its emphasis on technology, does not enjoy winning advantages in the machinery of war. An American rifle or tank is pretty much the same as a Soviet model. It would have virtually no impact on the outcome if both sides exchanged equipment before a battle.

It is skill, training and motivation that determine winners. Yet our professional defense establishment does not focus on developing warriors. Rather, it tolerates a huge agglomeration of headquarters and support activities stuffed with clerks and underemployed staff officers while the fighting units go undermanned.

Warriors, it seems, are becoming an endangered species. Only about one in four soldiers or marines is now in a combat specialty. And the fighting units don't have any special claim on how long soldiers are assigned to them. Personnel assignments are driven by policies intended to democratize the service rather than promote unit cohesion. People are rotated frequently from line units to other duties, a practice that homogenizes career patterns and insures equal benefit when the promotional perks are handed out.

The price, however, is high turnover and its inevitable effect, a military that lives eternally in the present. While combat systems increase in complexity, the base of experience at the unit level is measured in months, not years. Only a tiny fraction of the armed forces remains in the same outfit for, say, three years. Not surprisingly, mistakes in tactics, timing and gunnery occur repeatedly in peacetime field exercises as the basics are relearned every year.

In wartime, the rotation policies have the effect of spreading the risk, implying that there is something innately unfair about having to fight. Survival for the length of a tour takes on greater importance than winning.

Moreover, there are few peacetime incentives to foster the development of key battlefield skills. An officer's military education now includes writing workshops, drug abuse seminars and equal opportunity discussions. The art and techniques of fighting receive progressively less attention in military training schools.

Not surprisingly, indicators of unit proficiency have little to do with combat effectiveness. A tactically inept unit can pass a typical inspection on the strength of its bookkeeping and the promptness of its reports. A generation of officers is being conditioned to the notion that reports flowing back to the headquarters are more important than daring initiative at the front.

Nor are the troops encouraged to think much about fighting. Consider the "Essential Subjects" manual, the basic guidebook for all enlisted marines. Dealing with drug abuse is listed as part of the formal canon of essential knowledge. Land navigation is not. As one astonished officer said, "Apparently it's more important to know where your head's at than where you are." Trendy issues have come to divert attention from what the institution as a whole is about.

The confusion of priorities is most evident in the rules for the use of deadly force. Here the troops are informed that they can fire their weapons to prevent the "*threatened* damage . . . to property . . . *vital* to the national security." Or, they can fire if faced with the "*actual* destruction of property which, though not vital, is still of *substantial* importance."

These fine distinctions border on sophistry. When the suicide truck loaded with explosives made its fatal dash into the marine compound at Beirut, it was able to rush by guards fumbling with empty weapons, but whose pockets contained "Rules of Engagement" cards stuffed with fine print rules like these. The paperwork was perfect — and irrelevant.

Stockpiles of equipment and bureaucratic escapism cannot substitute for good troops and inspired, competent leaders. Yet if the Pentagon were to play football as the moral equivalent of war, it would devote more attention to knee pads and clipboards than the quarterback and linemen. □

David Evans is a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON TIMES
4 Feb 1986 Pg.4D

Israel may scratch its plans to build 'Lavi' jet fighter

TEL AVIV, Israel (Reuters) — The Lavi, an Israeli fighter jet modeled after the American F-16, may be getting its wings clipped — not by enemy action but by the cost of getting it into the air.

Even though $1 billion in development costs already have been spent, military chiefs are considering scrapping it as too great a financial burden for Israel.

The Lavi (Hebrew for lioness), has been plagued by controversy since its inception. The fighter is scheduled to make its first test flight next September. But as the first prototype takes shape in a hangar outside Tel Aviv, behind-the-scenes wrangling over defense allocations has burst into the open.

Deputy Chief of Staff Dan Shomron has attacked the project as too ambitious and too expensive for a country with Israel's resources, especially as it coincides with heavy defense cuts.

And, significantly, the Israeli treasury has been lobbying in Washington for the $300 million in U.S. aid earmarked each year for the plane to be diverted to other projects. Some generals say they are concerned that development of the successful Merkava (Chariot) tank, missile boats and other weaponry may be sacrificed to fund the Lavi.

In public, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chief of Staff Moshe Levy support the project. According to local military correspondents, however, some of the plane's former champions have recently changed their minds.

Long-term doubts about the economic viability of the Lavi have been exacerbated by a government austerity drive, whose squeeze is being felt throughout Israel's huge armed forces and defense industries.

The cuts, which have slashed $650 million off the defense budget, inevitably brought pressure on the most costly item of all — the Lavi.

Originally the air force planned to buy 300 Lavis from Israel Aircraft Industries to replace aging U.S. Phantoms and Kfirs, a local version of the French Mirage. Deliveries are set to start in 1990.

Equipped with an American en-

ISRAEL...Pg.6

TUESDAY MORNING, 4 FEBRUARY 1986

NEW YORK TIMES 4 Feb. 1986 Pg. 1

Need Joins Greed in Schemes To Smuggle U.S. Technology

By ROBERT LINDSEY
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 — In March 1982 the Hughes Aircraft Company received its largest order ever from a private commercial customer. That order, for electronic testing equipment, led to the undoing of what Federal officials say is the largest network of smugglers of high technology yet uncovered in the United States.

And it illustrated, the officials say, how easily others can obtain the most advanced American technology. "They don't have to use the K.G.B.," said Richard Roberts, a Customs Service agent who investigated the case, referring to the Soviet intelligence agency. "They just make a simple statement: 'We want a certain product in Bulgaria and we're willing to pay top dollar for it.' And they get it; greed steps in."

The details of the Hughes case, according to customs agents and Federal prosecutors, constitute a case history of how the illegal shipping of high-technology equipment to countries that are not supposed to receive it has become a major, lucrative subsector of the electronics industry in California and other states.

Participants in such enterprises have strong economic incentives to continue the flow, the officials say, and it will be difficult to stop. The $637,070 worth of equipment ordered from Hughes was destined to be sold to Bulgaria and the Soviet Union by a group of American and European businessmen for amost $5 million.

Hughes, its suspicions aroused by a civilian order for equipment used primarily in connection with military radar, reported the order to the Customs Service after it was received from a tiny California company, Computer and Test Systems.

Mr. Roberts estimates that in the ensuing three years members of the group responsible for the Hughes order diverted hundreds of millions of dollars worth of advanced American electronic gear to China, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and other Eastern bloc countries.

Since officials at Hughes Aircraft reported the 1982 order to customs agents, 14 people from five countries have been indicted for violating Federal laws prohibiting the export of certain technology to Eastern bloc countries. Seven of the 14 are fugitives, including three foreign nationals indicted by a Federal grand jury here last month. The other seven have been tried and sentenced to prison.

According to the investigators, the case shows how Communist countries are exploiting the profit motive inherent in the American free enterprise system. "They want everything," Mr. Roberts said, particularly American-made instruments to test advanced electronic equipment and machinery for manufacturing integrated circuits.

The equipment, the investigators say, was diverted to Communist nations mainly through two unrelated

SCHEMES...Pg. 14

PANEL...from Pg. 1

Speakes said the group will not examine the space program's future.

Acting NASA administrator William Graham said shuttle launches will be suspended until the report is complete.

Speaking to reporters here after the commission was announced, he said that the shuttle is an "operational system" that has "proven itself" in 24 flights and that "the fundamental concept and operation of the system appears to us to be sound" despite the explosion that killed seven astronauts a week ago.

"We don't look like we're going to have to go back to the design process again and envision reconfiguring the system or making a very major fundamental design change. What we're looking at here is a question of making sure the difficulty that occurred is corrected . . . and will never occur again," he said.

The commission, to which as many as eight others may be named, replaces an interim board created by NASA immediately after the accident.

Rogers said the group will rely on NASA for information but can also seek it elsewhere. "They can go anywhere to find the facts dealing with this tragedy," Speakes said.

In announcing the panel, Reagan said that "the crew of the Challenger took the risks and paid the ultimate price because they believed in the space program . . . .

"We owe it to them to conduct this investigation so that future space travelers can approach the conquest of space with confidence, and America can go forward with enthusiasm and optimism, which has sparked and marked all of our great undertakings."

White House officials had considered allowing NASA to appoint a permanent investigative board, as the agency did after the 1967 Apollo launch-pad fire that killed three astronauts. But Reagan decided Friday, after returning from a memorial service in Houston, to appoint a commission.

Speakes told reporters, "Think what type of questions you would have been asking in this room had NASA appointed the permanent and only board."

Panel members named yesterday are:

Rogers, who served as secretary of state from 1969 to 1973 and attorney general from 1957 to 1961 and is a partner in the New York law firm of Rogers & Wells.

Armstrong, spacecraft commander for Apollo 11 and chairman of Computing Technologies for Aviation Inc. of Charlottesville, Va.

Yeager, a retired Air Force brigadier general, former test pilot of experimental aircraft, first man to penetrate the sound barrier, the first to fly at a speed of more than 1,600 mph and an aerospace consultant in Cedar Ridge, Calif.

Ride, a mission specialist on the June 1983 voyage of Challenger, first American woman in space and training as a mission specialist.

Dr. Albert D. (Bud) Wheelon, physicist, senior vice president and group president of the space and communications group at Hughes Aircraft Co.

Robert W. Rummel, aerospace engineer, former vice president of TWA Inc. and now president of Robert W. Rummel Associates of Mesa, Ariz.

Dr. Arthur B.C. Walker Jr., professor of applied physics, Stanford University.

Richard P. Feynman, physicist and professor of theoretical physics, California Institute of Technology.

Eugene E. Covert, educator, engineer, professor of aeronautics at Massachussetts Institute of Technology and a consultant to NASA on rocket engines.

Robert B. Holtz, editor and publisher; editor of Aviation Week and Space Technology from 1953 to 1980 and, since 1982, a member of the General Advisory Committee to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

David C. Acheson, senior vice president and general counsel of Communications Satellite Corp. from 1967 to 1974, and now a partner in the Washington law firm of Dinker, Biddle and Reath.

Maj. Gen. Donald J. Kutyna, Air Force director of space systems and command, control and communications and manager of the Defense Department space shuttle program from 1982 to 1984.

ISRAEL...from Pg. 5

gine, the Pratt and Whitney 1120, and American-supplied wings, the Lavi's development has been dependent on U.S. economic aid.

Jerusalem Post defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman calculated that if 150 Lavis are built — an optimistic estimate — they could cost as much as $45 million each.

"Opposition to the continuation of the project has been gathering in all branches of the army, including the air force," Mr. Goodman wrote.

Israeli officials acknowledge there is little hope of paying for the and American aircraft manufacturers have shown no interest in a co-production deal that would spread costs.

The scrapping of the Lavi would be a serious blow for Israeli industry. Apart from 4,000-odd technicians working on the plane at IAI, dozens of other high-tech and defense firms would be hit.

"Its hard to see how Israel can afford the Lavi," said one Western military attache here. "The odds against it going into production are mounting all the time."

TUESDAY MORNING, 4 FEBRUARY 1986

NEW YORK TIMES 4 Feb. 1986 Pg. 1

Need Joins Greed in Schemes To Smuggle U.S. Technology

By ROBERT LINDSEY
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SCHEMES...Pg. 14

PANEL...from Pg. 1

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"We don't look like we're going to have to go back to the design process again and envision reconfiguring the system or making a very major fundamental design change. What we're looking at here is a question of making sure the difficulty that occurred is corrected . . . and will never occur again," he said.

The commission, to which as many as eight others may be named, replaces an interim board created by NASA immediately after the accident.

Rogers said the group will rely on NASA for information but can also seek it elsewhere. "They can go anywhere to find the facts dealing with this tragedy," Speakes said.

In announcing the panel, Reagan said that "the crew of the Challenger took the risks and paid the ultimate price because they believed in the space program . . . .

"We owe it to them to conduct this investigation so that future space travelers can approach the conquest of space with confidence, and America can go forward with enthusiasm and optimism, which has sparked and marked all of our great undertakings."

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Panel members named yesterday are:

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Armstrong, spacecraft commander for Apollo 11 and chairman of Computing Technologies for Aviation Inc. of Charlottesville, Va.

Yeager, a retired Air Force brigadier general, former test pilot of experimental aircraft, first man to penetrate the sound barrier, the first to fly at a speed of more than 1,600 mph and an aerospace consultant in Cedar Ridge, Calif.

Ride, a mission specialist on the June 1983 voyage of Challenger, first American woman in space and training as a mission specialist.

Dr. Albert D. (Bud) Wheelon, physicist, senior vice president and group president of the space and communications group at Hughes Aircraft Co.

Robert W. Rummel, aerospace engineer, former vice president of TWA Inc. and now president of Robert W. Rummel Associates of Mesa, Ariz.

Dr. Arthur B.C. Walker Jr., professor of applied physics, Stanford University.

Richard P. Feynman, physicist and professor of theoretical physics, California Institute of Technology.

Eugene E. Covert, educator, engineer, professor of aeronautics at Massachussetts Institute of Technology and a consultant to NASA on rocket engines.

Robert B. Holtz, editor and publisher; editor of Aviation Week and Space Technology from 1953 to 1980 and, since 1982, a member of the General Advisory Committee to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

David C. Acheson, senior vice president and general counsel of Communications Satellite Corp. from 1967 to 1974, and now a partner in the Washington law firm of Drinker, Biddle and Reath.

Maj. Gen. Donald J. Kutyna, Air Force director of space systems and command, control and communications and manager of the Defense Department space shuttle program from 1982 to 1984.

ISRAEL...from Pg. 5

gine, the Pratt and Whitney 1120, and American-supplied wings, the Lavi's development has been dependent on U.S. economic aid.

Jerusalem Post defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman calculated that if 150 Lavis are built — an optimistic estimate — they could cost as much as $45 million each.

"Opposition to the continuation of the project has been gathering in all branches of the army, including the air force," Mr. Goodman wrote.

Israeli officials acknowledge there is little hope of paying for the and American aircraft manufacturers have shown no interest in a co-production deal that would spread costs.

The scrapping of the Lavi would be a serious blow for Israeli industry. Apart from 4,000-odd technicians working on the plane at IAI, dozens of other high-tech and defense firms would be hit.

"Its hard to see how Israel can afford the Lavi," said one Western military attache here. "The odds against it going into production are mounting all the time."

TUESDAY MORNING, 4 FEBRUARY 1986

NEW YORK TIMES 4 Feb. 1986 Pg. 1

Need Joins Greed in Schemes To Smuggle U.S. Technology

By ROBERT LINDSEY
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 — In March 1982 the Hughes Aircraft Company received its largest order ever from a private commercial customer. That order, for electronic testing equipment, led to the undoing of what Federal officials say is the largest network of smugglers of high technology yet uncovered in the United States.

And it illustrated, the officials say, how easily others can obtain the most advanced American technology. "They don't have to use the K.G.B.," said Richard Roberts, a Customs Service agent who investigated the case, referring to the Soviet intelligence agency. "They just make a simple statement: 'We want a certain product in Bulgaria and we're willing to pay top dollar for it.' And they get it; greed steps in."

The details of the Hughes case, according to customs agents and Federal prosecutors, constitute a case history of how the illegal shipping of high-technology equipment to countries that are not supposed to receive it has become a major, lucrative subsector of the electronics industry in California and other states.

Participants in such enterprises have strong economic incentives to continue the flow, the officials say, and it will be difficult to stop. The $637,070 worth of equipment ordered from Hughes was destined to be sold to Bulgaria and the Soviet Union by a group of American and European businessmen for amost $5 million.

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CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1986

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WASHINGTON POST 5 February 1986 Pg.8

Reagan Seeking 8% Increase, After Inflation, for Pentagon

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan says he wants only a "modest" increase in defense spending next year of 3 percent above inflation, but the budget he sends to Congress today actually seeks an 8 percent increase above inflation, according to administration officials.

Reagan's proposed 3 percent increase is based on the higher budget resolution levels approved last summer, and ignores the cuts made since then, including cuts imposed by the new balanced-budget law. When measured against the actual spending authority for this year, $278.4 billion, Reagan will be seeking an increase of 8.2 percent, to $311.6 billion, officials said.

Last year, Reagan sought a 6 percent increase above inflation but settled for less than zero. This year, his senior advisers have concluded that Congress will probably not approve even 3 percent.

Nonetheless, officials said Reagan is planning a renewed sales pitch for his rearmament program, stressing the importance of his buildup for successful negotiations with the Soviets.

Reagan's selling effort comes against a backdrop of continued public skepticism over military spending, internal conflicts in the administration over legislative tactics and the prospect of far more severe cuts if there is a political deadlock and the balanced-budget law is triggered.

Moreover, the defense budget this year will almost certainly be determined in a larger compromise with Congress over tax increases and domestic cuts.

Reagan has rejected such a deal, but his advisers are divided over the prospects. Some White House officials, inteviewed on the condition they not be identified, said they have discussed among themselves the prospects for a "grand compromise" on defense, taxes and domestic spending, regardless of opposition from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

One aide compared Weinberger's approach to dealing with Congress as "holding your breath until you turn blue in the face."

But Weinberger remains rigidly opposed to any compromise, and has complained that Congress cut deeper this year than its orig-

PENTAGON...Pg.12

NEW YORK TIMES
5 February 1986 Pg.1

No. 1 Weapon In 1987 Budget Is Missile Shield

All Pentagon Programs Total $311.6 Billion

By BILL KELLER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — The Defense Department today sent Congress budget documents showing that for the first time the space defense research effort that President Reagan has made his highest military priority is also the largest single program in his weapon budget.

The documents provide the first details of what Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger calls an effort to "regain the momentum" in the military buildup, with proposed increases in appropriations amounting to 12 percent in the fiscal year 1987 and 42 percent through 1991.

The proposal includes a $4.8 billion

SHIELD...Pg.9

WASHINGTON POST 5 February 1986 Pg.1

Poverty, Health Studies on Reagan Agenda

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan issued a sweeping call last night in his fifth State of the Union message for an "agenda for the future" that includes many of his past proposals plus new federal studies on the problems of poverty, catastrophic illness and currency instability.

In a nationally televised speech that celebrated American accomplishments and purposefully avoided painful budgetary details, the president urged Congress to cut the domestic budget and continue to increase military spending. He also appealed for passage of "an historic tax reform providing new opportunity for all" and repeated his opposition to tax increases, even though earlier in the day he had opened the door to a possible imposition of an oil import fee.

Reagan told a joint session of Congress that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law "gives us an historic opportunity to achieve what has eluded our national leadership for decades—forcing the federal government to live within its means."

The president pledged his support for arms control and said that "if the Soviet government wants an agreement that truly reduces nuclear arms, there will be an agreement."

Reagan made no mention of the Jan. 15 proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev calling for staged reductions of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals leading to the total elimination of them by the end of the century. The president said at the time he was "grateful" for the proposal, but a senior administration official who briefed reporters on the speech yesterday said that the Soviet proposal was not an "appropriate response" to a U.S. plan for reducing nuclear arsenals.

REAGAN...Pg.12

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

NEW YORK TIMES 5 February 1986 Pg.3

Chemical Arms Ban Sought in Geneva

By THOMAS W. NETTER
Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, Feb. 4 — United States and NATO officials say recent proposals from Moscow have improved prospects for progress on a chemical weapons ban at the Conference on Disarmament that resumed here today.

The officials said a proposal on Jan. 15 by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had enforced an impression gained at the summit conference last November of a possible easing in the Soviet stance on verification, a crucial stumbling block to a chemical weapons treaty.

Western diplomats have noted that Mr. Gorbachev spoke specifically of production centers in his Jan. 15 statement, prompting speculation that the Russians may be willing to discuss verification procedures in an area they have said could be compromised by inspection provisions of a treaty proposed by Washington.

The Conference on Disarmanment which has sought a treaty banning the production, storage and use of chemical weapons since 1968, opened after a week of discussions between American and Soviet negotiators.

"Expectations have certainly been raised in the chemical weapons negotiations, partly by the summit statement and also by the titilating comments of Mr. Gorbachev," a senior United States official said. "That also seems to be reflected in the preliminary consultations."

The diplomats say that without what is called "proper verification procedures" on production, storage or destruction of chemical weapons, any accord reached here would be useless.

Nevertheless, several NATO diplomats cautioned that major difficulties remained to be resolved on chemical weapons despite the positive signals from the Kremlin.

"There seems to be a chance of some progress, but not huge progress," one NATO diplomat said. "The American draft proposal was tabled two years ago, but has not been accepted as the basis for negotiations so far by the Russians, who regard its verification provisions as too much of an intrusion in their internal affairs."

The diplomat acknowledged that the Russians "have been showing some flexibility in allowing somewhat more verification than expected. But though some progress might be made, there still remain major issues to be resolved."

The decision last year by the United States to resume production of chemical weapons for the first time in 16 years may also be a factor, the diplomat said, giving the Soviet Union, which is said to hold a lead in chemical weapons, "an incentive to reach an accord."

Another Western diplomat said that the field of chemical weapons might offer the only available chance for some sort of arms agreement now, with the United States and the Soviet Union still deeply divided over questions of long- and medium-range missiles and President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative program for a space-based missile defense system.

NEW YORK TIMES 5 February 1986 Pg.4

Shultz Asks Antiterrorist Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz asked Congress today to approve a $4.4 billion antiterrorist security improvement program at United States embassies abroad, a 45 percent spending increase that includes fortified new buildings and 1,300 security-related new jobs.

But Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, said that because of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction act calling for deep spending cuts throughout the government, "I don't see that flying" unless cuts are made in the $15 billion foreign aid request and in other activities.

Mr. Shultz said he was subjecting his entire budget to "intense scrutiny" and "scrubbing everything" to make room for the security improvements, which he said were absolutely essential if the United States was to continue to conduct diplomatic business abroad.

"We are, believe me, looking very carefully at the staffing of posts overseas and whether we need the ... Mr. Shultz told the Senate ... Relations Committee. "Do we ... need to have it or can we provide ... service in some other way?"

"No details are going to escape ... notice," he told Senator Jesse ... Republican of North Carolina. "Whether we need all the ... whether posts need to be staffed ... way they are. We have to ask the ... tion, is this thing necessary, really ...

He said this applied to official travel. "Sometimes I think half the department is flying around somewhere," Mr. Shultz said. "Some of those trips are necessary, but not all of them."

Mr. Shultz testified on behalf of legislation that also creates a new diplomatic security bureau in the State Department and a new ambassador for counter terrorism. "We want to give the feeling that we are determined to stamp out terrorism," he said.

NEW YORK TIMES 5 Feb 1986 Pg.8

2 U.S. Arms Aides to Visit Allies

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — President Reagan will send two high-ranking officials to consult with allies in an effort to form a response to the Soviet Union's most recent arms-control proposal, a senior Administration official said tonight.

The official, briefing reporters before Mr. Reagan's State of the Union Message, said that Paul H. Nitze would leave Wednesday to consult with allies in Europe and that Edward L. Rowny would leave the same day to confer with allies in Asia.

Administration officials have said three widely varying approaches are under consideration on how to respond to the Soviet proposal.

Another departure is still in the works. Richard L. Wagner, assistant to the Secretary of Defense for atomic energy, will be leaving his post, and Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has chosen Robert Barker as his successor. Mr. Barker is now deputy assistant director of the arms control agency's Bureau of Verification and Intelligence.

NY TIMES 2/5/86 Pg.24

Shifts of Arms Experts

R James Woolsey, a Washington lawyer whose presence on the United States delegation to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms was viewed in Congress as an indication that the Administration was negotiating seriously, has resigned his post.

Mr. Woolsey cited the press of other responsibilities, including participation on two Government-sponsored commissions. He served as Under Secretary of the Navy in the Carter Administration and as a member of the Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces.

Another recent departure in the arms-control area involved Joseph D. Lehman, chief spokesman for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Mr. Lehman, a brother of the present Navy Secretary, John F. Lehman Jr., has resigned and will become an analyst on strategic programs and arms issues for Martin Marietta, an aerospace corporation with headquarters just outside Washington in Bethesda, Md.

CURRENT NEWS "EARLY BIRD," is published daily at the Pentagon. Editor, Cris Scholl; TV News Highlights, Taft Phoebus; Wire News Highlights, Charles Bailey; Layout-Graphics, Mike Tissow, Barry Bock.

WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

5 February, 1986

WEINBERGER & BUDGET: The Pentagon plans to seek $311.6 billion FY 1987 budget, UPI's Richard Gross reports -- an 8.2 percent hike over FY '86. Gross says the biggest proposed DOD budget in peacetime history calls for $4.8 billion in SDI research -- up 75 percent from FY '86 -- and a four percent pay raise for the 2.1 million uniformed servicemen at a cost of $2.6 billion. Gross says DOD envisions military spending of $1.8 trillion over the next five years -- about $7,000 for every man, woman and child in the nation. He says the Reagan administration has already spent about $1.2 trillion to "rearm America" since 1981. Sec/Def Weinberger is scheduled to testify on the DOD budget proposal later today before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Gross says the DOD proposal is 27 percent of the total proposed federal budget for FY '87 and is based on an estimated inflation rate of 3.4 percent. Of the total DOD proposal, the Pentagon reportedly plans to spend $274.3 billion in one year, $15.9 billion more than allocated for FY '86. Gross says in "a complex numbers game," Weinberger is insisting the new DOD budget proposal reflects a real growth (after inflation) of three percent, not 8.2 percent. Weinberger reportedly says the Pentagon bases its $311.6 billion on $294.5 billion promised by Congress in August before congressional cutbacks and the $11 billion defense cut imposed by the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law. "We're trying to stay within the agreement Pres Reagan had with Congress in August," Gross quotes a senion Pentagon official as saying. But despite this, Gross says the Pentagon remains the "likeliest target for the congressional budget ax because of the scope of its pending plans." He also notes that if the federal spending level trigger built into Gramm-Rudman is exceeded, the Pentagon must contribute half of all federal budget reductions to meet next year's deficit reduction target. (See related story on DOD budget proposal, page 1.)

MX & STEALTH: The Congressional Budget Office says Congress can save almost $8 billion if it cuts out half the 143 M-X missiles the Air Force plans to build for testing or spares. AP's Tim Ahern reports the CBO savings estimate ranges from $800 million to $8 billion, depending on how much of the spare supply of 10-warhead M-X missiles is dropped. Last year, Congress said the Air Force could deploy a maximum of 50 M-X missiles in existing Minuteman silos. But Ahern says while reducing the number of M-X missiles that can be deployed, Congress did not reduce from 200 the overall number of missiles to be purchased under former Pres Carter's original request. Ahern says the CBO study provides three options to the House Budget Committee -- cut only about a dozen spare missiles to save $800 million; cut 48 missiles to save up to $5.3 billion; or save about $8 billion by eliminating 72 of the spares. The CBO reportedly notes the Air Force has come up with a "modest" test plan for the M-X, compared to the size of testing programs for other weapons. Meanwhile, UPI quotes Rep. Mike Synar (D-OK) as saying although the Pentagon met the letter of the law in reporting expected costs of the new "Stealth" radar-absorbing bomber, the brief classified report amounts to an "affront to Congress." Last year, Synar wrote an amendment directing DOD to report back on Stealth program costs. He reportedly says the Pentagon responded with just three sentences and a single program cost figure, which he declined to disclose. UPI says Synar is demanding a more detailed breakdown and has called in the General Accounting Office to study the Pentagon's numbers and report back to Congress.

SOV INTERCEPT: Two F-15 "Eagle" jet fighters reportedly scrambled from Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska, before dawn on 3 February to intercept two Soviet Bear-H bombers over international waters and keep them from entering US airspace. UPI's Jeff Berliner says Air Force data indicates hardly a month goes by without such an encounter between Soviet and US planes. But he says the unusual feature about this incident 80 to 90 miles northeast of Point Barrow (the northernmost point of land in the US) is it came to light when a 20-member congressional delegation on its way to observe the Philippine presidential election stopped at Elmendorf to refuel. One delegation member, Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-AK), reportedly used the Air Force briefing on the intercept to call for locating more advanced weapons systems in Alaska. Murkowski is quoted as saying the incident reflects "the necessity of AWACS being stationed permanently in Alaska so we can have adequate early warning." Berliner quotes an Air Force spokesman as saying there are no AWACS aircraft now stationed in Alaska, although from time to time one is sent there for training exercises.

REAGAN-WAR-TERROR: Two-thirds of Americans surveyed by ABC News believe the country will soon go to war and 75 percent reportedly think terrorists will attack inside the US during 1986. UPI says the network poll of 504 people between 24-26 January shows Americans are less optimistic about the future than one year ago, but still feel the country is in better shape than when Pres Reagan took office in 1981. Seventy percent reportedly

WIRE NEWS...Pg. 4

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

4 February, 1986

PENTAGON SPACE PLANE: DOD plans to develop a hypersonic aircraft capable of flying in space at 25 times the speed of sound are reported by CBS's David Martin. Building such a plane would reportedly cost $2 billion and the Pentagon is said to acknowledge that "there is a high degree of technological risk" in flying so fast. Pentagon officials tell CBS they want to budget $500 million over the next three years for the plane and they hope to have a prototype built by the mid-1990's. Martin reports the plane would take off from a runway and would use oxygen while still in the atmosphere to power "ram-jet" engines. Martin says the aircraft "would free up room to carry bigger payloads for use by NASA in building space stations, or (by) the Pentagon in building a Star Wars defense."

ISRAELI INTERCEPT: A US denial that the Sixth Fleet played a role in Tuesday's Israeli interception of a Libyan passenger jet is reported by ABC. Correspondent Barrie Dunsmore says most Sixth Fleet elements that had been patrolling Mediterranean waters near Libya last week are now back in Naples. (See related article, page 9)

CHALLENGER THEORY: NBC's Robert Bazell reports several NASA officials and astronauts believe the Challenger disaster was caused when the shuttle's self-destruct package of explosives was set off by a fuel leak in the right solid rocket booster. Pictures taken just before the disaster reportedly show a small blast from the booster just before the entire external fuel tank explodes. Former shuttle manager Sam Bettenfield tells NBC "The destruct package associated with the oxygen tank is in that area." Bazell says space experts hope one outcome of the Challenger investigation will be removal of the explosives package. Former astronaut Deke Slayton is quoted as saying "Once you go to what you call an operational system, where the crew has really no reasonable way to escape...you ought not to have a destruct package on board."

(For verbatim text, see Radio-TV Defense Dialog.)

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, 5 FEBRUARY 1986

FORBES 10 February 1986 (5)

NICARAGUA

The Reagan Administration has decided to ask Congress to provide $90 million to $100 million of military aid for the guerrillas battling Nicaragua's Communist regime. Congress should respond positively; it has limited help to these so-called Contras to humanitarian items, such as food, clothes and medicine.

Properly armed, the Contras could bring down this Castroite outpost in Central America. By all accounts, Nicaragua is crumbling. The economy is a shambles. Popular discontent is rising. The regime is forced to resort to more and more repressive measures to stay in power. The Sandinistas have lost the support and admiration they had won in Latin America when they took power six years ago. Their miserable performance has overshadowed the attractiveness of their anti-Americanism.

Colombia, which along with Mexico, Panama and Venezuela was once lecturing the U.S. against "interfering," is now on the verge of breaking relations with Nicaragua because it financed the terrorists who made the bloody attack on the Supreme Court building in Bogotá.

The Sandinistas' isolation underlines the extraordinary turn of events in Central America and South America in recent years. Never have so many of these countries simultaneously had democratic governments. Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Guatemala and others have been or are making this delicate transition, a transition made especially difficult by a hostile economic environment.

FORBES 10 February 1986 (5) Pg. 8

How to trim the deficit

A surprising 30% of Americans think the best way to eliminate the deficit is to cut defense spending, even if it means slashing the Pentagon's budget to one-quarter its current size, say Roper's pollsters after a face-to-face sampling of 2,000 opinions. In all, 42% of blacks would cut defense spending that much, while only 20% of all Republicans and 25% of conservatives would do so. Just 1% of the sample would cut Social Security by 75%, but 8% think all other social programs should be reduced—to only 15% of what they are now. What about tax increases? About 15% were in favor of them to end the deficit, although most of those people said spending should be cut at the same time. And 39% either don't know what to do or rejected all the choices offered.

WIRE NEWS...
from Pg. 3

expressed support for the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law, and 20 percent said they expect a tax hike. When asked to list the biggest problems facing the nation, 27 percent reportedly ranked international tension and the threat of war as the most pressing issue, followed by unemployment (13 percent) and the budget deficit (12 percent). UPI says the margin of error in the ABC survey is plus or minus five percent.

SPY SWAP: W. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has reportedly confirmed that a major East-West spy swap involving release of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky is in the offing. But UPI quotes W. Germany's "Bild" newspaper as saying Moscow has come up with of last-minute demands --including $2 million -- for Shcharansky's release. UPI says Kohl confirmed the negotiations at a press luncheon in Bonn by saying "If I wanted to queer the exchange, I would related the truth about it here." Bild reportedly says Moscow is now demanding money and the release of 11 jailed high-ranking Soviet Bloc spies instead of the eight originally discussed. In return, the Soviets would reportedly free Shcharansky, fellow dissident Boris Kalandariov and a group of Western agents held in the East Bloc. Bild is said to quote a ranking security expert as saying the negotiations are a "high-risk poker game....Yet we are confident a positive solution will be reached." Meanwhile from Washington, UPI's Daniel Gilmore reports the goverment has officially charged veteran CIA analyst Larry Wu-Tai Chin with spying for China for 30 years and cause "exceptional damange" to national security. UPI quotes Justice Dept officials as saying Chin earned an estimated $1 million in spy money.

BILLIG CASE: AP reports defense attorneys for Naval surgeon CMDR Donald Billig will begin their case today. Billig faces five counts of involuntary manslaughter involving heart patients at Bethesda Naval Hospital who died during or shortly after surgery he performed.

JORDAN ARMS: UPI's E. Michael Myers says that in the face of certain congressional repudiation, Pres Reagan has formally suspended his proposed sale of $1.5 billion in warplanes, missiles and other arms to Jordan. Myers quotes Sec/State Shultz as saying in a letter to Rep. Dante Fascell (D-FL), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that Pres Reagan will not move on the arms sale without first giving Congress 30 days to block it. The letter of suspension is said to be a major political retreat for Reagan. On 31 January, Sen. Richard Lugar (R-IN), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced the arrangement with the administration to indefinitely delay the Jordan arms deal.

PHILIPPINE INCIDENT: UPI's Claro Cortes and Paul Anderson report from Manila that paramilitary Philippine soldiers attacked Presidential Candidate Corazon Aquino's motorcade today, firing a shot, breaking auto windows and threatening the occupants of one car. The commander of the troops has reportedly confirmed the incident just outside the city of Concepcion, 55 miles north of Manila. The commander reportedly says his men were "provoked" by passengers in the motorcade who were taking pictures of a military installation and shouting taunts. When Aquino's sister-in-law and campaign media coordinator, Lupita Kashiwahara, stepped from her car to take photographs the troopers reportedly attacked her car. Carazon Aquino was said to have not been involved in the highly-publicized incident and there are no reported injuries. Filipinos will cast ballots in the presidential election on 7 February.

WASHINGTON POST 5 February 1986 Pg.E-25

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 5 FEBRUARY 1986

An 'Invisible' Pentagon Boondoggle

JACK ANDERSON and DALE VAN ATTA

The long-awaited "Stealth" bomber may be turning into just another multibillion-dollar Pentagon boondoggle. Experts familiar with the supposedly radar-undetectable aircraft say it is terribly slow, dangerously unstable and enormously expensive.

If the critics are correct, Stealth would be the most expensive mistake in military history. The program's cost is estimated at perhaps $80 billion. That would make it the second costliest weapon in the Pentagon's arsenal, second only to the successful Trident submarine fleet with an overall cost of $100 billion.

Yet such a mystique has developed around Stealth that Congress is expected to approve production funds with virtually no public debate. Designed to be invisible to Soviet radar, the plane is already invisible to the American public and most of Congress.

And if the Pentagon has its way, Stealth will be rushed into production by 1992 without any of the tests, analysis and congressional oversight that other weapons must pass before production funds are approved.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of a House oversight subcommittee, has complained to the Pentagon about Stealth's high cost and secrecy. According to an aide, Dingell has called Stealth "a mechanism for looting the Treasury."

Sources familiar with the program have told our associate Donald Goldberg what bothers them:

- Cost: The Pentagon wants 132 of the planes, built on a noncompetitive basis by Northrop Corp. for nearly $500 million apiece. The critics point out that the plane will be far too expensive to use in anything other than an all-out nuclear exchange.
- Security: About 30,000 engineers and technicians will be needed eventually, and they will need in-depth background checks that could cost as much as $250,000 apiece. Critics estimate the cost for security alone at almost $1.5 billion—higher than the FBI's current annual budget. Even so, experts doubt that determined spies can be stopped from infiltrating the program.
- Design: To reduce the surfaces that could bounce back radar waves, Stealth will be wedge-shaped, with neither wing nor tail flaps as stabilizers. This will make Stealth unstable in flight, especially when burdened with a nuclear payload. But the production schedule is too rushed to iron out such bugs.
- Range: Due partly to its weight, Stealth will have an estimated range of 4,250 miles, which would make it difficult to reach a target within the Soviet Union and return without refueling. But if it were to be refueled in flight, the KC135 tankers, lacking Stealth's protection against Soviet radar, would be a dead giveaway to the Soviets. The alternative would be to send Stealth on one-way suicide runs.
- Lack of speed: Sources estimate Stealth's top speed at far less than the speed of sound, slower even than the newest commercial jetliners. It cannot fly faster because its airframe would heat up from air friction, giving heat-seeking satellites and missiles an easily detectable target.

It is these disturbing questions that aren't even being asked, let alone answered, because of the secrecy surrounding the Stealth program.

WASHINGTON POST 5 February 86 Pg.12

Satellite Woes of the Air Force

While the secrecy involved in Air Force flights has protected the service from the kind of notoriety dogging NASA over the shuttle's assorted difficulties, the service has also had problems launching satellites.

Last August, for example, a secret KH11 photo-intelligence satellite, said to be worth nearly $800 million, was lost in the explosion of an Air Force Titan 34D booster rocket carrying it into orbit from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., according to congressional and military sources.

A four-month Air Force accident investigation, according to sources, failed to pinpoint the cause of the explosion. As a result, all the remaining Titan 34D missiles were reexamined, but remained certified for use.

"The rocket business is an imperfect one," a top former Pentagon scientist said recently. "Some satellites are going to be lost."

The Atlas and Titan 34D launchers, according to this source, have been running at about 85 percent reliability. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Delta rocket, which has a record of 94 percent reliability, is considered exceptional.

The KH11 satellite is able to maneuver over the Soviet Union and take clear pictures of small objects on Earth. It orbits as high as 300 miles above the surface and beams back high-quality television pictures, as well as other data.

The first in a series of KH11s was launched in late 1976. At present there is one in space, sources said. The KH11 that was destroyed on launch last year was supposed to be the last of the system, but one source said a spare is being modified into an operational satellite to replace the one that was destroyed.

—Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON POST 5 February 86 Pg.17

Talking Points

Professor Shultz Returns to the Classroom ... Secretary of State **George P. Shultz**, who spent much of his nongovernment life as a college professor, has restarted the semiacademic seminars on key foreign policy issues bringing leading outside experts together with top government officials.

A Shultz-sponsored seminar on Afghanistan last Saturday morning at the State Department was the first in a planned series on regional issues in which the United States and Soviet Union have a major interest. Among other topics that may be addressed in coming months are Angola, the Horn of Africa and Cambodia. There may also be a seminar on how the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget law may affect foreign affairs.

Among the government officials who attended Professor Shultz's Afghan seminar were Secretary of Defense **Caspar W. Weinberger**, CIA Director **William J. Casey** and various deputies and assistants from State, Defense and the CIA. The outside experts who participated, according to the State Department, were author and intelligence analyst **Henry Bradsher**, former National Security Council advisor **Zbigniew Brzezinski**, anthropologist **Louis Dupree**, former ambassador **Theodore Eliot**, Soviet expert and Foreign Affairs magazine editor **William Hyland**, professors **Zalmay Khalilzad** of Columbia University and **Bernard Lewis** of Princeton University, former defense secretaries **Donald Rumsfeld** and **James Schlesinger** and retired diplomat **Christopher Van Hollen**.

—From Staff Reports

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 5 FEBRUARY 1986

WASHINGTON TIMES 5 February 1986 Pg.4

Lawmaker protests Arrow Air contract

By Lucy Keyser
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Keeping a promise to a young brother of a U.S. serviceman killed in the Arrow Air crash in Newfoundland in December, Rep. Guy Molinari, New York Republican, is protesting the Pentagon's award last week of a $7.6 million contract to the airline to transport military personnel.

Rep. Molinari, a member of the investigation and oversite subcommittee of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, has gathered FAA inspection reports that show Arrow Air's maintenance and safety records are questionable, he said.

"For God's sake, we lost 248 people here and we don't know what the cause was," Rep. Molinari said.

"But the evidence is plenty here that this was a troubled airline. It doesn't add up to a picture that would embue anybody with confidence in the airline."

Hearings scheduled today by the House Armed Services subcommittee will review the policy of contracting charter firms to transport U.S. service personnel. The FAA also is conducting a review of the carriers that fly military personnel, Rep. Molinari said.

Arrow Air spokesmen were not available for comment at corporate offices in Miami yesterday evening.

Rep. Molinari is asking that the Pentagon suspend its use of Arrow Air chartered planes to carry military personnel until the National Transportation Safety Board, Canadian air authorities and the FAA finish their investigation of the accident, he said.

"It seems to me, based on the background, that there's only one prudent course of action here and that's to not allow Arrow Air to transport any more military personnel until we make sure all their [Arrow Air's] planes are without serious defects," Rep. Molinari said.

The Department of Defense contract with Arrow Air, which was requested and processed by Military Airlift Command — the agency that arranges charter transportation overseas for servicemen — was announced Friday, said Air Force spokesman Mike Perini.

The contract continues service of a route Arrow Air has flown for three months on a test basis to transport primarily Navy passen-

CONTRACT . . . Pg. 7

HARTFORD COURANT 4 Feb 1986 (5) Pg.C-1

Navy Includes Seasprite Fund

By ROBERT WATERS
Courant Staff Writer

Funds for the Navy's Seasprite helicopter, an anti-submarine warfare program that was due to be killed this year, will be included in the new 1987 defense budget that President Reagan sends to Congress this week, Washington sources said Monday.

The Seasprite, built by Kaman Aerospace of Bloomfield, has been a target of congressional budget-cutters for the past two years.

In both years congressional supporters lobbied successfully to retain the program. However, the Seasprite's demise was signaled late last year when opponents refused to include advance procurement funds in the 1986 budget necessary to get a head start on fiscal 1987 Seasprite production.

The absence of advance procurement funds for a weapon system often is viewed as a sign that Congress has agreed to end production.

A spokesman for Kaman Monday confirmed the reports that the Navy wants to continue Seasprite production in spite of the congressional action.

Ken Nassham, director of public relations, said the firm has been advised by the Defense Department and the Office of Management and Budget that funding for six Seasprite helicopters will be requested in the 1987 Pentagon budget. The Navy has ordered six Seasprites in each of the past three years.

Nassham said the Navy wants to continue production because it views anti-submarine warfare as the "primary threat" the fleet would face in wartime. The Soviet Union is building submarines three times faster than American production.

The Soviets have an attack submarine force more than twice the size of the U.S. Navy's underseas attack fleet of less than 100 nuclear-powered submarines.

The Navy's decision to continue Seasprite production, however, continues to be subject to a congressional veto. Many Pentagon programs in the fiscal 1987 budget face the prospect of unusually heavy cutbacks because of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing bill.

The Kaman helicopter is an improved model of a twin-engine submarine hunter that was first built for the Navy in 1959.

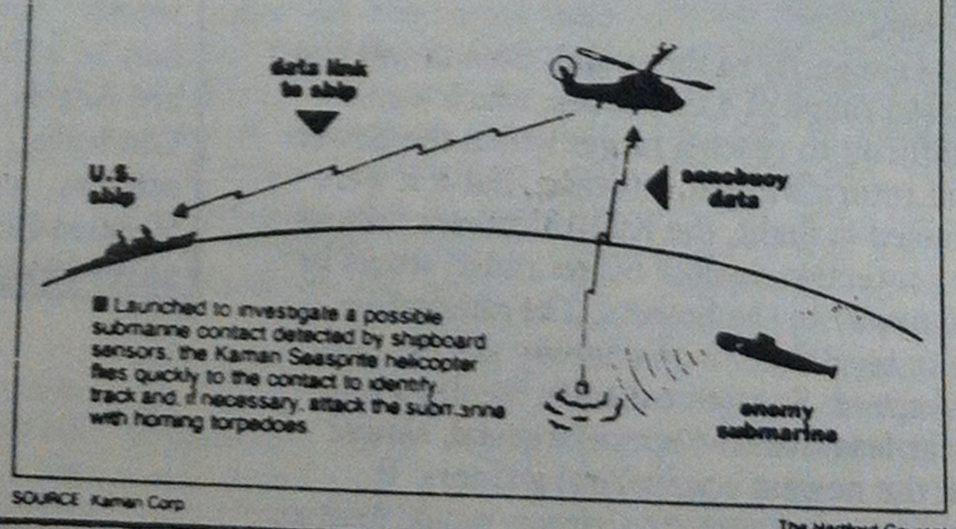
The aircraft, known in Navy jargon as LAMPS I (for Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System) flies from the decks of small frigates and destroyers to pinpoint the locations of enemy submarines and surface ships.

The helicopter's job is to locate the enemy ships while they are still too far away from the Navy's carrier battle groups to pose a threat to the fleet. The Seasprite currently has a range of up to 422 miles.

After the target is located, the Seasprite can attack targets with its own weapons or summon more heavily-armed American submarines, carrier planes or surface ships to pursue the enemy ships.

Kaman also is testing another improved model of the Seasprite that has greater range and speed. It would be powered by General Electric's T700 engines, the same turbines that are used in the newer Seahawk, or LAMPS III.

The Seahawk is a larger advanced-technology submarine hunter that is built in Stratford by the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Technologies Corp. It was designed to replace the Kaman helicopter in the Navy's anti-submarine warfare strategy.



SOURCE Kaman Corp

The Hartford Courant

Israel forces jet down, but finds no terrorists

FROM COMBINED DISPATCHES

TEL AVIV — Israeli jet fighters intercepted a private Libyan plane east of Cyprus yesterday and forced it to land at an air force base in northern Israel in the mistaken belief that it was carrying terrorist plotters.

Five hours later, Israel acknowledged its error. Nine Syrian passengers, including Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of Syria's ruling Baath Party, and three Libyan crewmen were released to continue their journey to Damascus.

The incident triggered a stormy round of international recriminations, justifications and denials of wrongdoing. But it was clear that the Israelis had hoped to apprehend some of the terrorists who took part in a conference of radical Arab movements in Libya.

Twenty-two such groups, urged on by Col. Muammar Qaddafi, adopted a resolution to form a suicide force to strike at American targets throughout the world if the United States attacked Libya or any other Arab nation.

Benjamin Netanyahu, Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, said in a TV interview that "these past few days there was a terrorist conference in Tripoli . . . They were planning more acts of terror and piracy."

Although he acknowledged that the Syrians on board the plane were not the intended targets of the interception, he pointed out that they had attended the conference, saying, "These were the people who were there."

The Syrian government immediately condemned the incident as an "act of air piracy" and asked for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar called it a "grave" action.

State-run Tripoli Radio charged that U.S. Navy vessels off the Libyan coast "provided the information about the Libyan plane to the air pirates." But in Washington, State Department spokesman Joseph Reap said, "There was no U.S. military involvement in the intercept."

The Israeli military command said it had believed the plane, a Gulfstream II, was "carrying people involved in planning attacks against Israel." But unnamed sources in Israel confirmed that there were no guerrillas aboard.

"They didn't find who they were looking for," said one source.

Reporters in Israel said they saw the plane take off at 6:30 p.m. in the direction of the Mediterranean Sea, accompanied by an Israeli air force jet, less than five hours after it was forced to land.

A source at the Nicosia air control center said: "When he [the Libyan pilot] was about 50 miles east of Cyprus, he told us he was being approached by two unidentified jet fighters.

"He said the fighters rocked their wings indicating the pilot should follow them, and then we lost contact with him, but we could still see him on radar flying about 70 miles southeast of Cyprus in the direction of Israel."

In Damascus, the official Syrian Arab News Agency quoted Gen. Hekmat Chahabi, chief of staff of the Syrian armed forces, as saying: "We will answer this crime by teaching those who committed it a lesson they will not forget. We will choose the method, the time and the place."

SANA also quoted Syrian Vice President Abdul-Halim Khaddam as saying: "We cannot let this aggression pass without letting the aggressor get the proper answer."

In Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said during an interview that "the time will come" when Israel will track down Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri al-Banna.

"You have to find ways to hit them [even] in the remote places," Mr. Shamir said.

Abu Nidal, who leads a breakaway faction that claimed responsibility for the attacks on airports in Rome

ISRAEL...Pg.8

CONTRACT...from Pg.6

gers from Clark Air Base in the Philippines to Diego Garcia, an island in the Indian Ocean.

"They fly that back and forth a couple times a week and the Navy was satisfied with the service, so MAC went ahead and awarded the contract," Mr. Perini said.

The $7.6 million contract expires in September 1986 and is in addition to a $13 million contract the Pentagon awarded to Arrow Air last September for fiscal year 1986, Mr. Perini said.

He clarified that the Arrow Air crash last December was not chartered by MAC but by an independent agency used by the Multi National Observer Force — the international agency set up for Sinai peacekeeping, Mr. Perini said.

The servicemen killed in the crash were on the way home to Fort Campbell, Ky., for the holidays after completing peacekeeping duties in Egypt. The jet crashed during takeoff.

Chartered flights arranged by MAC with Arrow Air have had a 96 percent reliability rate of meeting schedules, Mr. Perini said. MAC charters flights for about 1.2 million military passengers a year and has not had an accident since 1970, he added.

"The [MAC] system has been very safe and we really need contract carriers," Mr. Perini added. The Pentagon has contracts with 17 commercial carriers to award them peacetime business if they provide transportation during wartime.

The Air Force and MAC have, however, initiated several programs to improve safety of chartered planes since the Newfoundland crash, he said. More surveys are being made to insure that chartered carriers are living up to contract provisions and more spot inspections are being made.

"We're doing everything we can to make sure our military folk have safe aircraft," Mr. Perini said.

But the military relies on FAA inspections to determine the safety of airplanes.

Those records show that on two inspections before the crash, the jet's flight recorder was not working. Records also note that a valve that ejects warm air over the wings was malfunctioning, Rep. Molinari said.

"One of the prime suspects was icing of the wings, and we don't know for certain, but ... there may not have been the amount of warmth on the wings that might have helped," Rep. Molinari said.

"We're checking with FAA to see what they've come up with, and they said [their review is] starting with Arrow Air," he said. "If they [Arrow Air] haven't improved a great deal, I'll be screaming that they be grounded or that certainly they not be allowed to carry military personnel."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 5 FEBRUARY 1986

WASHINGTON POST 5 February 1986 Pg.19

Amos Perlmutter

Marcos the 'Collaborator'

Rather than be shocked, we should see the nationalism that motivated him.

There has been a curious undertone of surprise and shock about the emergence of evidence that President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines perhaps falsified his war record, in which he had portrayed himself as an anti-Japanese guerrilla warrior. Recent allegations suggest that he was something quite different, possibly a collaborator who worked hand in hand with such Philippine politicians as Jose Laurel and Jorge Vargas, who were openly pro-Japanese.

This is not the place to debate the accuracy of the charges. What is notable here is that American observers appear to be shocked that so staunchly a pro-American politician as Marcos could possibly have been avidly pro-Japanese—in the waning days of World War II, as well as earlier.

This suggests a basic misunderstanding about Third World politicians. No matter what political ideology they may espouse, they see themselves as nationalists first. Marcos may be everything terrible that he has been called, but there is no doubt that he sees himself now—and saw himself then—as a Philippine nationalist first.

He was not alone then, especially in Asia. Others collaborated with the Japanese: Chandra Bose and Mohan Singh of India, Ba Maw and Aung San of Burma, Sukarno of Indonesia. All of these politicians and their leaders —and one might throw in Ho Chi Minh—saw themselves as nationalists, radicals and anti-imperialists who had lived and suffered under, variously, the British, the French, the Dutch and the Americans, all representatives of Western imperialism. For them, at least initially, Japan's avowed anti-imperialism held tremendous appeal and spoke of their pride and suffering.

Christopher Thorne, a leading diplomatic historian of the Pacific war, writes in "The Issue of War": "The principle of Asiatic Monroeism as against the aggressive Monroeism of the United States was aimed at assisting all Asians to hurl back the evil encroachment of the West . . . to be dedicated to the sacred war that would signify racial resurrection in Greater Asia."

These currents explained at least in part Japan's great success against the Western powers. The Japanese insisted their rule would be unselfish, that its cause was Asia for Asians. Or, as Gen. Yamashita, the victor of Malaya and Singapore, said, "We hoped that we sweep away the arrogance and uprighteousness of the British and share the pain and rejoicing with all the colored people in the spirit of give and take and also hope to promote the social development by establishing the Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere in the great spirit of cosmography."

The appeal was blatantly racial and cultural, and it was surprisingly effective with the majority of Filipinos, although the landed gentry assured Gen. Douglas MacArthur of their support. The Japanese tide symbolized, according to Thorne, a "vindication of the prestige of all Asian nations in the face of Anglo-Saxon Jewish imperialism."

The government of Laurel—whose son is one of the current opposition leaders—promptly concluded a military alliance with Japan in 1943 but refused to declare war against the United States until the fall of Manila in 1944, when it was too late. Marcos, like Laurel and Vargas, was basically a collaborator, although only a junior politician of little significance.

Although initially the Japanese victories over Western armies raised Asian morale, the reality of Japanese rule was something else again, proving to be just as vindictive, racist and oppressive as that of the West—perhaps even more brutal, since the Japanese believed they came from a culture and tradition superior to that of their Asian brothers. The Japanese never bothered to establish real local support, but preferred to rule with a mailed fist. This would eventually disenchant their supporters.

Marcos must have realized this early, but it took him a long time to find, for posterity's sake, a historical alibi—an anti-Japanese guerrilla pedigree. Yet in his own way he also saw himself as a nationalist, very much like the Vichy generals in France; Sadat and his Free Officers, who supported the Germans, and Rashid Ali Al-Galiani, who established a pro-Hitler government in Iraq.

I suspect that our shock at the recent allegations stems from our misconceived notion that our form of U.S. democracy and benevolence is remembered with fondness in Asia. This is simply not the case. Not all Filipinos appreciated MacArthur's studied arrogance. Many of them remember, from tales told by their grandfathers, an earlier American occupation.

The issue of Marcos today is what he has become, not what he was. If we look to the past, then we must understand what motivated Asian leaders of whatever political persuasion. Considering some of the reactions in the press, we still do not understand those motivations. This suggests an innocence we can ill afford.

The writer is a professor of political science and sociology at The American University.

ISRAEL . . . from Pg.7

and Vienna, is believed to have maintained headquarters at various times in Libya, Syria and Iraq.

There was no indication that he was among Palestinian leaders who held an emergency conference with other Arab leaders this weekend, although his faction was represented.

George Habash, head of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Saeed Mousa, better known as Abu Mousa, the leader of the breakaway wing of Fatah that opposes PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, did attend.

In Tripoli, Mr. Habash told reporters he believes the Israelis were after him when they intercepted an executive jet.

"They previously tried to capture me in 1973 when they forced down a . . . plane because they thought I was on board," he said at a news conference.

"I came to Tripoli on the same plane with Mr. Ahmar three days ago," he added, and grinned at the assembled journalists. "Maybe they thought they were catching a big fish," said Mr. Habash. "The capture of any Palestinian leader is a good thing from their point of view."

WASHINGTON TIMES 5 February 1986 Pg.7

Group claims credit for Paris blast

PARIS — A hitherto unknown Arab group, in a letter to Agence France-Presse, yesterday claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on the Champs-Elysees Monday that injured seven, three seriously.

Police did not link that explosion and a bomb discovered hidden behind a toilet bowl at the top of the Eiffel Tower, which was defused less than an hour after the first attack, or a bomb that exploded last night in a bookshop frequented by college students, which injured at least four people and ignited a raging fire that sent screaming customers fleeing for safety.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bookstore blast. A group calling itself the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners claimed responsibility for the Champs-Elysees attack and demanded the release of three.

WASHINGTON POST 5 February 1986 Pg. 17

Customs Fights KBG On High-Tech Thefts

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The U.S. Customs Service, whose agents are most often seen in U.S. airports, searching tourists' luggage for undeclared liquor and other contraband—is also on the front lines in the ongoing battle to keep sensitive U.S. technology out of the hands of the Soviet Union.

Customs has assigned more than 400 agents to a little-known project called "Operation Exodus" that investigates and carefully tracks the movement of high-technology equipment and munitions out of the United States.

Customs Commissioner William von Raab describes Exodus as the reponse to a "massive KGB-directed campaign coordinated at the highest levels of the Soviet government to get their hands on American technology at any cost. The Soviets know what this technology means on the battlefield, and stealing it makes economic sense . . . . It saves them billions in research and development costs . . . ."

His assessment is backed up by a report released last September by the Defense Department—based largely on information obtained by French intelligence from a Soviet KGB agent—that describes Soviet acquisition of important pieces of western technology believed to be highly secret.

According to FBI officials, the Soviet government twice a year sends lists to the KGB stations in Washington, New York and San Francisco. These lists, sometimes as thick as telephone books, contain the names of the scientific and technological items that the Soviets would most like to obtain from the United States, by whatever means, according to FBI sources.

"Companies in the United States spend billions on research and development. They come out with a state-of-the-art system. Then the Soviet Union steals it and reverse-engineers it. It's very cost-effective for them," said Gary Waugh, the Customs Service acting director of strategic investigations.

FBI officials said there are more than 4,000 diplomatic and trade representatives of communist bloc countries in the United States. One out of every three, they say, is believed to be a spy of some type.

Waugh said Operation Exodus has grown dramatically since it was started experimentally four years ago. There are now 1,000 to 1,200 Exodus investigations, so many that agents no longer try to seize the less-important proscribed items such as small personal computers. Instead, they concentrate on weapons technology, fiber optics, lasers, and highly sophisticated computers.

Investigations by Operation Exodus agents have led to many recent indictments and convictions:

■ One of the best-known illegal diversion cases involved a 30-ton shipment to Moscow of a powerful computer system, which may have given the Soviets the capability of producing high-quality semiconductors.

Part of the shipment—a $1.5 million VAX 11/782 minicomputer—was intercepted in late 1983 by U.S. and West German officials in Hamburg aboard a Soviet-bound ship. Richard Mueller, the West German businessman believed to have arranged the shipment, through South Africa and then to West Germany, is a fugitive.

■ Late last year two Chicago men and three British citizens were charged with exporting and attempting to export aircraft replacement parts to Iran. The defendants were caught after customs agents replaced some of the aircraft parts with "Love Me Tender Chunks" dog food and followed the crates to their transfer point in Britain.

■ Piher Semiconductors S.A. of Barcelona, Spain, acknowledged last May in U.S. District Court here that it illegally imported U.S. electronic equipment which it then shipped to Cuba and the Soviet Union. The company agreed to pay a $1 million fine.

■ American Richard K. Smyth, now a fugitive, was charged last May with illegally selling to Israel 800 krytrons, electronic switches that can be used as triggers in conventional and nuclear weapons.

■ H. Leonard Berg and Solomon Schwartz were charged last May in New York with selling $2 million in night vision goggles to Argentina and $200,000 in weapons to Iraq. Customs also seized a shipment of night vision equipment on its way to the Soviet Union and $1 million in weapons for Poland in the case.

As of last June, Operation Exodus had been responsible for 4,589 formal seizures of illegal exports worth $310 million.

Federal penalties for knowingly exporting a proscribed item to a communist country include a maximum of 10 years in prison and $1 million in fines.

Waugh said activities of the 400 agents who work on Operation Exodus are coordinated by a command center here that is complete with a sophisticated data base that helps agents identify esoteric electronic items and weapons components and flags the names of individuals and companies that have a history of involvement in questionable exports.

"We can tell whether we've encountered that commodity or company before," Waugh said.

Andy Garlichs, who supervises Exodus operations in New York, said the Customs Service warns companies to be on the lookout for customers carrying briefcases full of cash or willing to pay several times the retail price of an item.

Rafael Lopez, who heads Operation Exodus arms investigations, said agents also monitor foreign requests for spare parts, particularly from countries not authorized to have the equipment being repaired.

Despite the success of the program, Waugh said there are problems.

"This is a free country. We can't restrict people from doing business. We try to carry out the mandate without restricting legitimate trade," he said.

Waugh added, "There are very few people more sophisticated than international businessmen. You're not dealing with some schmuck on the street with half a lid of grass. You're talking about multi-multimillionaires."

"It's like trying to stop narcotics," Waugh said. "You can make a dent, but you can't stop it."

WASHINGTON POST 5 February 1986 Pg. 17

Customs Fights KBG On High-Tech Thefts

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The U.S. Customs Service, whose agents are most often seen in U.S. airports, searching tourists' luggage for undeclared liquor and other contraband—is also on the front lines in the ongoing battle to keep sensitive U.S. technology out of the hands of the Soviet Union.

Customs has assigned more than 400 agents to a little-known project called "Operation Exodus" that investigates and carefully tracks the movement of high-technology equipment and munitions out of the United States.

Customs Commissioner William von Raab describes Exodus as the reponse to a "massive KGB-directed campaign coordinated at the highest levels of the Soviet government to get their hands on American technology at any cost. The Soviets know what this technology means on the battlefield, and stealing it makes economic sense .... It saves them billions in research and development costs ...."

His assessment is backed up by a report released last September by the Defense Department—based largely on information obtained by French intelligence from a Soviet KGB agent—that describes Soviet acquisition of important pieces of western technology believed to be highly secret.

According to FBI officials, the Soviet government twice a year sends lists to the KGB stations in Washington, New York and San Francisco. These lists, sometimes as thick as telephone books, contain the names of the scientific and technological items that the Soviets would most like to obtain from the United States, by whatever means, according to FBI sources.

"Companies in the United States spend billions on research and development. They come out with a state-of-the-art system. Then the Soviet Union steals it and reverse-engineers it. It's very cost-effective for them," said Gary Waugh, the Customs Service acting director of strategic investigations.

FBI officials said there are more than 4,000 diplomatic and trade representatives of communist bloc countries in the United States. One out of every three, they say, is believed to be a spy of some type.

Waugh said Operation Exodus has grown dramatically since it was started experimentally four years ago. There are now 1,000 to 1,200 Exodus investigations, so many that agents no longer try to seize the less-important proscribed items such as small personal computers. Instead, they concentrate on weapons technology, fiber optics, lasers, and highly sophisticated computers.

Investigations by Operation Exodus agents have led to many recent indictments and convictions:

■ One of the best-known illegal diversion cases involved a 30-ton shipment to Moscow of a powerful computer system, which may have given the Soviets the capability of producing high-quality semiconductors.

Part of the shipment—a $1.5 million VAX 11/782 minicomputer—was intercepted in late 1983 by U.S. and West German officials in Hamburg aboard a Soviet-bound ship. Richard Mueller, the West German businessman believed to have arranged the shipment, through South Africa and then to West Germany, is a fugitive.

■ Late last year two Chicago men and three British citizens were charged with exporting and attempting to export aircraft replacement parts to Iran. The defendants were caught after customs agents replaced some of the aircraft parts with "Love Me Tender Chunks" dog food and followed the crates to their transfer point in Britain.

■ Piher Semiconductors S.A. of Barcelona, Spain, acknowledged last May in U.S. District Court here that it illegally imported U.S. electronic equipment which it then shipped to Cuba and the Soviet Union. The company agreed to pay a $1 million fine.

■ American Richard K. Smyth, now a fugitive, was charged last May with illegally selling to Israel 800 krytrons, electronic switches that can be used as triggers in conventional and nuclear weapons.

■ H. Leonard Berg and Solomon Schwartz were charged last May in New York with selling $2 million in night vision goggles to Argentina and $200,000 in weapons to Iraq. Customs also seized a shipment of night vision equipment on its way to the Soviet Union and $1 million in weapons for Poland in the case.

As of last June, Operation Exodus had been responsible for 4,589 formal seizures of illegal exports worth $310 million.

Federal penalties for knowingly exporting a proscribed item to a communist country include a maximum of 10 years in prison and $1 million in fines.

Waugh said activities of the 400 agents who work on Operation Exodus are coordinated by a command center here that is complete with a sophisticated data base that helps agents identify esoteric electronic items and weapons components and flags the names of individuals and companies that have a history of involvement in questionable exports.

"We can tell whether we've encountered that commodity or company before," Waugh said.

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develops a policy and strategy to

REPORT...from Pg.10

(Strategic Defense Initiative Organization) is less than competent and that possibly terminal technical problems were identified.

The panel concluded that SDI computing problems, though very difficult, can be dealt with, and I know it to be the unanimous feeling of the panel that the SDIO, as we experienced it, is a first-class organization. It is worth pointing out that the SDIO encouraged the panel to be critical and to include that criticism in a public report to be issued under the SDIO imprimatur.

RICHARD L. LAU
Falls Church

PENTAGON...from Pg.1

nial promise of zero growth above inflation. "We are entering a period now when our security may be held hostage to some very sharp pencils in the hands of accountants . . . ," he recently told the Detroit Economic Club.

A worrisome factor for the White House is the report of a blue-ribbon commission on defense management that Reagan appointed last year. In late February, the panel, chaired by industrialist David Packard, is to issue its first report, on defense procurement. Further attention to the problem of expensive spare parts and Pentagon mismanagement could undermine Reagan's efforts.

But White House officials hope to use the Packard commission reports to best political advantage, offering them as evidence that Reagan will "lead the idea of reform and efficiency," said one senior presidential assistant.

This aide also said broader themes are being sought for Reagan's appeal on military spending. "There's been too much focus on the widgets," he said. "We've got to make a concerted effort to explain defense with a small 'd'. The relationship with the Soviet negotiations is really not there in the public's mind."

In past years, Reagan confronted the problem with a "threat speech," as his aides called it, saying that only a military buildup would bring the Soviets back to the bargaining table. But that approach may not work politically following Reagan's "fireside summit" with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, whom the president described as "sincere."

"It's a hell of a problem for a democracy," said one of Reagan's advisers, "to both go to Geneva, and to insist on a rearmament plan."

Six years after begining the military buildup, lagging public support for it continues to bedevil Reagan.One reason, aides said, is that many Americans think the Soviet threat has eased after Reagan's summit meeting with Gorbachev, and polls show continued concern over military waste.

REAGAN...from Pg.1

Reagan's speech was postponed a week because of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. Opening his address, Reagan said Americans "mourn and honor the valor of our seven Challenger heroes. And I hope we are now ready to do what they would want us to do—go forward America, reach for the stars." Later in the speech, Reagan promised: "We are going forward with our shuttle flights; we are going forward to build our space station."

The president then turned to House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.), presiding over his 10th and last State of the Union message because he is retiring at the end of the year. Reagan saluted O'Neill for his service and later appealed to him for support.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, you know, I know, and the American people know—the federal budget system is broken . . . ," Reagan said. "Before we leave this city, let's you and I work together to fix it so that we can finally give the American people a balanced budget."

"I'm for that, Mr. President," said O'Neill softly from behind the president. O'Neill has been a persistent critic of many of the administration's proposed budget cuts.

Reagan said that the budget he will submit to Congress today "will meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings target for deficit reductions; meet our commitment to ensure a strong national defense; meet our commitment to protect Social Security and the less fortunate; and, yes, meet our commitment not to raise taxes."

The president's preference for reductions in domestic rather than military spending was strongly emphasized in a passage in which he spoke of the "Soviet drive for domination" and said, "The Soviets must know that if America reduces her defenses, it will be because of a reduced threat, not a reduced resolve."

Reagan repeated his appeal for a missile defense plan, which he referred to as "a security shield [that] can one day render nuclear weapons obsolete and free mankind from the prison of nuclear terror." The Soviets have insisted that the proposal, the Strategic Defense Initiative, is a barrier to an agreement limiting offensive nuclear weapons, and domestic critics of the plan have questioned its feasibility.

The president also repeated his support for insurgents—all of whom the administation is aiding financially—opposing communist or leftist regimes in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Nicaragua. "We say to you tonight—you are not alone freedom fighters," Reagan said.

Reagan, a longtime opponent of protectionist measures, once more declared his preference for "freer and fairer trade." But he acknowledged problems arising from the strong U.S. dollar but did not directly was it is overvalued. Calling for "a sound and stable dollar at home and reliable exchange rates around the world," Reagan said he is directing Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III to determine whether there should be an international monetary conference.

* * *

Staff researcher James Schwartz contributed to this report.

"There's a perception that the great menace right now is the deficit," lamented one Reagan political aide, "and the whole waste argument has been turned against the Pentagon."

For example, the Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll released last week showed that, by 50 to 44 percent, those questioned were willing to see defense spending cut to reduce the deficit. Only 38 percent felt that such reductions would hurt the nation, while 56 percent said they would not cause harm.

"My sense is that the public is on a hold-the-line approach," said Rep. Leon E. Panetta (D-Calif.). "They want to maintain strength, but not provide a blank check. They want it tightened up and they think that can be done with the spending levels you have now."

This view is widely accepted as political reality in Congress. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office has decided, in a forthcoming report, to include only the defense "baseline" showing no growth above inflation, and not a separate projection showing a 3 percent increase over inflation. This is because analysts concluded that zero real growth was the most realistic prospect for defense, officials said.

NEW YORK TIMES
5 February 1986

Military Smokers, Too, Subsidize Nonsmokers

To the Editor:

You now attack the military commissary system, generally, and the "taxpayer subsidy" of cigarette purchases in particular ("Coffin Nails," editorial Topics, Jan. 16). Cigarettes in cartons bought at United States military commissaries are generally cheaper than those at civilian retail outlets as part of the compensation package for our servicemen. However, you employ Orwellian logic to label the lower price a taxpayer subsidy to military smokers.

Through Federal, state and local taxes on cigarettes, smokers subsidize nonsmokers to the tune of $11 billion annually. These revenues are used for everyone's benefit. Commissary cigarettes are free of state and local taxes, which accounts for most

SMOKERS...Pg.13

WASHINGTON TIMES 5 February 1986 Pg. 1

N. Koreans believed running U.S. copters through Berlin

By Peter Almond
THE WASHINGTON TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE

LONDON — North Korean diplomats suspected of smuggling American helicopter parts are crossing freely between East and West Berlin, with neither accreditation nor diplomatic immunity, sources say.

Their trips pose both diplomatic and security problems for the allies, who believe they sometimes carry the parts in the trunks of their Mercedes autos, violating U.S. export rules.

The South Korean government has protested to Germany, according to a Korean official in Bonn, but is leaving the active investigations to German and American agencies, including the U.S. Customs Service and the Department of Commerce.

The complex story centers around the shipping of 85 Hughes 500D helicopters from California between late 1983 and mid-1985. They were supposed to go to legitimate customers in Europe and Africa, but they wound up illegally in North Korea where they pose a major danger to South Korea.

The helicopters are civilian five-seaters. But U.S. and South Korean officials fear that with very little work, they could be armed and made to look exactly like the Hughes scout choppers the South Korean military uses to patrol the border area.

The company which shipped the helicopters from California to Rotterdam, Hong Kong and then North Korea was Killewald Expotrans Gmbh, a firm based in a modern building a few hundred yards from the Berlin Wall in the British sector.

And it is to this company that North Korean diplomats cross from East Berlin in their Mercedeses almost every day. Diplomatic and W. Berlin officials believe they have set up an office there, although they are not accredited in the western sector and do not have diplomatic immunity.

A West Berlin television station last month filmed the North Koreans crossing the Berlin Wall unchecked — on one occasion returning to East Berlin carrying a huge box in the open trunk of their car. The suspicion is that it contained helicopter parts.

SFB television's documentary included West German customs reports that said the helicopters were originally sold by Hughes Helicopters Inc. — since renamed the McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Co. of Long Beach, Calif. — to its distributor, Delta Avia Gmbh of West Germany, which subcontracted the shipping to Killewald.

A Hughes spokesman told The Washington Times that until being alerted by the press early last year, the company believed Delta Avia was distributing the helicopters to legitimate customers. But the SFB TV report quoted German customs as saying Delta signed a contract with the Korean Mangyonge trading company of Pyongyang, North Korea, for the delivery of 100 helicopters with spare parts and tools. Payment, according to the report, was made to a branch of the Deutsche Bank in West Berlin.

Adding to suspicion of why the North Koreans wanted the helicopters, the TV station said that a few months ago a North Korean diplomat approached a West German arms company asking about anti-tank missiles, which could be fitted to the 500D. He was turned down.

The United States has forbidden its companies from trading with North Korea since the early 1950s. And, when Hughes learned of the deception, it immediately stopped all sales to Delta Avia, recovered 15 helicopters awaiting shipment at Van Nuys, Calif., and severed its previously good relationship with the German company.

In Germany, a top Delta official claimed the company had broken no German law in selling the 85 helicopters to North Korea. This was confirmed by German officials partly because the "dual use" military-civilian helicopter was apparently not on the Co-ordinating Committee's (CoCom) list of high-technology transfers to Communist countries banned by the Western allies.

For a few days after the showing of the TV documentary, the North Koreans kept away from Killewald, which sources say has apparently shipped other legitimate Western goods to North Korea for some years. But official sources said yesterday they were back, arriving in the morning and returning to East Berlin at night.

The West Berlin prosecutor is investigating whether Killewald has been holding, storing, shipping or making any aircraft parts — an offense under West Berlin's occupation law No. 43 since the allies still classify aircraft parts as "war materials."

West German and diplomatic sources said the prosecutor also is trying to decide if the North Koreans could be prosecuted for working in West Berlin without a work permit. And the British, French and U.S. allies are trying to decide if they should force the North Koreans to stay out of West Berlin, or if that would give the impression that they recognize the Berlin Wall as an international border — a major point of political rejection for the West Berliners.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
5 Feb 1986 Pg. 14

Marcos favors U.S. bases but wants 'restudy'

By C.S. Manegold
Inquirer Staff Writer

MANILA, Philippines — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, looking healthy and at ease, said yesterday that strategic U.S. military bases should remain in the Philippines but called for reconsideration of the agreement that expires in 1991.

Marcos, speaking to about 1,000 people attending a chamber of commerce luncheon in the financial district, also spoke of economic reform and invited opposition candidate Corazon C. Aquino to meet him on local television for a hastily scheduled debate. The day before, at a luncheon sponsored by the same group, Aquino was mobbed by 2,000 middle- and upper-class supporters.

Marcos' suggestion to debate Aquino triggered a series of talks between the two political camps as they attempted to hammer out a mutually agreeable forum in which to present their views to the Filipino public.

After about six hours of sporadic negotiations, they failed to agree on the terms of such a meeting. Aquino appeared to rule it out.

Speaking of the U.S. military bases,

MARCOS...Pg. 14

SMOKERS...from Pg. 12

of the price difference. However, military personnel still pay Federal taxes at domestic commissaries.

Your subsidy claim would be better reversed: All smokers subsidize non-smokers with their tax dollars; in the military the subsidy is smaller, but it's there.

GUY L. SMITH 4TH
V.P., Corporate Affairs, Philip Morris
New York, Jan. 20, 1986

MARCOS...from Pg.13

Marcos said, "There are several countries, including the two superpowers, who have legitimate interests in Asia and those interests should be recognized. It is our modest position that the Philippines should participate in maintaining ... a balance of power.

"So I am for a restudy of the bases in the sense that we should formalize the agreement between the United States and the Philippines, perhaps turn it into a treaty and clearly state the obligations of each," he said.

The United States maintains six installations in its former colony, but only two are considered critical — Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

Under an agreement covering the use of the bases, Washington agreed to provide the Marcos government $900 million over a five-year period ending in 1989 — $475 million in economic aid and $425 million in military assistance.

Marcos extended his invitation to debate Aquino during his 1½-hour speech before area business leaders gathered at the Hotel Intercontinental. At the close of that speech, Marcos said he wanted to "put to bed" statements that he refused to meet the opposition candidate face-to-face.

"I have lived in a hostile environment my whole life, and now I have been asked, no, challenged, to debate with her — and I am trembling all over," the 68-year old president said jokingly.

Marcos placed no significant restrictions on the debate, but gave Aquino only 19 hours in which to schedule it.

Aquino spokesman Rene Saguisag last night said that was not enough time. He said Aquino countered with a suggestion that the ABC-TV show *Nightline*, on which both candidates had been scheduled to appear Thursday (tonight, Philadelphia time) be moved up one day.

In a prepared statement, Aquino said she refused to meet Marcos on local television because it could not provide her with a fair platform.

"It is a disgrace," she said, "that we have to rely on a foreign TV network to provide a neutral forum. That is the product of years of Marcos' censure of the media."

In his speech, Marcos called for peaceful change in the Philippines and noted that the country was in need of fundamental reform.

Quoting from such historic figures as French President Charles de Gaulle, Napoleon and Heraclitus, Marcos conceded that "change is necessary for prosperity and growth." But such change, he added, could best be handled by an experienced government.

"The tendency to hysteria, toward overreaction, in my opinion," said Marcos, "has reached unusual limits in this campaign. I don't believe that sex is a barrier to the presidency — only lack of experience and aptitude is," he said, alluding to his opponent's lack of political experience.

Finally, in an almost jovial flexing of his political muscle, Marcos signed a half-dozen measures designed to bring relief to this economically battered nation.

Among the president's specific acts were:

- An executive order calling for a tax reduction on construction materials, cooking oil and other basic commodities.
- A presidential decree to hasten the passage of a package of agricultural incentives designed to ease the plight of poor farmers.
- Another presidential decree to establish stricter guidelines on government-controlled corporations and to ensure that those corporations "do not compete with the private sector."
- The announcement that the price of fertilizer would drop as much as 83 pesos (about $4.30) per bag because of drops in prices on the international market.

In his closing remarks, Marcos told his audience that reform was under way in the Philippines and that it would continue in his next term. "The opposition," he said, "will vilify and accuse, but they will not face the issues."

WASHINGTON TIMES
5 February 1986 Pg.5B

Rebels of 4 nations attack in Colombia

By Vicki Rivera
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Leftist guerrillas from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela attacked a Colombian town Monday, the first time terrorists from the four countries have joined forces in a military operation.

The guerrillas tried to overrun the town of Morales in southwestern Colombia Monday but were beaten back yesterday by government troops.

A woman guerrilla called "Liliana" called a Bogota radio station to say the rebels who attacked Morales were part of the "America Battalion" and comprised two Colombian rebel groups, the April 19th Movement — known as M-19 — and the Quintin Lame group, as well as members of Peru's Tupac Amaru II, Ecuador's Alfaro Vive — Alfaro Lives — and Venezuela's Patria Libre or Free Fatherland.

Analysts in Washington said the coordinated attack was "not surprising" and pointed out that meetings have been held in Havana and Managua in the past two years aimed at coordinating strategy and developing "mutual support" among self-styled "anti-imperialists."

Emissaries of the Internationalist Revolutionary Movement reportedly met in Lima, Bogota and Panama in November to plan the formation of an armed front for the "liberation" of Latin America.

"All these groups have had connections to Nicaragua and to Cuba, particularly M-19. The fact that they're working together is not surprising," said Lynn Bouchey, director of the Center for Inter-American Security.

"We know the M-19 have been helping the Alfaro Vive group in Ecuador," he said. "Venezuela and Peru, that's a new twist."

He noted that this kind of coordination has been seen in the European terrorist movement. "Now we see it happening here."

Tim Ashby, a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation, said the so-called America Battalion "does exist."

Bruce McColm of the Center for Caribbean and Central American Studies at Freedom House in New York said the attack "means that they're [the guerrilla groups] at a higher degree of coordination than we previously thought. It's pretty scary."

Previously, their cooperation was limited to arms smuggling, drug trafficking and attendance at strategy sessions, he said.

A Colombian army spokesman said that, in two days of clashes between the guerrillas and the government troops, at least 28 people had been killed, including seven soldiers and at least 21 rebels, and 20 had been wounded.

WALL STREET JOURNAL "WORLD-WIDE" 5 February 1986 Pg.1

NASA said search crews located what may be one of the space shuttle Challenger's two solid-fuel rocket boosters. There wasn't any information on a precise location. A NASA statement said the booster could be "a very valuable piece of evidence" in determining the cause of the explosion last week of the spacecraft.

The space agency said requests by news organizations for documents on contractors' performance and mishaps with space hardware must be submitted under terms of the federal Freedom of Information Act.

A Correction

ALTERNATIVES ABOUND FOR CLARK FIELD AND SUBIC BAY, on Pg. 11, Current News, 4 Feb 86, was from Los Angeles Times, 2 Feb 86, Pt. V, Pg. 5;
FRANCE EXPELS 4 SOVIET OFFICIALS FOR ESPIONAGE, on Pg. 11, Current News, 4 Feb 86, was from Washington Post, 4 Feb 86, Pg. 11.

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

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NEW YORK TIMES DELAYED

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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER 6 February 1986 Pg.15

'The world is watching,' Weinberger tells Congress

By Mark Thompson
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Congress gave Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger a frosty reception yesterday as he formally presented a record $311.6 billion 1987 budget proposal for the Pentagon and maintained that its 12 percent hike above this year's spending could be funded without new taxes.

"The world is watching to see what the Congress determines this year," Weinberger told the Senate Armed Services Committee. "We should work together to inspire public confidence and respect."

Overall, the military budget sought by President Reagan seeks an 11.9 percent growth in spending authority above the 1986 figure of $278.4 billion. With anticipated inflation subtracted from the total, the increase is about 8 percent.

The $311.6 billion in budget authority includes money that will be spent in 1987 and future years as weapons are constructed. Outlays, only the money that actually will be spent in 1987, total $274.3 billion under Weinberger's proposal, about 6.2

WEINBERGER...Pg.12

BALTIMORE SUN 6 February 1986 Pg.1

Defense projections disputed

Real figures said to be over target

By Charles W. Corddry
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — Congressional and independent analysts claimed yesterday that the Reagan administration's new budget underestimated fiscal 1987 military outlays by $15 billion, a sum that would have pushed federal spending beyond the deficit limits of the Gramm-Rudman law.

Representative William H. Gray III, D-Pa., House Budget Committee chairman, said as the budget arrived at the Capitol, "The president has not met the target of Gramm-Rudman."

Mr. Gray said the spending plan for the year starting Oct. 1 could be as much as $15 billion over the $144 billion deficit limit because of underestimates of what the Pentagon will spend.

Independently, Joshua M. Epstein, defense analyst at the Brookings Institution, calculated that 1987 military outlays (not including Energy Department expenditures for defense) would be $289.1 billion instead of the $274.3 billion stated in the president's budget — a difference of $14.8 billion.

The Gramm-Rudman law, Mr. Epstein said, "is producing more creative bookkeeping than creative defense planning."

Estimates as high as Mr. Gray's and Mr. Epstein's, if they proved correct, would mean a deficit so large it would trigger automatic, across-the-board federal cuts as mandated by the law.

The controversy over 1987

DEFENSE...Pg.2

WASHINGTON POST 6 February 1986 Pg.14

Pentagon Plan Coldly Received

Legislators Warn of Fiscal 'Train Wreck,' but Weinberger Adamant

By George C. Wilson and Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Reagan's new $320.3 billion defense budget received a cold reception yesterday when it was unveiled before congressional committees, as lawmakers warned the administration that military spending must be cut to avoid a fiscal "train wreck" later in the year.

"The train wreck will occur in October unless we take steps now to avoid it," Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, told an unyielding Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in a packed hearing room.

Nunn was referring to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law, which could require the president next fall to cut the federal budget drastically to reduce the deficit to $144 billion in fiscal 1987, unless Congress and the administration agree on a budget that precludes the automatic cuts required by the deficit-reduction law.

If those automatic cuts are triggered, government leaders believe that the defense budget will have to be cut by about $60 billion in spending authority to meet that deficit target.

But Weinberger was adamant in insisting on an 8 percent increase in Pentagon spending. Noting that Congress has trimmed Pentagon budget requests in recent years, the defense secretary said, "We have given at the office, the store and the Pentagon."

At the top of Pentagon budget today was a request for $4.8 billion to finance the antimissile research program known formally as the Strategic Defense Initiative, the largest weapons program in the budget which

PENTAGON...Pg.14

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Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

WASHINGTON POST
6 February 1986
Pg. 4

Space Plane Soars on Reagan's Support

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer

To President Reagan, the space plane is an "Orient Express" that could whisk passengers from Washington to Tokyo in two hours.

To Air Force official Stanley A. Tremaine, interviewed in 1984, the space plane would be "a killer Air Force weapon system that can go out and get the enemy."

And for the president's "Star Wars" missile defense shield, a space plane could be the vehicle to launch thousands of tons of weaponry into orbit.

Whatever the outcome of research into super-fast planes that can fly into space like rockets but take off and land like ordinary jets, Reagan's enthusiastic endorsement in his State of the Union message Tuesday ensured that the National Aerospace Plane—as it has now been christened—will be a top administration priority.

"And we're going forward with research on a new Orient Express that could, by the end of the next decade, take off from Dulles Airport, accelerate up to 25 times the speed of sound, attaining low earth orbit or flying to Tokyo within two hours," the president said Tuesday night.

The Defense Department and NASA will ask Congress for more than $200 million for a research program in fiscal 1987, a steep increase from this year, when the agencies are spending less than $50 million on the technology, according to official estimates. In fiscal 1988, the total would rise to more than $300 million, with about 80 percent coming from the Defense Department.

If results appear promising after several years, officials have said, a prototype vehicle could be built for between $2 billion and $3 billion.

Some observers of space programs said they doubt Congress will be eager to fund a major new initiative this year, with budget deficits climbing and Reagan's 1985 call for a major effort to develop a space station still on the table.

But several major aerospace companies, including Boeing Co., Lockheed Corp. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., have been pursuing the relevant technologies for several years while attempting to persuade the Pentagon that a space plane would be militarily useful. And several government agencies—including the Air Force, the Navy, the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—each have enough of an interest in the project to contribute some of the $200 million.

In November, the Air Force solicited industry in a classified proposal to build a model engine, airframe and facility to test the strong, lightweight materials crucial to a space plane, an Air Force spokesman said yesterday.

The military began flirting with the idea of a space plane 30 years ago, when Boeing developed a space glider called Dyna Soar. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara eventually killed that program, but the Air Force has been attracted to the idea ever since.

In an interview with Air Force Magazine in 1984, Tremaine, deputy for development planning in the Air Force Systems Command, explained why.

"Wouldn't it be great," he said, "if the Soviet Union suddenly found itself faced with the U.S. Air Force having a machine that could operate on its own, totally free from counteraction, capable of rapidly delivering weapons anywhere on the globe?"

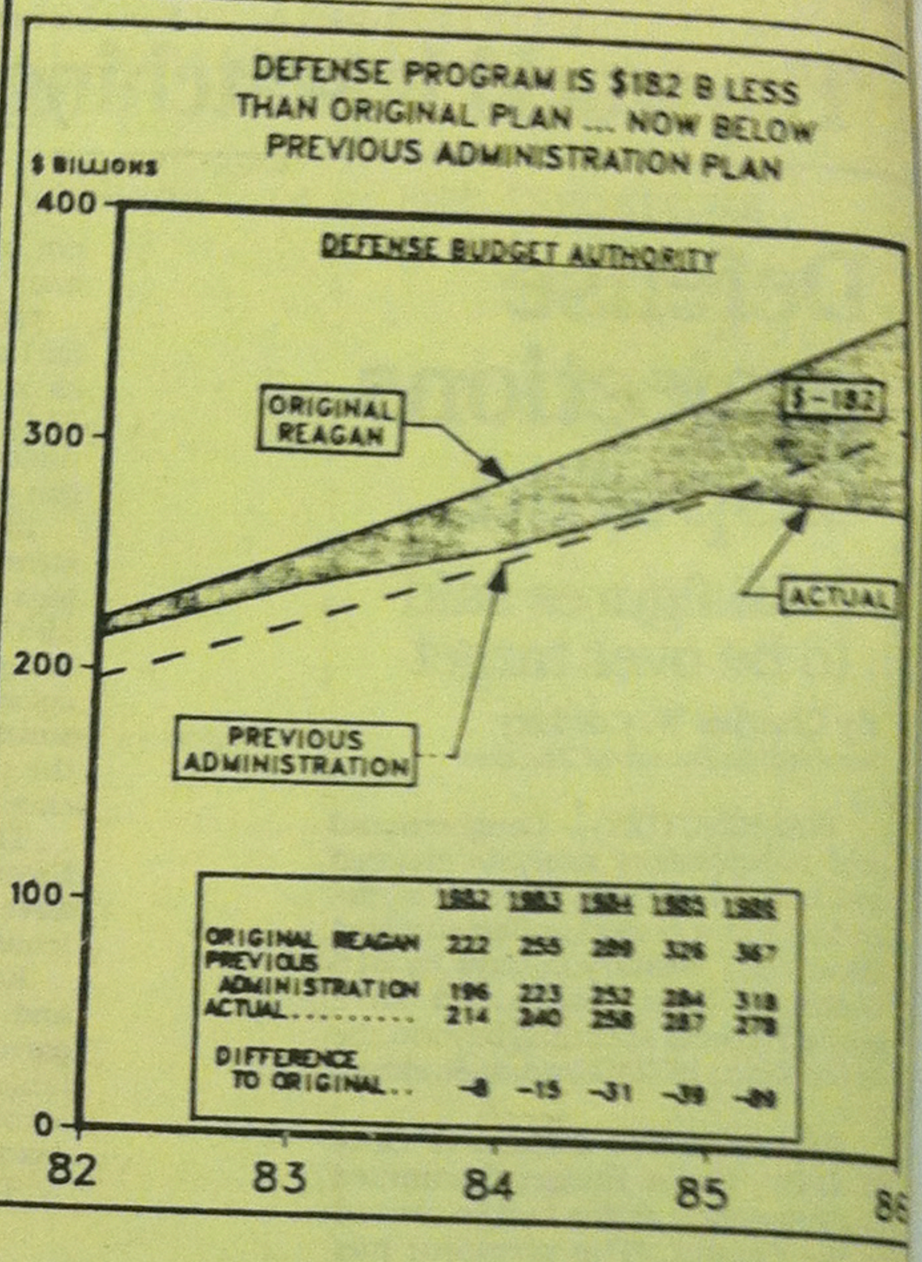
More recently, Gen. Lawrence A. Skantze, Systems Command chief, said a space plane could have the "speed of response" of an intercontinental nuclear missile with "the flexibility and recallability of a bomber, packaged together in a plane that can scramble, get into orbit and change orbit so the Soviets can't get a reading accurate enough to shoot at it," according to Military Space newsletter.

John Pike, an expert on space programs at the Federation of American Scientists, said the space plane, or "transatmospheric vehicle," has long appealed to the Air Force as a way to maintain a role for fighter and bomber pilots in the space age. But it was the needs of "Star Wars," or the Strategic Defense Initiative, that got the aerospace plane off the ground, Pike said.

PLANE...Pg. 4

WASHINGTON POST
6 February 1986
Pg. 15

HOW'S THAT?



	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ORIGINAL REAGAN	222	255	289	326	367
PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION	196	223	252	284	318
ACTUAL	214	240	258	287	279
DIFFERENCE TO ORIGINAL	-8	-15	-31	-39	-88

In making the case for President Reagan's military buildup, White House officials yesterday distributed a chart purporting to show that Reagan's defense program is now "below" the final plan proposed by President Jimmy Carter. Reagan has frequently criticized Carter for "neglecting" the nation's defenses.

But the chart has a major flaw. It ignores a simple fact; Carter's final defense budget was based on soaring inflation rates that prevailed at the time. The Carter line on the chart would be significantly lower if adjusted for the actual inflation of the Reagan years.

Reagan has often complained that Congress has "cut" his defense budget. But Reagan also enjoyed a significant "inflation bonus" in his military buildup which allowed him to buy the same weapons for less money because inflation came down from the projections he used in 1981. Some of the "cuts" he complains about came not from weapons programs but from the "inflation bonus."

David Hoffman
THE WASHINGTON POST

CURRENT NEWS "EARLY BIRD," is published daily at the Pentagon. Editor, Cris Schall; TV News Highlights, Taft Phoebus; Wire News Highlights, Charles Bailey; Layout-Graphics, Mike Tissaw, Barry Bock.

WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

6 February, 1986

WEINBERGER ON RETIREMENTS: Sec/Def Weinberger is quoted by AP as saying he will soon start mustering people out of the armed services unless Congress makes up its mind on a new military pension system. Unless Congress acts by 1 May, Weinberger reportedly says "The services would have to reduce military personnel by over 330,000 active and 176,000 reserve spaces." AP says the problem stems from the Pentagon's FY 1986 military retirement fund. Instead of the $18.2 billion requested, AP says Congress agreed to provide $15.3 billion and ordered DOD to submit proposals on how benefits to be offered to future enlistees would be trimmed to accomplish the savings. Weinberger opposed the cutback, but he did submit two different options for trimming benefits. Congress has reportedly not made up its mind on which one to embrace and until it does, AP says Weinberger "has no choice buy to continue paying out pensions under the old law -- even though there is not enough money to go around under that formula." But AP says the Pentagon has been warned that it can continue paying benefits at the $18.2 billion annual rate only until 1 May. Weinberger is quoted as saying if Congress either fails to lift that deadline or enact a new formula, DOD must begin dismissing active-duty and reserve personnel to free up money for the retirement system.

AIR FORCE SPACE PLANE: DOD officials tell UPI's Richard Gross the Pentagon has spent about $150 million since 1982 on research for a hypersonic space plane which Pres Reagan called "the Orient Express" in his State of the Union speech. Gross says the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency has been working with NASA and the aerospace industry to develop the plane. DOD officials tell Gross "The Air Force has overall responsibility for the research program within the Pentagon and plans to establish a joint office with NASA at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (OH)." DOD work on the aircraft this year will reportedly center on designing an airframe from "light composite materials," and testing engines "up to about Mach 8." (See related article, page 1)

PHILIPPINES: On the eve of the Philippine presidential election, AP says Pres Marcos has put his military forces on full alert, and has warned he will crackdown on street violence. Marcos is reported to customarily put the military on alert during elections. (See related article, page 7)

REAGAN BUDGET & VA: Pres Reagan's proposed FY 1987 budget would sharply reduce Veterans Administration spending on hospital care, housing assistance, education and training for the nation's military veterans, AP's William Welch reports. He says the Reagan request renews an old proposal to stop providing free medical care to veterans judged able to pay for their own treatment and whose ailments did not arise from military service. Welch says it also renews a proposal that the Veterans Administration charge private insurance companies for care provided to veterans who have private health care policies. And veterans who use the VA's guaranteed home loan program would reportedly have to pay more to get a mortgage. Welch says the spending cuts would force a reduction of 7,557 full-time VA employees, most in the health-care field. He quotes congressional Democrats as saying veterans are being "betrayed" by the Reagan budget. Overall, the VA budget would drop to $26.4 billion from $26.6 billion in FY '86. The '86 figure is said to reflect a $196 million cut to be imposed on 1 March under the Gramm-Rudmann deficit reduction law.

FOREIGN SECURITY: UPI's Jim Anderson says US for-

WIRE NEWS...Pg. 4

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

5 February, 1986

WEINBERGER & BUDGET: Congressional reaction to Sec/Def Weinberger's $311 billion FY 1987 DOD budget request is covered by CBS, with correspondent David Martin focusing on costly and "trouble-plagued" weapons systems which he says are "almost never eliminated." Martin quotes Sen. Warren Rudman (R-NH) as saying in many cases it is Congress that "insists" on weapons systems being built "because of local political considerations called jobs. DOD, on the other hand, starts out a project, people get their careers wrapped up in that project, and sometimes they push ahead knowing they really ought not to push ahead." Asked how the defense budget be cut, former Asst Sec/Def for Manpower, Installations and Logistics, Lawrence Korb, says the US should determine how many troops it really wants in Europe and how many oceans it wants to patrol with how many ships. "And from those decisions," Korb reportedly says, "then your particular weapons systems fall out." ABC's Sam Donaldson says Pres Reagan's FY '87 budget proposal sets two standards -- austerity for domesitic programs and increases for the military. ABC quotes Reagan as defending this approach because "We're living in a very dangerous world and we're still playing catchup." ABC also quotes Sec/Def Weinberger as saying he has never accepted the "peculiar" belief that US politics "require that military preparedness must suffer in equal measure with dams and mass transportation projects in times of fiscal constraint."

PHILIPPINE COMMUNISTS: ABC's Ted Koppel focuses on a major issue of the Philippine presidential election -- how to deal with that country's growing communist insurgency. Correspondent Mark Litke reports from the rugged mountains of Mindanao on a skirmish between Philippine Marine units and New People's Army rebels. He notes that nearly 5,000 Filipinos have been killed in the fighting over the last year but says military officers claim they are winning the war. Litke says Filipinos now live in fear of NPA assassination squads and quotes an unidentified rebel as saying "We know eventually we will win this war....The situation is very, very favorable for escalation of armed struggle against the dictatorship." The same rebel is quoted as saying US intervention is expected. (See related article, page 7)

AFGHANISTAN UPDATE: NBC's Steve Hurst reports from Kabul after receiving Soviet permission to go on a rare guided tour of embattled Afghanistan. Hurst says six years after the Soviet invasion, mosques still overflow in a country 99 percent devoutly Moslem. He notes that the Karmal regime is now embracing religion publicly and in return mullahs are said to be railing against the US, Pakistan and China. Hurst also emphasizes that the Afghan economy is largely built on a system of mercantile bartering through bazaars, a tradition he says is "totally at odds with Soviet communist theory." Hurst says the Soviet military presence in Kabul is "artfully downplayed," despite the fact that the Russian language is "everywhere," along with pictures of Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev alongside that of Afghan Pres Babrak Karmal. Hurst also reports from the village of Shinoir near the city of Jalalabad in eastern Nangahar Province, where he says "the thrust of the tour was to show life proceeding normally."

SHUTTLE PROBE: From Cape Canaveral, NBC's Robert Bazell says the investigation of the Challenger disaster continues with officials saying they continue to believe a leak in the right solid-fuel rocket booster was the most likely cause of the explosion. He says there are still no plans to launch another shuttle despite the fact

TV NEWS...Pg. 4

THURSDAY MORNING, 6 FEBRUARY 1986

PLANE...from Pg.2

A colonel attached to the SDI office said Tuesday that finding a cheaper means than the shuttle to launch weapons, sensors and space stations into orbit has become a key priority. Relying on the shuttle would be far too expensive, he said.

An administration official said Reagan also was attracted by the civil and commercial potential of a space plane. George A. Keyworth II, Reagan's recently retired science adviser and a space plane booster, said last year that it could make rapid trans-Pacific travel "routine and simple," at rates comparable to what airlines now charge.

The official said that Keyworth kept Reagan informed on the program last year, and that Reagan mentioned it Tuesday because the "vigor of research" supported his "emphasis on youth" and the potential for the future.

TV NEWS...from 3

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(For verbatim text, see Radio-TV Defense Dialog.)

WIRE NEWS...from 3

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
6 February 1986 Pg.2

2 Soviet warships, spy ship reported off Israeli coast

Tel Aviv

The Soviet Union has stationed two warships and a spy vessel disguised as a fishing boat near Israel's coast to monitor military activity and deter a possible US attack on Libya, the Israeli Army has said.

PALESTINIAN THREAT: AP reports a coalition of six Palestinian movements, referring to Israel's mistaken interception of a Libyan commercial plane, says Israel and America "have declared war on us in the true sense of the word." Ahmed Jebril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, is quoted as saying that passengers on US and Israeli commercial airliners risk becoming targets of reprisals for Wednesday's Israeli intercept mission.

SOVIET SPIES: AP reports from Rome that Italy has ordered the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat and the Rome manager of Aeroflot Airlines for allegedly engaging in espionage. Italian news agencies are quoted as identifying the two as Viktor Kopytin, a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, and Andrei Chelukhin. Kopytin reportedly left Rome on 5 February. The Soviet Embassy is said to deny the charges. Meanwhile, AP reports from Washington that US officials say they have been caught off guard by East Germany's confirmation that an East-West spy exchange is scheduled for next week. One US diplomat is quoted as saying American officials were told their keep their "mouths shut" about the deal.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER 2/6/86 Pg.17

U.S. officials see Marcos winning 'very close' vote

By James McCartney
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Top White House officials expect a "very close" election tomorrow in the Philippines — "a real horse race," one said — but a narrow victory by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

They predict that Marcos will move quickly after the elections to make sweeping economic and military reforms.

If he fails to do so, the officials said yesterday, President Reagan is prepared to turn up the heat and "go public" with open criticism of the Marcos regime.

In that event, Reagan would not intend to "jerk the rug" from under Marcos, one official said, but rather to provide "a more direct signal" of U.S. dissatisfaction with his administration.

That White House assessment of the outlook in the Philippine race and its aftermath was offered in an interview by Philippines experts within the administration who asked not to be identified by name.

The White House officials are hoping — some with their fingers crossed, they admit — that Marcos has learned a lesson from the election campaign and the challenge to his re-election posed by Corazon C. Aquino.

The lesson, they say, is that he must move quickly to institute reforms or the country will drift into chaos — possibly even a move by the Philippine military toward power.

"I suspect Marcos will take dramatic action," one official said. "I think he is thinking a great deal about his role in history and will not want to go out in disgrace."

The White House officials said they are fully aware that fundamental reforms by Marcos would be difficult.

They said that he would not only have to clean up the military, which he has politicized during his 20-year rule, but move strongly to end control of the economy by giant monopolies that he has helped to put in power.

"He has got to saw off the legs of

MARCOS...Pg.14

PLANE...from Pg.2

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TV NEWS...from 3

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MARCOS...Pg.14

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6 February 1986 Pg.2

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WASHINGTON POST 6 February 1986 Pg.30

FAA Knew of Problems At Airline Used by Army

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Aviation Administration found numerous and recurring safety problems in Arrow Air jetliners months before a company plane crashed last December in Canada, killing 248 U.S. soldiers and eight crew members, an FAA official told a House subcommittee yesterday.

But the FAA failed to report its findings to a Pentagon agency chartering Arrow Air planes to transport U.S. troops, said Anthony J. Broderick, FAA's associate administrator for aviation safety standards.

Broderick ack..owledged that FAA officials responsible for monitoring safety standards of the commercial planes chartered by the Military Airlift Command failed to correctly interpret a 1976 regulation requiring them to notify MAC "whenever a potential problem is discovered, particularly involving safety." FAA officials mistakenly thought they were obligated only to report an airliner if its certification was suspended or revoked, said Broderick. "It's clear to me we haven't understood this regulation as people thought we should have."

Broderick's testimony came during the first day of hearings by the House Armed Services Committee's subcommitee on investiga-

ARMY...Pg.6

WASHINGTON POST 6 Feb 1986 Pg.B1

Fairchild Jet Funds Targeted

By Elizabeth Tucker
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Reagan administration is asking Congress to eliminate virtually all funds for the T46A jet trainer manufactured by Fairchild Industries Inc. as part of the president's 1987 budget.

If the cutback holds as the budget works its way through Congress, it would block any chances that the company could sell its troubled aircraft division on Long Island.

But Capitol Hill sources said yesterday that Congress is likely to add appropriations for the jet back into the 1987 fiscal budget.

As part of its budget proposal, the Office of Management and Budget said the White House has proposed eliminating production of the airplane beginning Oct. 1. The Defense Department decided to cancel the trainer because of production scheduling problems and cost overruns, the Defense Department budget proposal states.

In September, the Defense Department approved an Air Force proposal to cancel the plane after the Air Force found "numerous management and production deficiencies" at the Long Island plant. At that time, the Air Force cut in half its $8 million-a-month payments to Fairchild for production of the jet.

The Air Force confirmed yesterday that the budget includes no purchases of aircraft and only $10.8 million for research and development. Furthermore, the Air Force may decide not to spend much of the $193 million in T46A funds appropriated for 1986. The funds were slated for the purchase of 33 jets.

"The T46A program is not funded in the fiscal year 1987 president's budget," the Air Force said in a statement. "As for a course of action in fiscal year 1986, Air Force Secretary Russell Rourke currently has this under consideration and will reach a decision in a few weeks."

Fairchild said yesterday it was confident Congress would reinstate the jet, with strong support coming from New York, where the T46A plant is situated.

"The New York delegation is supporting continuation of the program in Congress, and we're optimistic that the program will go forward," said William Fulwider, Fairchild spokesman.

Over the last three years, the Chantilly company has taken losses of $300 million on the jet trainer manufactured by its Farmingdale, N.Y., aircraft division, Fairchild Republic Co., and on other aircraft projects, analysts say. Fairchild has been trying to sell the aircraft division that makes the jet craft.

One New York analyst said, "The opera isn't over until the fat lady sings—if Congress wants it, they'll appropriate it."

But the analyst said that, if the project is scuttled, Fairchild could not sell the division, which was ex-

FUNDS...Pg.6

MIAMI HERALD
2/1/86 (6) Pg.14

New planes could cost $70 billion

By MARK THOMPSON
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The new radar-evading "Stealth" bomber is likely to cost the Air Force about $500 million per plane — roughly twice the price tag of the new B-1B bomber it will augment — congressional sources said Friday.

The program's total cost, based on a planned buy of 132 planes, would approach $70 billion, including general research and development costs, placing the bomber among the most expensive weapons ever bought by the Defense Department.

"We've been told it'll come in at about $500 million apiece," said a Capitol Hill aide who declined to be identified. "It's going to be an incredibly expensive airplane."

A detailed report on the plane's total estimated price, currently classified, is required on Capitol Hill next week by an amendment to the 1986 defense spending bill.

An Air Force spokesman had no comment on the report or the plane's estimated cost. A defense industry official familiar with the program dismissed the $500 million figure as "outlandish."

The advanced technology bomber has been designed in secret as the successor to Rockwell Corp.'s B-1B bomber.

Northrop Corp.'s design for the Stealth resembles a flying wing, according to Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., chairman of the Senate defense panel. The boomerang shape makes it more difficult for enemy radars to detect the bomber, Pentagon officials have said.

It is to become operational in 1991.

Since 1980, when the Carter administration divulged the existence of the Stealth program, more than $5 billion has been spent on the plane's development, industry officials said.

THURSDAY MORNING, 6 FEBRUARY 1986

FUNDS...from Pg.5

pected to generate $1.5 billion in sales to the Air Force for 60 of the planes. "If it's impossible to sell, you'll shut it down and liquidate it," the analyst commented.

The analyst estimated the worth of the division at between $50 million and $70 million if sold, and at about $20 million for the land surrounding the plant if it is closed. The company wants to leave the aircraft industry, the analyst said. "Fairchild wants to be an electronics and communications company and stop losing money on aerospace," he said.

The New York delegation has rallied to save the jet for the sake of 1,200 Long Island jobs and because it believes the Air Force needs a new trainer, a Capitol Hill source said.

ARMY...from Pg.5

tions prompted by the Dec. 12 crash in Gander, Newfoundland, of an Arrow Air DC8 jetliner carrying troops home for the holiday from peace keeping chores in Egypt to Fort Campell, Ky.

The Pentagon, which last week signed a new $7.6 million contract with Arrow Air, will present witnesses when the hearing continues today.

Broderick, under intense questioning, ackowledged that the FAA received a report in March, 1984, from Arrow Air pilot Michael Sanjenis complaining that the Miami-based company required excessive hours from its flight crews and failed to repair aircraft problems "for prolonged periods."

An FAA inspector in Boston found 10 problems in Sanjenis' plane requiring immediate repair, including an altitude alert light. The inspector was asked by the pilot to "please, please hone in on Arrow to stop current company maintenance practices before an accident occurs," according to the inspector's report released by the subcommittee.

Broderick said that despite these past problems there is no evidence yet from Canadian investigators that the December crash resulted from safety deficiencies in the Arrow Air jetliner. Broderick said the FAA prodded Arrow Air to reform its operations after the 1984 complaint, but did not report the safety problems to MAC because the issue had been resolved short of revoking or suspending the airline's certification. Nor did the FAA notify MAC of two other incidents within six months of the Gander crash involving the same Arrow Air plane in which the 248 soliders and eight crew members were killed, according to subcommittee chairman, Rep. William Nichols (D-Ala.)

DEFENSE...from Pg.1

spending estimates broke out as Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was being told by Democratic senators that his budget had virtually no chance of congressional acceptance. He was told that he should order a new examination of defense strategy to take account of new fiscal realities.

Appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee to begin defending the military plan for next year, Mr. Weinberger was applauded by Chairman Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz., who blamed widening federal deficits on growth of domestic — not defense — spending.

Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, co-author of the deficit-cutting law, also backed the new defense request. Other Republicans tended to ask questions about fringe issues.

Democrats went straight to the point. "There is no way that you are going to get a 3 percent increase" unless there are tax increases, said Sen. J. James Exon, D-Neb., who acknowledged nevertheless that Mr. Weinberger had "made an excellent case."

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., the committee's top-ranking minority member, told the defense chief he was "not in tune with what is going to happen."

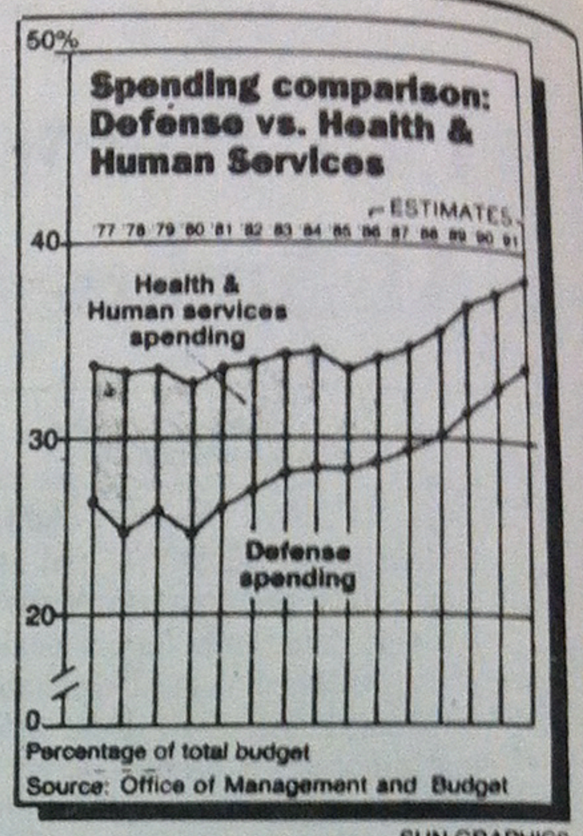
Mr. Weinberger was before the committee to justify a request for $311.6 billion in Pentagon appropriations, a $33.2 billion increase over this year's spending.

The dispute over spending estimates centered on whether the administration had correctly stated how much of the proposed new appropriation, along with sums carried over from prior years, it would spend in fiscal 1987.

The new 1987 spending estimate given Congress was $274.3 billion, an increase of $15.9 billion over this year. Several well-informed sources who demanded anonymity endorsed the estimates of Representative Gray and Mr. Epstein that spending would run $15 billion beyond that stated by the administration.

The Gramm-Rudman law stipulates that automatic cuts go into effect if the 1987 deficit exceeds the $144 billion target by $10 billion.

Asked for comment, Robert B. Sims, the Pentagon spokesman, said



SUN GRAPHICS

the $274.3 billion figure was, "of course, an estimate." He said: "This was a good-faith estimate of the outlay figure, and it's the one we stand by. Experts can come up with different numbers, depending on their assumptions."

The reasons for the "different numbers" cited yesterday were traced to the continually shifting appropriations figures as they made their way through Congress last year and eventually were further changed by Gramm-Rudman cuts.

Over that period, administration requests ultimately were reduced by $35 billion, and along the line Congress and the administration agreed that there would be no growth in the defense budget this year but a 3 percent rise, after covering inflation, in 1987.

In adjusting its appropriations figures to call for the 3 percent rise — which it says the $311.6 billion represents — the administration changed many programs and their estimated costs, but, experts alleged, did not accurately recalculate resulting spending rates to reflect the changes.

If that had been done, it was contended, there would have been an additional $15 billion in defense spending that would have pushed the deficit well over $144 billion or required even more domestic spending cuts than the new budget proposed, according to this analysis.

WASHINGTON TIMES
6 Feb 1986 Pg.3

Major SDI book

Zbigniew Brzezinski agreed yesterday to edit a major anthology on the Strategic Defense Initiative to be published by The Ethics and Public Policy Center.

BOOK...Pg.11

MIAMI HERALD
1 Feb 1986 (6) Pg.12

Prospect of war in Philippines worrying U.S.

By JAMES MCCARTNEY
Knight-Ridder News Service

WASHINGTON — Every adult American knows the roll call of post-war foreign policy disasters — Vietnam, Iran, Nicaragua.

In each case an authoritarian American ally was toppled in chaos, to be replaced by a hostile regime.

The question a worried White House is asking now is: Will the Philippines be next?

And the answer from experts as next Friday's Philippine elections approach is: It's certainly possible.

Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz has warned that the Philippines are heading toward "civil war on a massive scale" within three to five years, unless a burgeoning Communist insurgency can be stopped.

Other officials emphasize that Wolfowitz's prediction holds regardless of who wins in the elections, incumbent Ferdinand Marcos or his challenger, Corazon Aquino, widow of a slain opposition leader.

William H. Sullivan, a former American ambassador to the Philippines — as well as to Iran at its moment of maximum crisis in 1979 — also forecasts the possibility of civil war. He goes further.

'Inevitable tendency'

"Civil war has an inevitable tendency to draw in outside powers," he said.

"There is a risk that the United States would be drawn in on one side, the Soviet Union on the other."

The experts agree that elections themselves, while an important factor in determining the future of the Philippines, will not solve underlying problems.

"Whoever wins this election is still going to face major problems," a high administration official said at a White House briefing.

"The Philippines has a badly deteriorated economy. It has a dangerous Communist insurgency, a most vicious one, one that would really spell the end of all hopes for human rights in the Philippines and for the future of that country if it wins.

"It is going to require significant efforts by whoever wins this election, efforts that in our view must include significant reforms of the military and of the economy to defeat the insurgency."

Sullivan makes the same point.

"It will not be a panacea if Cory [Mrs. Aquino] wins," he says. "It could be that you would simply have a change in oligarchies ruling the country.

The experts agree that the fundamental problems of the Philippines lie in a corrupt government, a corrupt military and a shaky, debt-ridden economy.

Verge of chaos

But the formula for averting

PROSPECT...Pg.8

WASHINGTON POST 6 February 1986 Pg.15

The U.S. Military Stake in Philippines

By James Schwartz
Washington Post Staff Writer

Subic Bay Naval Base, on 36,000 acres in the Philippines, is the largest U.S. ship repair and refueling facility in the Pacific. Clark Air Base, on 130,000 acres just northeast of Subic Bay, is the largest U.S. military installation outside the United States. The future of the bases, which have 38,000 Americans, has become a major issue in Friday's Philippine presidential elections.

President Ferdinand Marcos said in November that he favors extension of a military bases treaty with the United States even after the lease expires in 1991. His opponent, Corazon Aquino, has made conflicting statements about what she would do. Her campaign advisers now say she favors retaining the bases.

Under the U.S.-Philippine bases pact announced in 1978, the United States was granted continued "unhampered" use of Clark and Subic Bay.

In return, the Carter administration promised the Philippine government hundreds of millions of dollars in military and economic aid over the following five fiscal years as part of a security assistance package. The Philippines had received U.S. economic and military aid before 1980, but it was not tied to a bases pact.

After a review of the pact in 1983, President Reagan pledged "our best efforts" to provide $425 million in military aid over the five fiscal years beginning in fiscal 1985. Congress has sharply reduced military aid while increasing economic assistance, despite his pledge.

The accompanying chart shows funds authorized by Congress for the Philippines since fiscal year 1976.

The military loans and grants listed are distributed through the Foreign Military Sales Financing Program (FMS), the Military Assistance Program (MAP) and the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET). The economic assistance listed is distributed through the Economic Support Fund (ESF).

U.S. AID TO THE PHILIPPINES

The Cost of Maintaining the Bases
(In Millions of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	FMS	MAP	IMET	ESF
1976	17.4	18.8	.8	—
1977	20	15.8	.6	—
1978	18.5	17.3	.7	—
1979	15.6	15.9	.6	—
1980	50	25.2	.5	20
1981	50	25.0	.4	30
1982	50	.8	1.1	50
1983	50	.6	1.4	50
1984	50	.3	1.5	50
1985	15	25	1.9	140
1986	14.4	38.3	2.1	119.6

SOURCE: CENTER FOR DEFENSE INFORMATION, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
BY JAMES SCHWARTZ—THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON POST 6 February 86 Pg.Va.15 THURSDAY MORNING, 6 FEBRUARY 1986

Officials Hope for Aquino, Expect Marcos

JACK ANDERSON and JOSEPH SPEAR

Tomorrow's presidential election in the Philippines promises to be closer than Washington officials had expected, but they see little likelihood that President Ferdinand Marcos will relinquish his 20-year rule no matter how many votes are given to opposition candidate Corazon Aquino.

The fear is not, as some have suggested, that Marcos will invalidate the vote and declare martial law. That's not his style. Instead, even the optimists concede, Marcos will simply rig the election to make sure he wins.

Secret CIA assessments predict a close race. So a modest influx of cemetery ballots and roving multiple voters should assure a Marcos victory.

Except for the Pentagon's top brass and a small number of conservatives who believe in Marcos, the Reagan administration has made no secret of its hope that Aquino somehow wins tomorrow.

Both the pro- and anti-Marcos factions have the same strategic considerations in mind: retention of the big U.S. bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field, and elimination of communist guerrillas in the islands.

The Pentagon fears Aquino will close the U.S. bases as a sop to the leftists, and that she is too "soft on communism" to deal with the rebel threat.

At the State Department, the fear is that the rampant corruption of the Marcos regime and the economic ruin it has wrought will doom the fight against the communist rebels, who will seize power and kick the Americans out along with Marcos.

There is no disputing the fact that the misery quotient in the Philippines is high. While Marcos, his wife and their cronies live in luxury, the mass of Filipinos have a tough time just scratching for enough to eat. The Philippines must now import rice, which it used to export.

"Sixty percent of the average Filipino family's resources are spent for food," reported a recent cable from our Manila embassy seen by our associate Lucette Lagnado. "Among poor families, up to 100 percent is being reported."

The principal victims are the very young. "Children under the age of 5, from families at the lowest end of the economic scale, continue to be the most severely affected," the embassy cabled, adding that the situation is "potentially disastrous."

One member of Congress who agrees with the State Department on the importance of solving the Philippines' economic crisis is Sen. John Melcher (D-Mont.). The farm-state senator is furious that his efforts to get more food sent to the islands were misinterpreted by State Department officials as a gesture of support for Marcos personally.

In a bluntly worded letter to Marcos, the senator reminded him of earlier meetings between the two. "I stressed the need to repair the severe economic conditions and the erosion of individual freedoms of the Filipino people," Melcher wrote.

Melcher then proceeded to castigate the Philippines president for reinstating Gen. Fabian Ver as chief of staff after his acquittal on charges of complicity in the assassination of Corazon Aquino's husband Benigno. "Your reinstatement of Gen. Ver is, to me, incredible and can only be viewed as dictatorial and despotic," Melcher wrote.

Marcos has not replied to the senator's letter.

WASHINGTON TIMES 6 FEbruary 1986

At stake in the Philippines

The victor of tomorrow's Philippine presidential race between President Ferdinand Marcos and challenger Corazon Aquino faces two critical tasks:

1. The "progressive" New Peoples Army must be defeated. And if it is true that Mikhail Gorbachev would just as soon the U.S. left Subic Bay and Clark Air Force Base, this wish must be frustrated smartly and cleanly, requiring Filipino generals to be brave warriors, not presidential cronies.

2. The election victor must secure property rights and solve economic problems with the free market, a broad middle class being the bedrock of any democracy. What is called "crony capitalism" — really a form of state socialism — grips the Philippine economy, the government granting special contracts and privileges to a few families. Everyone else is taxed and coerced to pay for it. Both candidates at least intimate a need for economic reforms. Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Singapore stand as examples of how quickly free markets bring prosperity.

Americans rightly worry about Mrs. Aquino's contacts with Philippine Communists. She should cleanse herself of this poison. But Americans probably overestimate Mrs. Aquino's talk about shutting down U.S. military bases. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, a committed leftist,

AT STAKE...Pg.9

PROSPECT...from Pg.7

disaster offered by American officials would seem difficult to achieve under any circumstances, and even more difficult in a country that is already on the verge of chaos.

If Marcos wins in the elections, the American formula demands fundamental reforms in the economy and the military if the country is to be saved.

But Marcos has put the monopolies in power and has presided over the military.

The Americans are saying, in other words, that Marcos must change the underlying power structure he has built — and institute reforms that he has vigorously resisted.

Said one official: "Unless these reforms are made, a civil war is virtually inevitable."

Previous lessons

And despite lessons in Vietnam, Iran and Nicaragua, Sullivan thinks the United States has been slow to recognize that even if Marcos wins the elections, he cannot last long.

As was the case in the other crises, fear of a Communist takeover has galvanized the attention of American officials.

They are only hoping that one way or another, the Filipinos can find their way out of what one American official described as "a real mess" without disaster.

WASHINGTON TIMES 6 February 1986 Pg.4

'Star wars' version foreseen in Europe

By Tom Diaz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A new generation of highly accurate Soviet missiles that can hit NATO bases with a non-nuclear "knockout blow" will force the Western allies to develop a European version of the Strategic Defense Initiative, a member of the Senate Armed Services committee said yesterday.

"There is a new threat emerging in Europe, not from the [nuclear-armed] SS-20, but from the conventional and chemical ballistic missile capability that is targeted on our vital military assets," Sen. Dan Quayle, Indiana Republican, told a Capitol Hill luncheon yesterday. "If we have a conventional attack on our assets [from these missiles], it would be a knockout blow that can be fatal very early on."

SDI is the U.S. research program aimed at finding a high technology defense against ballistic missiles. A European version of the missile defense would be known as an "anti-tactical ballistic missile" defense, or ATBM, as opposed to the "strategic" defense that would be based in the United States to defend against longer range intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Speaking before a luncheon forum on the European attitude toward SDI sponsored by High Frontier, a pro-SDI group, Mr. Quayle said a defense is needed against a "pre-emptive strike" by the new generation of Soviet tactical ballistic missiles, "and we don't have any choice but to go for some sort of ATBM defense."

The Soviet Union is currently replacing three older classes of short and medium range missiles in Europe — the FROG, SCUD and SCALEBOARD — with more accurate, longer range SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 missiles.

Sen. Quayle said he asked Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to send Congress a special supplement, dealing specifically with the threat posed by the Soviet's new tactical missiles, to the "Defense Posture Statement" released yesterday.

Fred C. Ikle, under secretary of defense for policy, also discussed the tactical missile threat in a recent interview on the SDI program.

"Some European experts quite properly are concerned about the potential threat of conventional armed missiles ... with high accuracy, improved accuracy in the mid-90's, making possible a sort of surprise strike," he said. "Without using nuclear arms, they could largely destroy the NATO military infrastructure."

Other speakers at the forum — including Reps. Duncan L. Hunter and Bob Dornan, California Republicans who recently visited Europe to discuss the program — said European leaders are becoming enthusiastic about the SDI program for a variety of reasons.

Mr. Hunter said a missile defense system will be deployed in Europe before it is deployed in the United States because the 1972 SALT I ABM Treaty, which bans strategic missile defense systems, does not apply to tactical missile defense systems.

He also said he found that, contrary to press reports in this country, French leaders are not fundamentally opposed to the SDI program.

"France represent a real opportunity for SDI," he said.

And Mr. Dornan said many European leaders welcome SDI as a response to demands from the left for unilateral freezes or disarmament.

"They already feel that this is an answer to their demonstrators in the streets," he said.

Retired Army Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, head of High Frontier, said press reports of European opposition to SDI are the "ventriloquism" of journalists opposed to SDI who "call up people of like mind in Europe and ask them, 'What do you think of this dumb "star wars" idea?' "

AT STAKE...from Pg.8

threatened the same during his 1981 and 1985 election campaigns, but recently signed a contract renewal. As with Greece, the bases prop up a good portion of the Philippine economy. And if she wins, Mrs. Aquino would become privy to intelligence briefings on Soviet and other military threats to her country.

Many American liberals fervently pull for Mrs. Aquino, though affirming a belief in non-interventionism. The Reagan administration doesn't know whom to support. Mr. Marcos seems feeble and corrupt, Mrs. Aquino naive and unprepared, and picking a favorite is hardly a matter of selecting black over white. The choices being what they are, Filipinos, like Americans, will have little reason to cheer the results.

WASHINGTON TIMES
6 February 1986 Pg.12C

Big 2 missile slash urged by German

By Lou Marano
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

U.S. and Soviet missiles should be removed from Europe and money for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative would be better spent on "peaceful objectives," Johannes Rau, the Social Democratic Party's candidate for chancellor of West Germany, said here yesterday.

In a luncheon speech at the Mayflower Hotel following a half-hour meeting with President Reagan, Mr. Rau also said detente and dialogue are prerequisites for human rights progress.

Mr. Rau, the 54-year-old governor of Northrhine-Westphalia, the Federal Republic's most populous state, will lead his party against the center-right coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in next January's elections. A former publisher of religious literature, he is known in Germany for his engaging political style.

But he is little known in the United States, and his trip here is intended to win recognition of the SPD's bid for the chancellorship.

President Reagan and Mr. Rau exchanged impressions of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, whom they have both met, said Dieter Dettke of the SPD's Friedrich Ebert Foundation here.

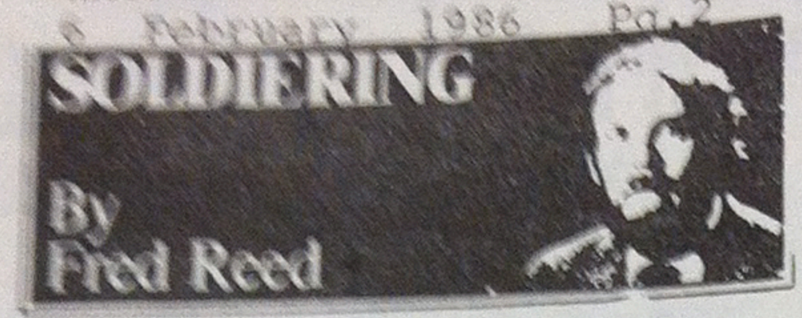
The West German governor also met with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 15 members of the House and AFL-CIO leader Lane Kirkland. He was briefed on security matters by H. Allen Holmes, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs. Mr. Rau will meet with Secretary of State George Shultz, said Mr. Dettke.

Mr. Rau began his speech, co-sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, by reaffirming his party's commitment to the Western alliance, but added that Germans have learned from the traditions of American democracy that friendship, partnership and mutual loyalty do not preclude the right "to pursue special German and European interests within the alliance."

The SPD's commitment to NATO

GERMAN...Pg.10

WASHINGTON TIMES
6 February 1986 Pg.2



Warship a thing of beauty, power

ABOARD THE USS IOWA

Holy overlovin' Hannah. This crate is, well, serious. Guns. I used to think the Army had guns. You know, on tanks. No. The Army does not have guns.

Now the Iowa, yes, the Iowa has *guns*. Sixteen inches does not mean much until you have stood in the turret and realized that, if you wanted to, you could crawl out through these guns. You might be able to drive a Honda Civic through the things, if you kind of greased the sides a little. If you could get it into the bore, you could accelerate it in a way that would surprise the folks at Honda beyond imagining.

Mere, sad little tanks. I am never going to write about the Army again. Poor, gunless Army.

The Iowa is decidedly on the solid side. To get into the turrets you crawl through a tiny hatch in the bottom of the back of the brute, and find yourself in what looks like a heavy machine shop. The light is dim. Everything is hard. There are control panels, switches, the usual — but solid. The breech of each gun, closed by a thing that looks like a prefab plug for the Holland Tunnel, swings down and a 2,700-pound projectile (Tanks? Pfah!) pops up from the magazine. Six bags of powder, at 110 pounds each, also appear. A power ram on the order of a telephone pole shoves all of this into the bore. I don't want to shoot anybody — well, maybe a few — but this would be the way to do it. These guns have about them an air of certainty at short range.

The Navy is accused of wanting battleships just because they are neat toys. If so, they have good taste. These ships are worth keeping as objects of industrial art.

The Iowa is just plain pretty: fine of line, elegant, sleek — at the cost of some torpedo protection for the forward turret, but you don't put a bullet-proof vest on a lady.

The magazines are incredible. For one thing, just to get to them you have to be a caver. Endless tiny hatches drop down through steel of immense thickness, all with projections sited to catch you on the forehead. The bruises slowly accumulate until you look as though you are wearing a Navajo headband.

The magazines are cavernous rooms, dim, gloomy, and stuffed with projectiles about as high as I am. The floor is greasy so they can be slid into elevators. Everything says "clunk" and "ka-chung" with a sort of unspeakable finality. In the corner there is a place to stack the tanks (when you buy bullets for the Iowa, they throw in a tank for the kids).

My escorting officer tells me that in WWII the magazine crews carried Derringers in their boots. The theory, entirely plausible, was that they had no hope of getting out if the ship went down. If something went boom, followed by tilting and bubbling, they figured they would just take what has been called the vertical escape hatch.

It occurred to me that on day four of another war, we would have maybe 100 submarines and four battleships left. Sinking one of these buckets would be a real chore. Whenever I asked an officer about this, his face assumed the thoughtful expression meaning he had better answer carefully if he didn't want a long tour in the Aleutians. "Well, let's say we feel confident in the ship," one replied.

I have never seen a more . . . determined piece of machinery. Aside from being thick, and reinforced, and armored, the Iowa has redundant everything and enough damage control gear for Tokyo with Godzilla on the way. You can fire the main guns from 11 different places, for example, nice if the other 10 get blown up. Two widely spaced plotting rooms let one end of the ship keep on firing if the other end gets sunk.

Now that cruise missiles have been added, there is a room full of computers for video-game buffs. One of them is a garden-variety Hewlett-Packard PC which, when I came in, was mindlessly running an X-ray astronomy program. I think it was a sample that came from HP.

Oh, yeah. FDR's bathtub. When he was on the way to Yalta or somewhere he rode in the Iowa. Being paralyzed, he couldn't use a shower, so the Iowa is the only ship in the Navy, I think, with a bathtub. There is no way the Navy will let you escape looking at that bathtub. When you come aboard, they ask, "Have you seen the bathtub?" They ask you in the magazines, in the turrets, in the Combat Information Center. I gave in. It looks like a bathtub.

It occurred to me that if the Army, with its (ugh) tanks, declared war on the Iowa, and the Iowa found out about it, things might not go well for the attacking elements. The Army talks about the importance of getting the first shot in, but the second would be a doozy in this case. Maybe even decisive.

GERMAN . . . from Pg. 9

and the Western alliance is genuine and "not opportunistic," said Jerry Livingston of Johns Hopkins' American Institute for Contemporary German Studies in a telephone interview. The Social Democrats have always been fearful of a "nationalist upsurge that could be captured by the right," he said. The fact that the West German army is integrated into NATO is "a safeguard" for them, he said.

Mr. Rau expressed his "close relationship" to Israel with reference to "the heavy burden of guilt and responsibility" the German nation "placed upon itself" during the Nazi period. "I derive no comfort from the fact that I was born too late to be involved," he said.

Last November's Geneva summit ushered in "a new phase in East-West relations," said the SPD candidate, which "has relaxed the atmosphere between the two superpowers." Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe "must be negotiated away just like their Soviet counterparts," said Mr. Rau, who also called for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. Noting criticism in the United States of SPD negotiations with communist East Germany on a chemical weapons ban, he stated that a clearly positive result of this process has been concrete formulations for on-site inspections.

Mr. Rau expressed his hope that current arms control talks will "in the medium term, render the American SDI program unnecessary" and that corresponding funds be allocated to "peaceful objectives." Calling attention to the German military draft and its "contribution to the conventional defense of Europe," the speaker said that strong conventional forces reduce the threat of nuclear war.

Let us defend the Earth first, said Mr. Rau in answer to a question about SDI. "Defense in outer space is wrong. It is uncancelable." We should focus on mutual balanced disarmament, he added.

If present economic conditions hold, Mr. Rau's hopes to unseat Mr. Kohl in January "are not very bright," said Mr. Livingston. "The incumbents have a tremendous advantage" even though Mr. Rau's personality "is far more attractive and genial than Kohl's."

Mr. Rau's other great political virtue is his "unerring sense for the middle position of his party," he said. Mr. Rau's positions on arms control and SDI reflect his need "to keep the left wing of the SPD within party strictures," Mr. Livingston said.

BALTIMORE SUN 6 February 1986 Pg. 14

Small increase asked for space program

By Vernon A. Guidry Jr.
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, declaring that it wants to maintain "U.S. leadership in space," yesterday asked for a small increase for the U.S. space program in the 1987 budget.

The administration asked for $6.8 billion in outlays for space activities next year under the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, compared with approximately $6.7 billion being spent this year.

Elsewhere in the budget, the administration served notice of renewed efforts to add or increase direct charges and fees for government services. Changes are being sought, as well, in the way civil service retirement and federal health care plans are handled.

Space programs were among the few given a high priority in the president's spending plan.

The budget, however, was written before the shuttle spacecraft Challenger exploded Jan. 28, killing all seven crew members. It makes no provision for construction of a replacement shuttle, which would cost around $2 billion.

At the White House yesterday, the Senate Republican leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, suggested that the shuttle disaster could loosen purse strings. After a meeting between congressional leaders and the president, Mr. Dole told reporters that the "space tragedy might have been [the result of] Congress' decision to take the cheapest way out."

He made the remark as a warning against too quickly cutting the defense budget, because budget-cutting can have unforeseen consequences.

One new craft envisioned in the NASA budget is a "hypersonic vehicle," or space plane. Now only a gleam on the technological horizon, the ship is supposed to be able to take off and land like a conventional airplane, but also to fly into space.

It was the hypersonic plane that prompted President Reagan to speak in his address Tuesday night of "a new Orient Express that could, by the end of the next decade, take off from Dulles Airport, accelerate up to 25 times the speed of sound, attaining low Earth orbit or flying to Tokyo within two hours."

NASA, working with the U.S. Air Force, hopes for a demonstration flight by the early 1990s.

The NASA budget request for other spaceflight and the manned space station due to be operational by the middle of the 1990s was about the same as this year's.

The overall NASA budget request, including non-spaceflight activities, was about $7.5 billion.

On federal civil service retirement benefits, the admninistration wants to eliminate the 1987 cost of living adjustment and trim future COLAs to inflation as measured by the consumer price index minus two percent.

Early retirees under the age of 62 would have benefits reduced and payments would be determined by an average of five years salary instead of the present best three years.

Employee contributions would also be increased by 2 percentage points.

On federal employee health plans, the administration wants to change the way it computes the government contribution, which now can range from 60 percent to 75 percent of the cost of a plan.

The administration wants to fix the government contribution at a dollar figure for all plans used by federal employes and only increase it annually by the rate of inflation.

The administration said it would press for legislation to permit new or additional fees at federal parks, national forests and other outdoor recreational areas. If planned increases were permitted in 1987, the administration said, revenue would more than double from $56 million to $126 million.

The administration renewed its intention of charging for some Coast Guard services, such as providing navigational aids and disabled craft towing services. The charges would be made both through licensing fees

PROGRAM...Pg. 12

BOOK...from Pg. 6

Among authors participating in the study will be Robert S. McNamara, Henry Kissinger, Daniel O. Graham, Charles Krauthammer, Edward M. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Word is that Carl Sagan was a candidate for inclusion but was rejected by the editors as "too simplistic."

Backing up Mr. Brzezinski in creating the 40-article SDI package are Richard Sincere and Peter Wehner of EPPC and Marin Strmecki, a research associate of Mr. Brzezinski's at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
6 February 1986 Pg. 4

Astrotech Offers Financing to Build New Space Shuttle

By Bryan Burrough
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

PITTSBURGH—Willard F. "Al" Rockwell, former chairman of Rockwell International Corp., is offering NASA a way to bolster its beleaguered space shuttle program. But no one at NASA seems to know about it.

Mr. Rockwell, currently chairman of Astrotech International Corp., is offering the National Aeronautics and Space Administration financing of $1.5 billion to build a replacement for the space shuttle Challenger, destroyed last week in a disaster that killed seven crew members. Astrotech would own the new shuttle, lease it to NASA and be responsible for getting business customers for the entire shuttle fleet. In return, Astrotech would receive 33% of all earnings from the shuttle program.

In an interview, the aerospace pioneer, who recently severed his last ties with Rockwell International, says several top NASA officials are "very much interested" in his offer, which he hopes to finance mainly through a $1.5 billion offering of debt and equity.

That's news to NASA. "We've never heard anything about" Astrotech's plan, an agency spokeswoman says. And one of the NASA officials Mr. Rockwell says he contacted, Isaac Gilliam, NASA's assistant administrator for commercial programs, says through a spokeswoman that he knows nothing about any such proposal.

Astrotech's plan didn't fare well on Wall Street. "It's a pipe dream," says Paul Nisbet, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc.

Asked about NASA's reaction, an Astrotech executive says its overture to the agency "wasn't exactly a formal proposal . . . it's in the discussion stages."

Mr. Rockwell's latest plan is similar to one he floated last year to take over and operate the shuttle fleet. After some discussions with NASA officials, the idea died a quiet death. But he says with federal budget money hard to come by, he believes the agency should be much more amenable to his new plan.

Astrotech, he adds, is already in "serious discussions" with a New York brokerage firm aimed at raising $1 billion through a public offering of 100 million shares of an Astrotech unit at $10 a share. The additional $500 million would likely be handled through a sale of debentures, a company spokesman said. Mr. Rockwell apparently hopes he'll have better luck with this offering than his last major effort at selling equity—an ambitious stock-rights offering designed to raise only $15.9 million floundered and had to be restructured.

PROGRAM...from Pg.11

and direct payments for services.

The administration even envisions private enterprise getting involved with the creation of marine towing services paralleling their dry-land counterparts.

The IRS would charge for giving individuals and companies private rulings on tough tax questions under another proposal.

Also sought is a federal ocean sport fishing license.

WEINBERGER...from Pg.1

percent more than 1986's outlay total of $258.4 billion.

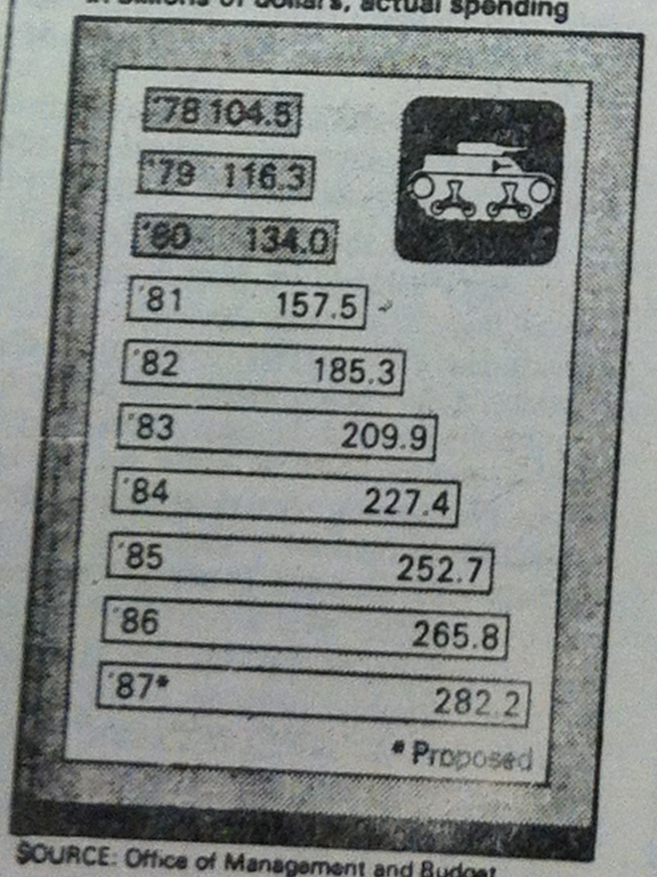
Total budget authority for national defense, including funds for the Department of Energy to build nuclear bombs, would be $320.4 billion. Total arms outlays, including the spending by the Department of Energy and other non-Pentagon agencies, would be $282.2 billion.

Weinberger repeatedly rejected requests from senators that he compromise on his arms-spending plan or encourage the White House to support a tax increase to fund the higher spending levels the administration seeks.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.,Ariz.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee, hinted at the budget crunch to come as he ordered Weinberger to forward a list of military bases that could be closed if the dramatic budget cuts forecast for the Pentagon under the new Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law became necessary.

National Defense CARTER / REAGAN

In billions of dollars, actual spending



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

While Weinberger received some solace from Goldwater and Sen. Phil Gramm (R., Texas), co-author of the deficit-reduction legislation, the panel's Democrats unanimously dismissed the budget request in light of the government-wide pressure to curtail federal spending.

"It may very well be in tune with the threat and the need, but it's not in tune with what's going to happen even under the best of circumstances," warned Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia, ranking Democrat on the committee.

"The five-year plan before us today will call for an average real growth of 4 percent a year — I think that's approximately 4 percent above the best case," Nunn said, adding that the Pentagon would be lucky to keep pace with inflation over the coming five years.

A pointed exchange between the defense chief and Sen. Gary Hart (D., Colo.) highlighted the acrimony between congressional Democrats and the administration, which is pressing for a 42 percent hike in military spending over the next five years, including inflation, despite the new balanced-budget law.

"You can insist rigidly on the set of numbers you've presented to us, and I think that would lead to almost total rejection of your budget by the Congress," said Hart, a potential 1988 presidential candidate. "Are you going to insist on the numbers you've put up here and reject any effort to seek any kind of compromise?"

Weinberger responded by saying the Pentagon had reached a compromise last year with Congress, only to watch it crumble as lawmakers cut an additional $16 billion from the 1986 budget after the deal was struck.

"The problem with compromises is they bring you out to numbers that are lower than the nation's needs and to be perfectly blunt about it, they are never kept," Weinberger snapped. "What's before you represents a real compromise far below what is really necessary."

"Well," Hart sighed, "we'll do our best even without your help, Mr. Secretary."

Under the proposed budget, the Pentagon's research accounts — including a 75 percent funding boost for Reagan's "Star Wars" missile shield — will rise by 24.3 percent, from $33.8 billion to $42 billion.

Funding for Star Wars, officially called the Strategic Defense Initiative, is slated to increase from $2.75 billion to $4.8 billion, making it the largest single item in the military budget.

Weapons procurement accounts, the single largest chunk of the defense budget, will increase by only 3.5 percent, from $92.6 billion to $95.8 billion, under the administration's proposal.

BALTIMORE SUN 6 February 1986

WASHINGTON POST 6 February 1986 Pg.18

U.S. Plans Positive Response to Soviet Arms Offer

Reagan Administration Advisers En Route to Consult Allies in Western Europe and Asia

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan has decided to respond positively to the recent arms control proposals of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, with particular emphasis on three aspects of Gorbachev's offer, administration officials said yesterday.

Reagan's general approach to the new offer, which was discussed in detail at a National Security Council meeting Monday, reportedly was incorporated in the instructions of top senior U.S. arms advisers who left yesterday to consult key U.S. allies in Western Europe and Asia and, for the first time in such a coordinating role, the People's Republic of China.

Final decisions will not be made until reports have been received next week from the two emissaries—Ambassadors Paul H. Nitze, who is headed to Britain, France, West Germany and other NATO countries; and Edward L. Rowny, who is going to Japan, South Korea, Australia and China, according to the sources.

Testimony yesterday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz that the arms negotiations "may be at a rare moment of opportunity" was said to reflect Reagan's views.

In response to questioning by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), Shultz made three points, which officials said are likely to be incorporated into Reagan's answers to Gorbachev's offer.

- It was "an advance" in the negotiations, Shultz said, for the Soviet leader to have proposed the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons and to have done so in "somewhat more operational form" involving schedules for radical cutbacks.

Shultz added that "we have to look very carefully at what the conditions would have to be that would make a non-nuclear world a safe and stable world." This was reported to reflect a consensus in the administration that certain conditions should be placed on proposals for elimination of nuclear weapons—including controls on conventional forces and weapons, regional stability and compliance with earlier arms treaties—in order that the West not be placed at a disadvantage in relationship to Moscow.

- Gorbachev's proposals on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) were "interesting" but his proposals regarding strategic arms and weapons in space provided nothing new, Shultz said.

The Reagan approach, therefore, is to concentrate on the INF part of the three-part nuclear and space negotiations under way in Geneva, possibly including new U.S. counterproposals in the INF field. Among the ideas under discussion is a suggestion of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency that the United States seek a 50 percent cut in Soviet SS20 missiles in Asia. Gorbachev proposed elimination of all medium-range weapons in "the European zones" but did not mention limits in Asia.

U.S. negotiators in Geneva have been unable to obtain any detail of Gorbachev's proposals not included in his Jan. 15 letter to Reagan and public announcement, administration officials said. One of the questions under intense but inconclusive discussion is whether—or to what extent—Gorbachev's offers on INF are independent of progress in the parallel strategic arms and space negotiations.

- A "good sign," according to Shultz, was "a recognition in words of the importance of verification," including on-site inspection and what Shultz called "intrusive verification."

The United States will be exploring "what concretely lies behind these words, which are good-sounding words," he said.

An idea being discussed in the administration is to make specific U.S. proposals for minimum verification requirements of various arms control plans under negotiation. This would provide the basis for more detailed and serious dialogue on verification issues with the Soviets, but also could generate major disagreements with them and, potentially, within the U.S. government and the western alliance.

WASHINGTON TIMES 6 February 1986 Pg.5

Perle calls Labor 'NATO threat'

LONDON — U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle singled out Britain's main opposition Labor Party yesterday as the biggest threat to NATO and to continued agreement on security between his country and its European allies.

Mr. Perle said that although he sees no immediate threat of divergence between the United States and Europe on security and arms issues, it could occur "if certain parties in Europe were to come to power."

"The British Labor Party is unique in its potential in this respect," he told the London-based Institute for European Defense and Strategic Studies.

WASHINGTON TIMES
2/6/86 Pg.3

Real terror

"There is little question that if nuclear, chemical, or bacteriological weapons were to become available to such governments as those of Libya and Iran, they would be deployed for terrorist operations," the authors of a new study of terrorism assert in a book, "Terrorism as State-sponsored Covert Warfare." The analysis of "surrogate" warfare by Ray S. Cline and Yonah Alexander, of The Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, is published by Hero Books.

Terrorism is likely to increase at home and abroad, the authors say, for several reasons. Terrorism is successful in gaining publicity and disrupting government and business. The supplies necessary are readily available. Connections between the various governments involved greatly facilitate terrorism. And, since 80 percent are Marxist-Leninist, terrorists are protected by the Soviet Union and its client states.

PENTAGON...from Pg.1

had received $2.76 billion in fiscal 1986.

Among other requests: $1.4 billion for the Air Force Midgetman mobile missile, nearly twice the amount for 1986; $1.4 billion for Army AH64 attack helicopters; $3.5 billion for Navy F/A18 fighter planes; $1.2 billion for the troop-carrying Bradley Fighting Vehicle; $1.7 billion for the Trident nuclear missile submarine; $756 million for the controversial Air Force advanced air-to-air missile, and $2.1 billion for the M1 tank.

The Pentagon also requested a 4 percent pay raise for military personnel, effective in October, and 21 MX missiles to be used as spares. Some programs, such as new Navy minesweepers, have been slowed down to economize, but it appears that no weapons were killed outright in the budget.

In a related hearing on the budget, Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, told Navy witnesses that "either you guys aren't serious about defense or somebody dropped the ball over there" at the Pentagon by daring to propose such a huge budget. If Gramm-Rudman-Hollings takes effect, the defense budget will be slashed across-the-board, rather than military leaders deciding which programs are most vital, Aspin said.

The new budget will get the "meat ax" treatment unless Reagan and Weinberger help Congress cut it in the coming months, Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), told Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. and Adm. James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations.

Following Weinberger's unbending lead, Lehman replied, "Whether the defense structure is blown up or burned down is only of academic interest to me. We get to the same place. There's no difference in terms of our defense collapse."

"That's a tragic statement," Dellums said.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was one of the few lawmakers at either hearing who seemed confident that the administration and Congress this year would be able to economize sufficiently to avoid triggering the drastic cuts others see coming in the fall. Goldwater asked Weinberger to provide a list of military bases which could be closed to save money, always a touchy political issue.

In budget authority—the money appropriated by Congress in one year but usually spent over several years as weapons' programs mature—the $320.3 billion request included $311.6 billion for military functions, $8.2 billion for related Department of Energy nuclear activities such as warhead construction, and $510 million for miscellaneous defense activities.

The total is 12 percent more than the $286.1 Congress approved for fiscal 1986. Subtracting the projected inflation rate of 4 percent, the real increase comes to 8 percent.

In terms of money actually spent in fiscal 1987, the Pentagon wants a 6 percent increase for a total of $282.2 billion.

However, some budget analysts said yesterday that Reagan's military spending projections have been kept low to lessen the chance of triggering Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Joshua M. Epstein, a Brookings Institution analyst, estimated that the actual spending in fiscal 1987 will be $14.8 billion higher than the administration's figures, and $66 billion higher for the next five years.

Weinberger's 336-page posture statement contained few suprises but conceded that Reagan's rearmament program differs little conceptually than that of former president Jimmy Carter. Reagan assailed the Carter defense program during the 1980 election campaign.

"The most important truth about the recent buildup," Weinberger said in his statement, "is that we have been buying and fielding forces to implement policies and strategies over which there was little disagreement between this administration and its predecessor. Our principal difference arose from our judgment about the importance of funding these programs at levels adequate to achieve our stated objectives as quickly as possible."

In one of the few exchanges about defense strategy yesterday, Weinberger and Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said if the United States and Soviet Union should go to war, the United States would try to sink Soviet submarines carrying nuclear missiles even if the conflict had not escalated to nuclear warfare. Weinberger added that Soviet military leaders would be trying to sink U.S. missile submarines at the same time.

MARCOS...from Pg. 4

his own stool," said one, "to rebuild his own political and economic base. And we know that cannot come easily."

But the official said that if Marcos does not take steps to make these reforms, "a very serious situation could develop" involving widespread political and economic chaos.

In the absence of reforms, White House officials fear that the Philippine military may decide, as one put it, "to take action."

The official declined to predict an outright military coup in the Philippines, but suggested that the military might well seek to establish order to prevent a communist takeover.

He said it was clearly possible that the pro- and anti-Marcos factions within the military might wind up competing for control of the country.

As for the election itself, this official said, "Of course there will be fraud, but we're hoping it will be within the parameters of a normal Philippine election, and therefore manageable."

He said that a "worst case" would be one of "out and out fraud," and that this would polarize the country and possibly lead to a Marcos-sponsored military crackdown and a new declaration of martial law.

While this is possible, the official said, administration experts do not consider it as likely as a relatively clean election with a narrow Marcos victory.

Officials do not rule out the possibility of a victory by Aquino, but consider it unlikely despite her widespread popular support and the deep public dissatisfaction with Marcos.

They said, however, that if she won it probably would take her a long time to gain effective control of the government because of her lack of political experience.

According to the White House assessment, the Philippines are destined for a long period of unrest, regardless of who wins the elections, because of a faltering economy and the widespread corruption that has flourished under Marcos.

ASPIN, GOLDWATER AND WEINBERGER ARGUE AGAINST SEVERE EXPENDITURE REDUCTIONS

A Gramm-Rudman paper tiger?

By Marvin Leibstone

WASHINGTON

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger sends his 1986 budget request to Congress today — which means we will soon learn whether the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation is a real or paper tiger when it comes to defense.

House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin, D-Wis., and Senate counterpart Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., have argued that Gramm-Rudman could drop the Weinberger requests, which are sure to exceed $300 billion, to $240 billion.

In January, Aspin stated that Gramm-Rudman would reverse the Reagan buildup and provide a military deterrent no stronger that under the Carter administration. Also in January, Weinberger said deep cuts in defense in 1986 would weaken U.S. forces everywhere, allow Moscow to dictate terms at Geneva during arms negotiations and operate roughshod against American interests in the Third World. In effect, Aspin, Goldwater and Weinberger warned that $240 billion would not buy the nation a year's worth of security.

Gramm-Rudman requires the president to reduce defense spending if Congress exceeds a prescribed federal budget spending level. There is an outside chance, however, that enthusiasm in Congress for Gramm-Rudman could wane under pressure from special interest groups, or that the president might find ways to relax its rules on defense.

Added to the pro-defense lobbying voices is the Pentagon's claim that less than $300 billion per year for defense spending severely undermines national security.

But just as Gramm-Rudman might be a paper tiger, the Pentagon's projection of weakness could be a paper lamb.

Neither Gramm-Rudman nor the Pentagon's lament about converting from incredible hulk back to wimp are good for the nation.

The Defense Department's complaint about turning America's defense into Swiss cheese borders on fabrication.

Gramm-Rudman's very existence should cause legislators to seek heavy defense cuts early in the year, if only to keep from reaching a spending level that would cause Gramm-Rudman to be used.

If Congress fails to deliver a budget at or below the prescribed spending level, the president will be forced to slice off what economists say could be as much as $40 billion from defense in 1986.

The paper tiger aspect lies in Gramm-Rudman's potential for this bite from defense.

At first blush, big defense cuts make sense. After all, the Pentagon's budget is the second largest federal expenditure. Overlooked, though, are returns on billions of defense dollars that enter the economy.

Around $40 billion in defense expenditures reaches private sector contractors annually. This underwrites millions of jobs and provides billions in revenue. Social program money that enters the economy is not multiplied as quickly as the defense dollar because there are no outlets, like corporations, to convert that money into capital investment.

Weinberger is, of course, right to ask for lots of money. One of his generals responsible for a large Pentagon project told me recently, "I always ask for more than I need. Standard practice."

Taxpayers pay these men to think about defense before anything else. It is their job to compete with other federal departments for the U.S. dollar. Even so, it is the job of Congress to challenge Weinberger's secular interest.

There are programs the Pentagon can do without and others that can be delayed or stretched until the deficit falls.

The 1987 budget request will defy last year's authorization for 50 MX missiles and lean toward the original 100. In light of today's potential for U.S.-Soviet arms reductions and the less expensive and mobile Midgetman missile, building more than 50 would exact high political as well as economic currency.

A 600-ship Navy matches the emerging Soviet threat at sea but need not develop as quickly as Navy Secretary John Lehman would like, "especially with regard to production of another $2.5 billion aircraft carrier," argued a Washington naval analyst. The Navy says the aircraft carrier of the future might cost $3.4 billion.

Under Gramm-Rudman, the Navy could complete another Trident submarine, upgrade F-14 fighter planes, build new minesweepers and equip destroyers and cruisers with missile and gun systems.

With a $240 billion budget, the Air Force could still buy C5B and C17 air transports necessary to upgrade America's ability to send troops from the United States to Europe in time to fight.

Moreover, the Army could still develop an advanced light attack helicopter, the wireless and digital field radio network it has sought, an air defense means to protect armored vehicles from Soviet aircraft, plus munitions capable of seeking targets on their own.

What, then, is lost with the advent of $240 billion defense budgets? Mainly a lot of nice-to-have projects and surely the rate at which the Reagan buildup has proceeded.

In building air defense means, the Army could elect to forfeit development of a new system and integrate ready-made items. It is likely that the Army would cancel development of a new anti-tank gun and continue use of the mounted 105 howitzer.

Even if Congress reduces research funds for President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative by as much as $5 billion, around $20 billion would remain, "enough for five years of research under the present rate of progress," admits a leader of U.S. industry.

The hype surrounding the defense budget battle is gearing up like the over-promotion of a boxing match. Gramm-Rudman will surely hurt and slow America's military machine but won't turn the Pentagon into a wimp or the president into a weakling. With any luck, enough legislators will tire of this fight and responsibly shape a defense budget that matches requirements and fiscal capabilities.

● *Marvin Leibstone writes for these pages on national and foreign affairs.*

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS NOT AVAILABLE TODAY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1986

ALL OTHER PAPERS DELAYED

...THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST... SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS... ...IAL ENDORSEMENT. FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON POST 7 February 1986 Pg.1

Lawmakers Claim Reagan Understated Defense Costs

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

Key legislators in both parties said yesterday that President Reagan may have underestimated defense spending for fiscal 1987 by $10 billion to $15 billion, and some analysts said this could push spending over the limits of the new balanced-budget law.

House Budget Committee chairman William H. Gray III (D-Pa.) called Reagan's budget "invalid" and said the president should revise it.

Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) said he was "truly disturbed" that the Pentagon had underestimated spending next year by so much. A committee statement said there is "widespread belief" that military spending figures are "substantially understated" in Reagan's budget. Domenici put the figure at $10 billion to $15 billion.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, however, defended the administration's projections, saying that it was "impossible to estimate ahead of time" exactly how much the Pentagon would spend next year. He also said the military was instructed to spend more slowly than in the past and use a "great deal more caution" because of the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law.

At issue is the amount of defense outlays, or actual spending, for fiscal 1987, which begins Oct. 1. Reagan's budget estimates that outlays

COSTS...Pg.2

WASHINGTON POST 7 February 1986 Pg.6

Even at the Pentagon, $60 Billion Cut Is Big

Automatic Reductions Would Be Drastic

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

If the Defense Department had to slash $60 billion out of the fiscal 1987 defense budget to meet the belt-tightening requirements of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction law, how could it be done?

Budget experts estimated that if the automatic, across-the-board cuts required by the law were to take place next fall, the Pentagon would have to give up at least $60 billion to shrink the federal deficit to the $144 billion required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.

The law does not allow programs to be canceled to reduce spending, nor could the Defense Department spare one account by cutting deeper into another. Consequently, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger would have to cut about 20 percent from each of the 3,250 line-item accounts in defense to reduce budget authority by $60 billion.

How big is $60 billion in terms of Pentagon programs? Very big, even for the Pentagon. Here are the programs that can be bought for $60 billion in fiscal 1987:

The Strategic Defense Initiative, the Army Apache attack helicopter, the Patriot antiaircraft missile, the M1 tank, the Navy F/A18 fighter, the Trident 2 submarine and its new missiles, the Aegis cruiser, the Arleigh Burke destroyer, the Los

PENTAGON...Pg.8

WASHINGTON TIMES 7 February 1986 Pg.9

Warsaw Pact changes stand on cut in forces

FROM COMBINED DISPATCHES

VIENNA, Austria — The Warsaw Pact yesterday modified its stand at the East-West talks on cutting conventional forces in Europe indicating a major breakthrough may be in the offing.

Both sides expressed optimism after Warsaw Pact negotiators accepted in principle a NATO proposal setting up permanent checkpoints to verify force totals in the first three years following an agreement.

Western negotiators expressed satisfaction at the decision and said the 12-year talks here on Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) in Central Europe seem at last to have reached a stage where a partial agreement can be envisaged.

"An agreement will come quickly" if the Soviet Union agrees to accept valid control measures, said the head of the U.S. delegation,

FORCES...Pg.8

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

COSTS...from Pg.1

will increase 6 percent, to $282 billion next year. But given recent experience, some congressional analysts said this figure appears to be significantly understated.

Such estimates of actual Pentagon spending are difficult because military expenditures for weapons systems are spread out over several years, even though Congress may have appropriated all the money in one year. A sudden slowdown or acceleration in military spending can result in significant changes in the estimates.

In recent years, the administration's outlay projections have tended to be too high. "No one's really got a handle on it," said a congressional budget analyst familiar with the issue.

But the argument is important because the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law requires Reagan and Congress to reduce the deficit to $144 billion in fiscal 1987. Reagan has boasted that his budget met that target, with a proposed deficit of $143.6 billion. But if defense spending has been underestimated, the target would not be reached.

Domenici did not suggest that the defense figure had been deliberately underestimated to comply with the balanced-budget law. Gray was more critical, saying that Reagan "ought to take this budget back and resubmit it" because it would exceed the legal deficit targets.

The dispute over defense spending came as top administration officials defended Reagan's budget proposal while critics on Capitol Hill complained about its continuing tilt toward defense and its cuts in social programs.

The president, during an Oval Office photo session, was asked about statements from Democrats that the budget was "dead on arrival."

"Well, they may have prejudged there," he said. "We'll give it artificial respiration."

In a speech to political appointees yesterday, Reagan reiterated his opposition to any slowdown in defense spending or a tax increase.

"Well, during the last campaign, one candidate took his case for higher taxes to the American people and he was victorious in one state and the District of Columbia," Reagan said. "Even liberal economists should be able to add up the score. The American people don't want higher taxes."

Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) yesterday endorsed proposals for a budget summit meeting involving congressional leaders and the White House. "We'll finally get around to it, I hope sooner rather than later," he said in reference to a summit proposal Wednesday from Domenici.

Also yesterday, Reagan sent to Congress a legislative agenda, reiterating the initiatives in the State of the Union address and highlighting some not included in the speech, such as a proposal that Congress approve a joint resolution on the budget, which would require the president's signature.

The legislative agenda also included tax and antitrust law revision, product liability changes, efforts to resist protectionist trade legislation and open foreign markets, a study of a possible international monetary conference, enterprise zones, deregulation of the trucking industry, changes in regulation of the financial services industry, complete deregulation of natural gas pricing and part of the oil pipeline industry, and legislation to provide for standardized nuclear power plant design.

Other initiatives included legislation tuition tax credits, school voucher additional flexibility for localities use bilingual education funds restructuring of federal college student aid, a higher education savings account, retargeting of vocational training funds, and additional efforts to improve the administration of literacy programs to lead to reduced costs.

Reagan also noted his charge to the Domestic Policy Council to study welfare and poverty, saying that current programs cost $120 billion a year, "yet we have almost 30 million people still in poverty and these programs are run in such an uncoordinated fashion that many who are not poor receive benefits intended for the poor."

WASHINGTON POST 7 February 1986

HOW'S THAT?

"America's strategic triad had remained unmodernized throughout the 1970s...Seven new Trident submarines have been built since we came to Washington."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger before the Detroit Economic Club Jan. 30, 1986

THE FACTS ARE . . .

The strategic triad is comprised of missile submarines, bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

In fact, five of the seven Trident missile submarines were started before Ronald Reagan was inaugurated on Jan. 20, 1981, according to the Navy—one in 1976; two in 1977; one in 1979 and one the day before Reagan took office.

The modernization of the B52 bomber fleet with air-launched cruise missiles, a new high-technology weapon that can hug the earth's terrain before striking its target with great accuracy, began in the 1970s. The Air Force said it conducted its first successful test of a bomber-launched cruise missile on Feb. 29, 1976. Former President Jimmy Carter accelerated the cruise missile program after canceling the B1 bomber on June 30, 1977.

The Minuteman III ICBM force was modernized in the 1970s with the addition of the more accurate and powerful three-warhead Mark 12A warhead. Former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, a Republican, announced on Jan. 13, 1977 that he had directed the Air Force to put the new warhead into production, and it was deployed steadily throughout the Carter years.

7 February 1986

WEINBERGER-CONGRESS: UPI's Eliot Brenner repor Sec/Def Weinberger, appea ing before the Senate Budg Committee, rejected sugge tions that the Reagan admi istration compromise on 1987 defense budget reque Weinberger reportedly argu against a tax increase th would meet Gramm-Rudm imposed budget cuts, cla ing such an increase "wo harm the economy." Sec/Def will reportedly spe today before the Ho Budget Committee, wh Brenner expects a "f friendly" encounter t Thursday's appearance bef the Senate panel. quotes:"The President tinged with some skeptic about agreements....It d seem to me to be a li early to start talking ab compromise, especially si the agreements of the three years have not b kept." (See realted arti page 1)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTI DOD has asked for $10.2 lion in construction proj for its 1987 budget, Norman Black reports. Pentagon request report includes $6.8 billion military construction $3.4 billion for fa

NEWSWEEK 10

The Reaga Response

President Reagan wi come the offer by Sovie er Mikhail Gorbachev site verification of st weapons and his plan mantling intermediate nuclear forces (INF) in E according to senior ad tration advisers. But Re expected to demand th Soviets reduce their SS-

CURRENT NEWS "EARLY BIRD," is published daily at the Pentagon. Editor, Cris Schall; TV News Highlights, Taft Phoebus; Wire News Highlights, Charles Bailey; Layout-Graphics, Mike Tissaw, Barry Bock.

WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

7 February 1986

WEINBERGER-CONGRESS: UPI's Eliot Brenner reports Sec/Def Weinberger, appearing before the Senate Budget Committee, rejected suggestions that the Reagan administration compromise on its 1987 defense budget request. Weinberger reportedly argued against a tax increase that would meet Gramm-Rudman imposed budget cuts, claiming such an increase "would harm the economy." The Sec/Def will reportedly speak today before the House Budget Committee, where Brenner expects a "less friendly" encounter than Thursday's appearance before the Senate panel. Key quotes:**"The President is tinged with some skepticism about agreements....It does seem to me to be a little early to start talking about compromise, especially since the agreements of the past three years have not been kept."** (See realted article, page 1)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION: DOD has asked for $10.2 billion in construction projects for its 1987 budget, AP's Norman Black reports. The Pentagon request reportedly includes $6.8 billion for military construction and $3.4 billion for family housing construction. Black reports $72.9 million has been requested for bases in the Philippines, including a new runway at Clark Air Base. Other construction requests listed by Black include:

-$232 million for Fort Drum, NY;
-$177.8 million for the new submarine base in Kings Bay, GA;
-$126.7 million for Fort J.M. Wainwright, AK;
-$95.4 million for a new aircraft carrier base in Everett, WA;
-$53.7 million for an NSA "research and development facility" at Fort Meade, MD;
-$45 million for a hangar for larger Air Force One jets;
-$57.5 million for "classified projects"

AIR FORCE BUDGET: Sec/Air Force Russell Rourke and Air Force Chief of Staff GEN Charles Gabriel presented "an upbeat report" of Air Force improvements in defending a request for a $104.5 billion 1987 budget, UPI's Eliot Brenner reports. The Air Force officials reportedly told the House Armed Services Committee of "vastly improved missile, bomber and fighter accuracies," and gave "glowing reports" on the AMRAAM air-to-air missile. Gabriel is quoted as saying the AMRAAM is now "a technical success, and I'm confident Secretary Weinberger will certify this program" on 1 March, the date Brenner says is the missile's next milestone. Gabriel reportedly said modifications to the Minuteman 3 ICBM have brought "a 90 percent increase in target kill capability against command and control bunkers and an 80 percent increase in target kill capability on (Soviet) SS-18 silos."

AIR FORCE T-46: Sen. Robert Dole (R-KS) asked the GAO why DOD has requested $193 million for the T-46 trainer jet he claims the Air Force wants to cancel, UPI's Mary Beth Franklin reports. Dole reportedly said DOD "sharply curtailed" payments to the jet's builder,Fairchild Industries Inc., and that the firm has announced its plans to sell or close all of its aircraft manufacturing plants. The present Air Force trainer jet, the T-37, is built by Cessna Aircraft Co. in Kansas, the state Dole represents. Franklin reports the Air Force wants a new trainer because the T-37 is 30 years old and has deficiencies such as lack of cockpit pressurization and limited weather capability. Dole is quoted as saying he wants "a full report on whether and to what extent ($193 million) in fiscal 1986 funds are currently being expended on the T-46." He added that the matter involves "the potential waste of several billion dollars," and that the GAO should give this investigation its "highest priority." (See related article, page 7)

SOVIET EXPULSIONS: Soviet authorities have ordered an Italian steel company official and an unnamed Italian diplomat to leave the Soviet Union, AP quotes Italy's Ansa News Agency as reporting. This development comes one day after the Italian government ordered a Soviet businessman and a Soviet diplomat out of Italy.

LEBANON HOSTAGES: Howard Coble (R-NC), in an attempt to bring attention to the six American hostages in Lebanon, began a series of speeches in the House floor today, AP reports. Coble is quoted as saying "Our willingness to remain publicly silent has not accelerated the hostages' path to freedom."

NEWSWEEK 10 Feb 1986 (7) Pg. 7

The Reagan Response

President Reagan will welcome the offer by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for on-site verification of strategic weapons and his plan for dismantling intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe, according to senior administration advisers. But Reagan is expected to demand that the Soviets reduce their SS-20 missile force in Asia. The administration now is putting the final touches on its response to Moscow's sweeping Jan. 15 arms-control proposal: a letter from Reagan to Gorbachev—and accompanying instructions to U.S. negotiators in Geneva—that may be issued as early as this week. U.S. officials hope an agreement on INF can be reached before Reagan and Gorbachev meet again later this year. Still an obstacle: Gorbachev's insistence that Reagan abandon his Strategic Defense Initiative.

WASHINGTON MONTHLY
February 1986 (7) Pg. 18

When an editor from this magazine recently asked **Donald Regan** how the White House could claim to be serious about reducing the deficit when it was unwilling to cut the military budget, Regan replied that he was ready to take on the Pentagon. While emphasizing that he was for a strong defense, Regan said he now realizes he has been too deferential to the military, too dazzled by their expertise, and too accepting of the service's own version of it's financial needs.

Regan may encounter problems in carrying out his new policy. First, he needs OMB's expertise to find the holes in the Pentagon's case. Unfortunately, OMB is pretty out of practice at cutting defense since its sword was bent out of shape in the first battle with **Caspar Weinberger** in 1981. The second problem is Regan's boss, **Ronald Reagan**, who so far has always saluted whatever the military runs up the flagpole....

FRIDAY MORNING, 7 FEBRUARY 1986

BOSTON GLOBE 6 February 1986 (7) Pg. 21

Omissions in foreign aid budget seen more notable than what is in it

By William Beecher
Globe Staff

NEWS ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON – The administration's budget request for foreign economic and military assistance is notable more for its omissions than its inclusions.

For example, there is no mention of the supplemental request to go to Congress shortly on military and humanitarian aid for the anti-Nicaraguan contras. But senior officials say the White House is now thinking in terms of a whopping $140 million request – up from the current level of $27 million in non-lethal aid.

Similarly, while there is a request for $233.5 million in economic and military aid for the Philippines, an increase of only $14.5 million from what was appropriated in the last budget, President Reagan declared only last week that he was contemplating a "significantly larger" aid package for each of the next five years if tomorrow's national election is "credible" and if the government that emerges promises fundamental reforms of the economy, the armed forces and human rights policies.

Covert arms aid to the anti-Angolan guerrillas under Jonas Savimbi, which Congress has been quietly informed might run about $10-$15 million over the next year, was not mentioned in the budget request. But covert aid never is – otherwise it wouldn't be covert.

These issues on which the budget is silent represent some of the most contentious foreign policy questions that Congress will grapple with this session.

In discussing the budget proposals in general terms before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz broke new ground only in conceding, in answer to questions, that the administration will probably provide economic aid for Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. He did not argue with a $50 million figure mentioned in the questioning.

"Like you, I watched two Irishmen – I should say Americans of Irish origin – President Reagan and Speaker O'Neill last night," Shultz said. "And if those two gentlemen agree on something, why I'm going to get out of the way and support it."

Shultz said he was very much in favor of supporting Savimbi in Angola but wouldn't say how. However, in discussing the issue of covert aid generally, he declared: "I believe that any country that throws away that tool is making a big mistake."

Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), the committee chairman, told Shultz that in the climate of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law, his proposal for a $4.4 billion long-term program to build more secure embassies around the world stands a chance of funding ranging from "slim to none."

NEWSWEEK 10 February 1986 (7) Pg. 7

Why U.S. Jets Bombed Israel

Secret training may anger Arabs

Jets from the U.S. Sixth Fleet have regularly blasted Israeli bombing ranges for more than three months—as part of a top-secret training program whose existence could anger the Arab world. The planes have been practicing precision attacks at a remote site in the Negev desert, according to Israeli sources. To avoid attracting attention, they come in only on Saturdays—while Israeli Air Force personnel observe the Jewish Sabbath—and return immediately to their carriers.

The United States for years has had a standing offer to use Israeli training facilities, but Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has refused until recently for fear of provoking an outcry from Arab countries leery of any U.S.-Israeli military cooperation. Navy pilots routinely train at practice ranges in Italy, Greece and Turkey. Officially, the Pentagon will not confirm or deny the operation, but administration sources say that the United States has turned to Israel because the many U.S. planes now based in the Mediterranean need every available training facility to keep pilots from getting rusty. The Negev range is equipped with advanced technology that provides pilots almost instantaneous readings on the accuracy of their strikes. "We'll negotiate with any country to help train our pilots," said one senior administration policymaker.

■ Israeli officials are troubled by reports that Syria has dug new sites for its long-range antiaircraft missiles—now in northern Syria—close to the Golan Heights cease-fire line. U.S. experts say the move is not militarily significant because the SAM-5s can already shoot down planes over all of northern Israel and Lebanon. But politically the relocation could escalate the tension that has simmered between the two nations since Syria advanced its medium-range SAM-2s to the Lebanese border last fall.

WASHINGTON

U.S. to S
To Build
Establishing

By Fred Hia
Washington Post Staff

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congressional aide said. "
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WASHINGTON POST 7 February 1986 Pg.1

U.S. to Spend $50 Million To Build Honduras Facilities

Establishing Permanent Bases Disclaimed

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Reagan administration, while saying it does not intend to establish permanent bases in Honduras, plans to build $50 million worth of facilities there during the next five years, including ammunition warehouses, aircraft hangars, barracks, a club and a $115,000 outdoor racquetball court.

The planned construction is outlined in an unclassified report presented to Congress on Monday. The report for the first time shows the administration's detailed and long-range plans to maintain a military presence in Honduras, where officials have always said they are conducting only temporary exercises.

Much of the construction would support U.S. Army intelligence-gathering forces based in Honduras but aimed at neighboring Nicaragua and El Salvador, according to the document and knowledgeable sources. The administration wants $1.6 million to support intelligence drones operating from close to the Nicaraguan border and $5 million to support an Army aviation unit that tracks Salvadoran rebels on behalf of the U.S.-backed Salvadoran army.

The chairmen of two key House Appropriations subcommittees charged in a letter this week that at least some of the projects are improper and do not appear to be temporary, as the Defense Department has claimed. Rep. W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D-N.C.), chairman of the military construction subcommittee, and Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.), chairman of the defense subcommittee, told Deputy Defense Secretary William H. Taft IV in the letter that some of the construction plans violate funding guidelines established by Congress.

"They've got grand plans," one congressional aide said. "It gets away from the idea that this is all done during exercises for the good of the troops. These projects are needed to support 1,000 troops permanently assigned to Palmerola," an air base in Honduras.

But Taft, in a cover letter to the Feb. 3 report, said that the construction plans through 1991, which focus on the Palmerola air base, are not the same as those for a permanent base.

"We have no intention to establish such bases," he wrote. U.S. activities in Honduras, he added, "are temporary in nature and will continue to function for as long as the situation in the region requires and the Honduran government approves our presence."

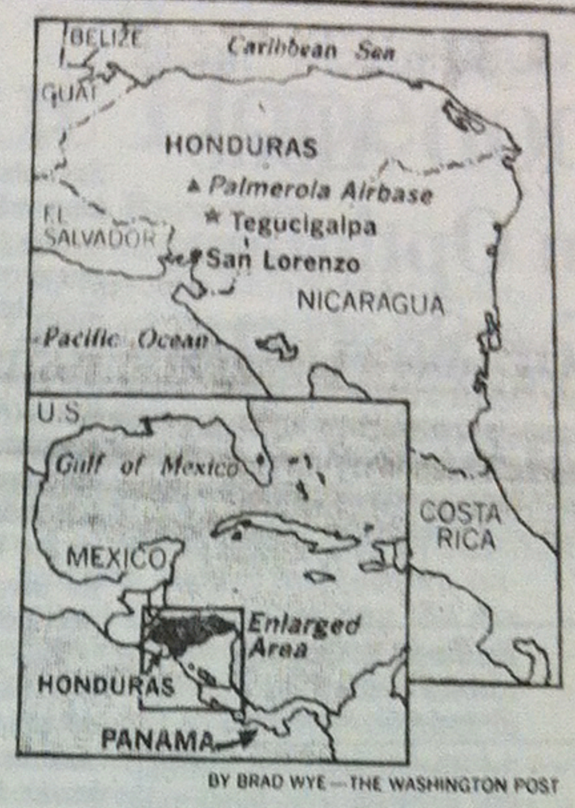
A Pentagon spokesman, Marine Corps Maj. Fred Lash, added that troops are assigned to Honduras for only six months at a time.

"I'm not going to say it's fixed or permanent, because any day we left, these would all be turned over to the Hondurans," he said.

U.S. forces began exercising in Honduras in the summer of 1983, in what administration officials called a show of support for Honduras and an attempt to intimidate the leftist Sandinista government of neighboring Nicaragua. Since then, the Army has maintained a task force of 800 to 1,600 troops at Palmerola while rotating as many as 5,000 troops through the country in a series of exercises.

Some of the airstrips built by exercising U.S. troops are now used by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary guerrillas, or contras, seeking to topple the Sandinistas, according to knowledgeable officials. In addition, U.S. forces, limited by Congress to 55 advisers in El Salvador, have used Honduras as a base to train Salvadoran troops and gather intelligence on Salvadoran rebels.

Now the administration has informed Congress that it would like to improve its facilities in Honduras, including:



BY BRAD WYE—THE WASHINGTON POST

- $28 million to upgrade the Honduran air base at Palmerola, to be spent in fiscal years 1987 through 1990. The modernization would "significantly reduce maintenance requirements" at the base, the Pentagon said.
- Another $1.6 million of "minor construction" projects, mostly at Palmerola, including $65,000 for baseball and soccer fields, $80,000 for sports facilities lighting, $15,000 for a basketball court, $125,000 to enlarge the dining hall, $195,000 for showers and latrines, $150,000 for a fire station, $75,000 to upgrade local roads and $370,000 for guard towers and other security measures.
- $1.2 million for "prepositioning of bridging, barrier material [and] engineering equipment to reduce time and expense of airlift and sealift in support of military exercises." Congress earlier turned down a similar request to preposition materials to support tank operations at San Lorenzo in Honduras.
- $1.6 million for a runway for the remotely piloted vehicles that have been operating from San Lorenzo. Officials said the intelligence drones have video cameras that can look down on Nicaragua or El Salvador.
- About $2 million of construction work per year conducted as part of training exercises, mostly in remote areas. This year the construction will include an ammunition supply point, a warehouse for "secure storage," a helicopter loading apron and about 14 miles of dirt roads.

proposal, even if it turns out to be
acceptable to the West, does show
certain determination to "get things
moving" here, Western sources said.
But a negative reaction to the
counter-proposal has already come
from the head of the Luxembourg
delegation, Edouard Molitor, who
noted that it entailed increasing by
30 percent the number of U.S. troops
o be withdrawn, without any con-
essions on the Soviet side.
Polish delegation spokesman
Krzysztof Stronczynski termed
unacceptable" NATO's demand
hat the verification zone should be
xtended to part of Soviet territory
s an assurance that the two sides do
ot increase their military forces
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d U.S. troops takes place.
Mr. Stronczynski noted that the
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have been limited to the territories
Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East
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To extend that zone to part of So
t territory is incompatible with
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ASHINGTON POST
Feb 1986 Pg.40

panish Admiral Killed

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Cristobal Colon de Carvajal,
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hand grenade attack. His
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y injured.

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WASHINGTON TIMES
7 Feb 1986 Pg.1D

Defense buildup mirage?

JOHN LOFTON

In his State of the Union address, President Reagan told us that "the Soviets must know that if America reduces her defenses, it will be because of a reduced threat, not a reduced resolve." And, he declared, "keeping America strong is as vital to the national security, as controlling federal spending is to our economic security."

Well, indeed, keeping America strong is vital to our national security. But I don't know what the president means when he says *if* America reduces her defenses. Because, according to Robert Simms, head of public affairs at the Defense Department, the Reagan administration has accepted a defense budget that has put us "about where Carter had planned."

That's right. According to Mr. Simms, since the Reagan administration came into office, and through August of last year, it has accepted cuts of $167.6 billion in budget authority and $176.8 billion in outlays.

And in a memo to Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis Bowen, White House Communications Director Pat Buchanan suggests these arguments to counter the call for even more defense cuts:

"(A) President already accepted zero defense growth for FY 1986. [Even Walter Mondale had not proposed that.] President *already compromised* on defense in accepting 0-3-3" [percent real growth in successive years — J.L.].

"(B) Defense spending now below Carter projections.

"(C) Defense consumes smaller share of GNP (6 percent) than in any JFK or LBJ *peacetime* year."

In fact, it is not going overboard to say that if our armed forces are no better at defending our country in a time of crisis than Mr. Reagan has been in defending his defense budget, then our country faces a very serious national security problem.

So, did Mr. Reagan agree to these cuts in his defense budget because the Soviet threat has been reduced?

Not at all. In his talk earlier this

LOFTON...Pg.10

WASHINGTON TIMES 7 February 1986 Pg.1D

CONSOLIDATING EVERY ADVANCE

CORD MEYER

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev knows how to speak softly about the need for nuclear disarmament and has improved the Soviet image in the West by a more civilized tone of voice. But where Soviet power and prestige are at stake in the Third World, Mr. Gorbachev has proved that he carries a very big stick and is quite prepared to use it.

From Afghanistan to South Yemen, from Angola to Ethiopia, from Cuba to Nicaragua, the new Soviet leader has now demonstrated his determination to consolidate every geopolitical advance made by his predecessors and to tolerate no backsliding from one-party Marxist regimes, where they have been established.

The announced Reagan Doctrine of providing support to anti-Communist guerrillas and freedom fighters in nations temporarily under Marxist rule now confronts a hard reality. The Kremlin is prepared to raise the ante and to provide huge additional supplies of modern armament and expert military advice to beleaguered Communist regimes in the underdeveloped world.

On the basis of a case-by-case analysis, Reagan officials have reluctantly come to the conclusion that since the Geneva summit, there is no evidence that the Soviet general secretary has backed away from any of the regional confrontations about which the American president warned him.

In Afghanistan, the ambiguous Russian hints at Geneva about a willingness to compromise have proved totally misleading. A steady improvement in Soviet armament and tactics endangers the Afghan resistance, while Soviet bombing across the border and bribing of dissident tribes within Pakistan make the Pakistani government even less willing to allow the delivery of effective anti-aircraft weaponry to the guerrillas.

The strategic rewards of victory and the fear of the consequences of withdrawal have apparently persuaded Mr. Gorbachev to escalate a war that he did not start.

In the recent bloody infighting among Communists in South Yemen that left more than 10,000 dead in the ruins of Aden, the Kremlin hestitated only momentarily before intervening effectively on the side of the hard-line Marxist rebels by providing them with critical intelligence and with technical support to the air force. Mr. Gorbachev was prepared to take no chances with a Communist regime that he judged to be less than totally reliable.

In Angola, a similar hardening of the Soviet line and escalation of military force is described by Jonas Savimbi during his current visit to Washington to obtain U.S. support for the UNITA guerrillas. American intelligence confirms Mr. Savimbi's warning that the Soviets are preparing for a massive new assault this spring on UNITA's main southern base with a combination of modern Soviet armament, Cuban troops, and Portuguese mercenaries.

In Ethiopia, the Soviets have continued to supply the Marxist regime of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam with the arms necessary to contain the tribal revolts, while the West tries to feed the starving millions who have fled the drought and the enforced relocation and collectivization. Through the Ethiopian regime, the Soviets are also sending arms to support Col. John Garang's rebellion in the southern Sudan in order to destabilize the shaky military government in Khartoum.

Since Mr. Gorbachev took over the reins in Moscow, the Soviets in Nicaragua have sharply escalated the quality and quantity of their military assistance to the Sandinista regime. Steady encroachments on the few remaining rights of the Catholic Church and the internal democratic opposition have been combined with the commitment of Cuban-manned Soviet helicopter gunships in the fighting against the "contras," who now receive only non-lethal aid from the United States.

In the face of this Gorbachev offensive that depends so heavily on raw military force, President Ronald Reagan is faced with serious dilemmas in trying to give the freedom fighters the weapons they desper-

MEYER...Pg.10

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...ve entire armed forces—or roughly one-...
...ave to be discharged to reduce
military spending by $30 billion in
the coming fiscal year.
Congress could forestall the au-
tomatic deficit reduction measures
by passing a budget that lowers the
fiscal 1987 deficit to the $144 bil-
lion level, but that likely would re-
quire deep cuts in defense.
"That's a choice between suicide
and murder," Rep. Les Aspin, (D-
Wis.), chairman of the House
Armed Services Committee, said.
Aspin and others predict that the
politicians will let the mechanical
hand of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings
commit murder for them.
However, Downey is among a
growing number of lawmakers who
hope that the combination of fall-
ures and the Draconian ac-
to carry out Gramm-
will forge a con-
ation alliance to
defense and

WASHINGTON POST
7 Feb 1986 Pg. 40

Spanish Admiral Killed

■ MADRID—A Spanish vice admiral descended from Christopher Columbus was assassinated by a pair of young guerrillas who ambushed his car in an exclusive section of Madrid. Cristobal Colon de Carvajal, 61, duke of Veragua, died immediately in the machine gun and hand grenade attack. His driver was pronounced dead in a hospital and his aide was seriously injured.

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...ick Seelmeyer, an aide to Rep. Joseph Addabbo (D-
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Since the chairmen of the Senate and House intelligence committees have publicly stated their opposition to covert military funding, President Reagan faces big problems on the Hill if he attempts to channel arms secretly to Mr. Savimbi's guerrillas and to the "contras" in Nicaragua.

Moreover, the draconian impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings will make it even more difficult to persuade the Congress to commit the resources necessary to begin to match the Soviet effort.

The Reagan Doctrine is in deep trouble, and only the man who announced it can now save it by a strong personal campaign for nonpartisan support.

Cord Meyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

ban on nuclear [illegible]

Fascell, in a House speech, announced that House leaders have given clearance for floor action later this month on a resolution backing test ban treaties. Last October, House leaders postponed action on the measure, which has 208 sponsors, after administration pleas that passage might complicate President Reagan's position at his summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev the following month.

Proposals to halt all nuclear [illegible] weapons

to match Soviet efforts, Shultz said.

Fascell, in his statement, said the objective of curbing nuclear weapons tests has been backed by all previous U.S. presidents since Dwight D. Eisenhower. "Without a forthcoming administration commitment to comprehensive test ban negotiations, the only propaganda winner is the Soviet Union and the only loser is the United States," Fascell said.

EFFORT...Pg.11

ities, including [illegible] pital, according to an internal Navy report released yesterday.

A study of 13 Navy facilities in the United States and Europe released yesterday reported that patient records are often inaccurate and illegible, physician credentials are haphazardly verified and emergency rooms are routinely staffed by physicians lacking emergency medical experience.

The study released yesterday is the first clear indication that programs ordered by top military officials in an effort to improve medical service may not have been implemented.

The audit lays the blame directly on a lack of commitment by top Navy medical officials. It was released by Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), who charged that the report contradicts testimony on Capitol

LOFTON...from Pg.9

week, Mr. Reagan said "the threat from Soviet forces, conventional and strategic, from the Soviet drive for domination, from the increase in espionage and state terror, remains great." And Mr. Buchanan's memo, dated Jan. 17 of this year, notes that "Soviet modernization continues at a faster pace than U.S."

Furthermore, in a recent "Dear Colleague" letter, Republican Sen. James McClure of Idaho, notes that because of cuts in the defense budget the U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons gap will continue to widen over the next five years. Two Pentagon charts with the McClure letter show that the number of Soviet ICBM warheads will grow from the current estimated 6,400 to between 10,000 and 13,000 in 1991. And the number of Soviet intermediate-range nuclear warheads is expected to grow from some 1,400 warheads on the SS-20 missiles to a 1991 level of 1,600.

By contrast, U.S. Pershing II and cruise missile warheads will grow from the current arsenal of 140 to a projected 572. Says Mr. McClure: "In two key measures of comparative U.S.-Soviet military power, the trends show that the gaps of 6-to-1 and 7-to-1 currently favoring the Soviets will continue to widen against the United States."

And in an address to the Conservative Political Action Conference here late last month, Republican Sen. Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming also called attention to the Reagan administration's failure to redress the nuclear weapons imbalance with the Soviets. Attacking Mr. Reagan's defense program because current plans won't solve the problem, Mr. Wallop said: "The worst news of all (is) that our administration's upbeat, boosterish talk makes it more difficult for the American people to see the danger we're in. And Congress, delighting in that, increasingly shirks its duty."

Mr. Wallop said he fears our costly military buildup amounts to more expensive things "and better-paid American servicemen for the Soviets to kill." And he criticized the administration for continuing to abide by the unratified SALT II Treaty, observing that this "squanders time by pretending to buy it; it endangers us while pretending to protect us."

And in a news conference last September, Mr. Reagan admitted publicly that our country "is still well behind the Soviet Union in literally every kind of offensive weapon in both conventional and the strategic weapons." Even so, Mr. Reagan is still engaging in arms control negotiations with the Soviets, which means, by his own admission, that he is doing this from a position of relative weakness — something he has said repeatedly we should never do.

Despite his tough talk to the contrary nothwithstanding, President Reagan's performance on the national security issue has exhibited a pattern of steady retreat. He ran for president on a platform which promised to restore our military *superiority* over the Soviets. But as president he has abandoned this pledge, saying in June of 1984 that he would "prefer that we not ask for superiority" and superiority would be "counterproductive" as the United States entered arms talks with the Soviets.

President Reagan was absolutely correct to say in his State of the Union talk, as he did, that our relationship with the Soviets must be guided by "realism — rock-hard, clear-eyed, steady, and sure."

But, alas, on the national defense issue, Ronald Reagan has been anything but realistic. And his course has been neither rock-hard nor clear-eyed, steady, and sure. No way

John Lofton is a staff columnist for The Washington Times.

EFFORT...from Pg.10

In addition to seeking new test ban negotiations, Fascell urged these administration actions in the Geneva arms negotiations:

- Proposal of a "comprehensive verification package" to test Moscow's expressed willingness to accept on-site inspection.
- Reaffirmation of mutual adherence to the SALT II treaty and "the longstanding interpretation" of the antiballistic missile (ABM) treaty.
- Use of the U.S.-Soviet Standing Consultative Committee to press U.S. concerns about Soviet compliance with arms treaties, and the rejection of Pentagon recommendations that U.S. treaty compliance be abandoned.
- Accelerated efforts to ban chemical weapons, include prohibition of production of new chemical weapons.

GTON POST
uary 1986 Pg.3

Unit Urges Arrow Air From Defense Jobs

Likely to Honor Nonbinding Resolution

Michael Weisskopf
shington Post Staff Writer

will probably be suspended Department contracts worth ile Canadian authorities in- one of the company's jetli- Gander, Newfoundland, last ng 248 U.S. soldiers, a sen- ficial said yesterday.

stant Air Force Secretary nann II predicted the sus- House subcommittee passed solution urging a halt to all acts to transport U.S. mil- overseas until the comple- tions of the crash and al- ations by the Miami-based

aving the subcommittee although the probe is like- nonths, "We will probably the near term. We try to Congress."

ne Air Force Russell A. atement later saying that en taken today to recon- but that won't preclude on in the future if further es a reason for review."

okesman in Miami called s "entirely inappropriate y findings of guilt or any row was at fault in con- nder crash."

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ns (R-Ky.), who spon- asked a panel of Air in the name of decen- non sense" could the tract with Arrow Air investigations of the ne company's alleged ions in recent years.

WASHINGTON TIMES Pg.2

CIA should still handle defections, Meese says

By Bill Gertz and John McCaslin
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Attorney General Edwin Meese III said yesterday he opposes plans to shift responsibility for the handling of Soviet intelligence defectors from the Central Intelligence Agency to the FBI.

In a wide-ranging interview during a Washington Times luncheon, Mr. Meese also said the Justice Department could take action against Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan if he defies President Reagan's ban on travel to Libya.

The White House announced last month it was considering several proposals on reforming the CIA's procedures for dealing with defectors. The proposals were drawn up following the case of Soviet KGB intelligence officer Vitaly Yurchenko who defected to the United States, recanted and returned to Moscow last November after denouncing the CIA.

"I don't see any great reason for changing who handles defectors," Mr. Meese said. "If there were problems in regard to the handling of Yurchenko, or anybody else, those can be corrected by the [CIA]."

His comments were the first official Justice Department response to the White House statements of the proposed policy change.

Mr. Meese said he did not know what went wrong with the Yurchenko case since the defector was handled by CIA officials.

Reforming current procedures, he said, would be more effective than attempting to put the FBI into a role for which it has no experience.

On the Yurchenko defection, Mr. Meese said, "We do think he gave us valuable information, which has been proved out."

Mr. Yurchenko supplied leads that resulted in the arrest of former National Security Agency analyst Ronald Pelton and helped uncover former CIA operations officer Edward L. Howard, who fled the United States to avoid arrest on spy charges.

FBI officials have said a number of other cases have been opened that were based on Mr. Yurchenko's information, but so far no further arrests have been made.

Regarding Mr. Farrakhan, Mr. Meese said the Justice Department would be prepared to take action against the Islamic leader, who during a press conference Wednesday, said he would go to Libya in defiance of a presidential ban.

Mr. Reagan has blamed Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi for promoting terrorism throughout the world, and recently issued a ban on travel by Americans to the north African state.

"Depending on what [Farrakhan] does and how he does it, if the law is violated, I think he should be prosecuted," Mr. Meese said.

On a seperate issue, Mr. Meese said he believed a proposal would soon be submitted to President Reagan that would prohibit numerical hiring "quotas" for federal contractors.

"There's been a lot more press disinformation than there has been information ... statements, for example, that I want to roll back ... the 1965 executive order" on affirmative action.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," Mr. Meese said.

Signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, the presidential order's guidelines require contractors doing business with the government to hire women and minorities in certain numbers to prevent job discrimination.

On U.S. counterespionage efforts, Mr. Meese said the Justice Department has been working to limit the number of Soviet bloc spies in the United States.

"I once said, somewhat kidding, that we ought to have an agreement with the Soviets that they would not send over more spies than we have FBI agents to follow them — maybe that a function of the budget," Mr. Meese said. "Obviously that continues to be a problem."

On domestic security, Mr. Meese said he was satisfied with FBI guidelines for investigation of domestic political groups. The guidelines, set up by former Attorney General William French Smith, "have served the country well" by protecting citizens from oppressive police work but allowing security operations to be carried out, Mr. Meese said.

TANK...from Pg.11

Harris said that "before salvage opeations begin, it is imperative that an extensive survey be completed so the best use can be made of salvage resources at sea. Retrieval of debris from the ocean bottom will be more time-consuming and laborious than the surface retrieval effort."

Maj. Gen. William B. Overacker, Air Force deputy chief of staff for operations, testified that because the "jury was still out" on causes of the Gander crash, the service decided there were no "substantive reasons" to suspend Arrow Air.

"Once that decision was made, we awarded that contract to Arrow," he said.

Overacker said past spot checks by Air Force inspectors had not turned up safety problems in Arrow Air planes. Nor was the service informed by the Federal Aviation Administration of safety deficiencies reported to the FAA as early as March 1984 when an Arrow Air pilot complained of excessive flight hours and delays in repairs. The FAA monitors the military's commercial charters.

Mosemann told the subcommittee before its unanimous passage of the Hopkins resolution that if it "established a precedent for us of not doing business with an airline until the cause of the crash is known, you might find us not doing business with more companies than the one doing business here."

WASHINGTON POST 7

U.S. Concern: Can

Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writer

Top administration decision-makers, equipped with an unusual degree of firsthand knowledge about the Philippines, are less concerned about who wins today's presidential election there than whether either candidate can deal with what comes next.

"Whoever wins emerges with the booby prize," one senior policy-maker said.

The handful of officials responsible for U.S. policy toward the Philippines have direct knowledge of its crumbling economy, its growing communist insurgency and its corrupt, truculent military establishment.

As a result, the policy-makers are "pretty coldblooded and neutral about the election outcome, as one congressional source put it. Subordinates and outside observers agree that the officials are worried instead about whether U.S. interests in the Philippines—particularly two military bases there—can survive the turmoil they see coming no matter whether Ferdinand Marcos is reelected president or defeated by Corazon Aquino.

"The question is the process itself and whether the Filipino people think it's legitimate," the senior policymaker said.

President Reagan has promised to consider increased U.S. aid if a credible election is followed by genuine reform, a position that officials have stressed applies to both candidates.

Key players in the Philippine debate are Michael H. Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs, who was ambassador to the Philippines from 1982 to 1984; and Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., who was commander-in-chief of U.S. forces

WASHINGTON TIMES

Nicaraguan aid bill int

Four Republican House membe yesterday to grant $180 million in tarian aid to the guerrillas fighting ment of Nicaragua.

Rep. Robert Dornan, California the group was acting in support of pledge in his State of the Union me dom fighters" in Nicaragua. He ga either military or non-lethal assista

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INSIGHT 3 February 1986 Pg.20 (7)

The Fight Over Whether to Fight

SUMMARY: The Reagan administration has been conducting an extraordinary public debate over when and whether the United States should use force. The two key contenders are none other than Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. And surprisingly, on this question it is Shultz, not Weinberger, who talks tougher.

An unprecedented debate is being conducted at the highest levels of the U.S. government. What is most interesting about it is that it is being conducted in public and with a degree of sophistication rare in the annals of American politics. The subject is one of the most pressing issues of our time. The debaters are the two most important Reagan administration officials on matters of U.S. foreign policy and the military.

The principal contending views in this debate belong, respectively, to personages no less august than Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. And they have chosen to air their general disagreement in no less conspicuous a forum than a series of public speeches.

The issue is the use of force — the question of when the use of military men and weaponry is justified. The debate within the Reagan administration over retaliation against Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi for harboring the Palestinian commando squad responsible for the December attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports has been suffused by the issues the two men have raised over the past year and a half.

Shultz, the official in charge of diplomacy, counseled military action as a means of combating so blatant a violation of international law and an assault on American citizens. Weinberger, the official in charge of the military, counseled diplomacy: An attack on Libya might galvanize anti-American attitudes in the Middle East and disrupt the so-called "moderate Arab states."

Common wisdom has long held that the State Department looks to negotiation to solve political and military crises while the Pentagon is ever ready to pull the trigger. That myth has now been decisively dispelled, not only by recent events but by the words of the two men themselves.

At least since 1982, when the Reagan administration deployed some 1,200 Marines to Lebanon on a "peacekeeping" mission that would end in the death of 241 of their number in a terrorist bomb blast at their Beirut airport barracks, the question of the proper use of U.S. military power has been a constant subject of discussion.

Says Robert W. Tucker of Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C., "The difference is between those who attach more and those who attach fewer conditions to the use of force." In the current debate, it is Weinberger who attaches more conditions and Shultz who attaches fewer. Says Tucker: "Weinberger is the man who is more concerned with — some say obsessed by — using force only when he thinks he has broad support for it domestically."

Some may find this surprising. But in the view of many, the idea that the Defense Department is by nature more bellicose is misguided. Says Charles William Maynes, editor of Foreign Policy magazine, "It is not the case that diplomats don't like the use of force and soldiers do. Sometimes the positions are exactly the opposite."

Shultz was the one to fire the opening public salvo. In a speech called "Terrorism and the Modern World," delivered before New York's Park Avenue Synagogue in October 1984, Shultz said: "We now recognize that terrorism is being used by our adversaries as a modern tool of warfare. It is no aberration. We can expect more terrorism directed at our strategic interests around the world in the years ahead. To combat it, we must be willing to use military force."

The prevailing view within the administration, one that Reagan himself has enunciated on more than one occasion, has held that a primary concern in using force is to ensure that no innocent lives are lost as a result of a U.S. response to a terrorist attack. As the president said in a June 1985 press conference, "You have to be able to pinpoint the enemy. You can't just start shooting without having someone in your gunsights."

Shultz was by no means calling for indiscriminate retaliation, but he did propose to broaden the criteria for acceptable response. He spoke of the need for "public understanding before the fact of the risks involved. . . . The public must understand that there is potential for loss of life of some of our fighting men and the loss of life of some innocent people . . . that occasions will come when their government must act before each and every fact is known — and the decisions cannot be tied to the opinion polls." Shultz also called for preemptive strikes against terrorists.

Following the Shultz speech, the White House made it clear that the secretary was not articulating administration policy in his address. Rather, he was speaking on his own behalf. And this was perhaps a wise decision, because the following month, November 1984, the speech Weinberger gave at the National Press Club in Washington had policy implications that were radically different.

Weinberger addressed himself to "The Uses of Military Force." The centerpiece of the speech was his delineation of six "major tests to be applied when we are weighing the use of U.S. combat forces abroad."

First, "The particular engagement or occasion [must be] deemed vital to our national interest or that of our allies." Second, if the United States commits troops, "we should do so wholeheartedly and with the clear intention of winning," or "we should not commit them at all." Weinberger's remark here was a clear reference to what he and others have identified as a major failing of the Vietnam War effort.

Weinberger's third and fourth "tests" called for "clearly defined political and military objectives" and the tailoring of forces to suit them even as combat conditions change.

The fifth condition was the most controversial: "Before the U.S. commits combat forces abroad, there must be some reasonable assurance we will have the support of the American people and their elected representatives in Congress." Here, Weinberger seemed to be insisting on a clear consensus before any action is taken. The defense secretary concluded that "The commitment of U.S. forces to combat should be a last resort."

In the difference between Shultz's feeling that the use of force "must not be tied to opinion polls" and Weinberger's insistence on a "reasonable assurance" of support beforehand lies the crux of the dispute. As Tucker puts it, there are two schools. One says, "The function of leadership is to lead"; the people will duly follow. The other school holds that building domestic support is crucial.

Tucker adds, "There's no way by which to resolve this controversy." And, in fact, within two weeks of Weinberger's insistence on consensus before action is taken, Shultz counterattacked pointedly in a speech at Yeshiva University in New York. "When we act in accordance with our principles and within the realistic limits of our power," he said, "we can succeed. And on such occasions we will be able to count on the full support of the American people. There is no such thing as guaranteed public support in advance."

The historical record as to which view, Weinberger's or Shultz's, is more warranted remains inconclusive. Says Tucker: "In the period that preceded our interve

THE FIGHT... Pg. 15

THE FIGHT...

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THE FIGHT...from Pg. 14

...into World War II, Roosevelt was very ...ful not to get too far ahead" of popular ...port, building it cautiously. In the case ...the Korean War, "Truman took the move ...then thought about the consensus, ...which worked out fairly well." In the early ...ys of the Vietnam War, Lyndon Johnson ...re careful to take account of domestic ...political opinion. But by 1968, when John...son was still escalating the war, he found ...public support for it to be waning.

John Mueller, a political scientist at the University of Rochester and author of "War, Presidents and Public Opinion," puts exception to this part of Weinberger's argument. "To say we have achieved consensus is very difficult in any controversial question," he says.

The more typical pattern, as Mueller ...oes it, is "commonly a considerable ...brightening of presidential popularity after a rally-round-the-flag type of crisis," which he defines as "dramatic, international and [focusing] on the president himself. At least in the short term, the leadership potential of the president is very high."

Mueller stresses that "it also doesn't matter if it's a good or bad thing," citing the fact that both the Cuban missile crisis and the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba increased President John F. Kennedy's popularity. And he notes that there was an "increase in Carter's popularity of 29 percentage points" just after the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the taking of embassy personnel hostage in 1979. Graphs of support for the president in times of crisis typically "tend to be spikes. [Popularity] tends to go up very quickly and come down very quickly."

Says Irving Kristol, coeditor of The Public Interest magazine: "I think it's fair to say that when the president takes decisive military action in foreign affairs, the American people always initially rally to his support." A president can keep that support, Kristol says, "if the action is successful and [takes place] in a limited period of time." Only as the short term begins to turn into the long term do difficulties with popular support arise, as assorted "political entrepreneurs," in Mueller's phrase, begin to question and attack policies that seem not to be working.

The classic example of waning popular support for a military effort was the war in Vietnam. And as military analyst Eliot A. Cohen of Harvard University says, Weinberger is "a fairly articulate spokesman for a large number of people in the military and conservative but shell-shocked foreign policy analysts."

Many see the current position of Weinberger and the Defense Department, whether they agree with it or not, as an outgrowth of views within the military on the reasons behind the defeat the United States suffered in Vietnam. Says Kristol: "My guess is that the senior military officials in the Pentagon are still suffering from the Vietnam syndrome," a reluctance to try to exert U.S. power in the world.

Weinberger, in a July 1985 speech in Sacramento, Calif., said, "Our Vietnam policy could not sustain a consensus of support." He continued, "President Johnson soon found, much to his regret, that the voice of America begins at the grass roots. . . . Therein lies the public philosophy. . . . Protracted wars are never popular to democracies."

According to Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary magazine, "This idea that the use of force requires domestic backing has a certain plausibility. But as applied to Vietnam, most people in the military have got the story wrong. They seem to think there was no public support for Vietnam." The evidence runs to the contrary: "In fact, there was overwhelming public support for Kennedy and Johnson" at least through early 1968 and even beyond.

Cohen traces the current views of Weinberger and the Defense Department back even further. The U.S. military, he argues, has come under the spellbinding influence of the success of the Kennedy administration during the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, when Kennedy called the bluff of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and forced him to withdraw nuclear missiles placed in Cuba. Says Cohen: "The first thing to realize is that the Cuban missile crisis was the last successful application of military power since the Inchon landings" during the Korean War. "In that sense, it had a tremendous impact on people in the military."

The chief lesson the military learned from Cuba, Cohen says, is that "the whole purpose of using force is for signaling." By communicating U.S. intentions clearly to the Soviet Union, the United States was able to bring the crisis to an acceptable conclusion. The military moves the United States made — the naval blockade around Cuba, the heightened alert status of U.S. forces — were undertaken "to show that we were serious, to communicate resolve."

The problem as Cohen sees it is that this view carried over into Vietnam, an actual shooting war. "Politicians got the idea that this is how you use force," he says, adding, "What you don't see is the sense that force is used for political ends. After the Cuban missile crisis, what we tend to think of is crisis management instead of war."

The military became reluctant to think in strategic terms, long- and short-term political objectives to which the use of force is crucial. Rather, military men began to think in terms of how best to send signals that would avert war. Now, says Cohen, "We say low-intensity conflict, not war — a natural squeamishness. You don't really fight wars, you have crises or conflicts. And the result is that you tend to fight wars as you manage a crisis."

Of the current military establishment, Cohen says, "These guys have a picture of the world in which you can titrate the use of force. Weinberger's problem is that you can never use force that cleanly."

Says Podhoretz: "There is a spirit of quasi-pacifism hovering over the Pentagon these days." Weinberger's position "is a recipe for never using force, because it's almost impossible to envisage a situation in which all of his conditions could be satisfied in advance."

By contrast, the current willingness of the State Department to contemplate the use of force has a pedigree dating at least to the aftermath of World War II. As Podhoretz puts it: "In the State Department you had people like Dean Acheson and Dean Rusk, who were very hawkish. The State Department as a whole was very hawkish, or at least a lot of the people in it were, in the days between the Truman doctrine and 1969," at which point the developing failure of the U.S. effort in Vietnam became a major influence mitigating a willingness to use force. In this sense, the positions staked out by the parties to the current debate may be partly a restoration of the traditional views of the respective departments.

Weinberger's position does have a number of defenders — and interestingly enough, many are not in the Reagan camp. In the fall 1985 issue of Foreign Policy, former Carter State Department official Maynes wrote: "Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is correct in asserting that force in terms of coercion should be used only when the country's vital interests are at stake. Otherwise, whenever the casualty rates rise to a fairly high level — and they probably will in most engagements — an administration will find that it is unable to maintain political support for the effort."

He now adds: "Given the great damage that was done to this country from 1965 to 1975, it's an act of prudent patriotism to be concerned with whether or not there's a domestic consensus for the use of force." One cannot assume it can easily be called forth after the fact, as Shultz says.

A curious litmus test of the two positions came during the most significant use of force since the Reagan administration took office, the invasion of Grenada. Rochester's Mueller says public opinion data support his contention that Grenada was "probably the only popular war the United States has been in. That's because the costs were so low."

Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, president of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, says Grenada was "a quick, decisive military operation that achieved its intended results." Pfaltzgraff continues: "The longer the war, the more extensive the casualties, the more likely it is that public support will erode. I believe that that is endemic to our society. It is a fact that I believe is well understood within the top leadership of the Department of Defense."

THE FIGHT...Pg. 16

FORBES 10 February 1986 (7)

PENTAGON PARALYSIS

The Defense Department opposes U.S. retaliation against Libya and others who instigate terrorist attacks, giving such rationales as possibly hurting innocent civilians.

There is perhaps another reason the Pentagon is playing dove on this issue. Washington's uniformed bureaucrats must be aware that our ability to carry out such an operation is frighteningly limited.

We have the men. We have the weapons. We have the transport. The Pentagon as now constituted, however, is incapable of putting all this together in a cohesive, decisive way to carry out specific missions.

Look at the air raid we tried two years ago to punish guerrillas in Lebanon for murdering our Marines. The effort was a flop; these gangsters shot down two of our aircraft and damaged others. What went wrong? To plan for this punitive strike had to go through the bureaucratic labyrinth of committees and checkpoints. So the attack plan that went aircraft up at the wrong time, the wrong instead of dark and at the wrong altitude. The Marines were easy targets for the guerrillas' SAMs. [illegible]

This failure is part of a long-standing pattern. [illegible] loss of life in the Mayaguez rescue mission in 1975, in Desert I fiasco in Iran, and to mention our inept and futile strategies in Vietnam. Even Grenada came [illegible] by close to being a bloody disaster.

The Pentagon is muscle-bound. It shuns simplicity and ignores elementary rules of combat. That state of affairs, if you think about it, is as terrifying as Qaddafi's thugs.

THE WAY THE KREMLIN'S FLIPPING ITS LID OVER "STAR WARS"

you can know for sure that Reagan's on to something.

The other day in Moscow a top Soviet expert declared that our proposed way-out space defense would be "useless junk" and that for "1% or 2%" of our cost, the Reds could screw up the whole system with dummy missiles and coated rockets.

Who are they kidding?

Not Ronnie.

If their claims were so, they'd try every trick in the book to get us to waste defense $billions on the "junk."

THE FIGHT...From Pg. 15

But given Weinberger's view on the necessary conditions for using force — or the conditions enabling the United States to employ force, as he sometimes says to put his message in a more positive light — would the Grenada operation have been permitted? Or would a justification have to rest on Shultz's views? (Neither had fully articulated his position in advance.)

There has been much speculation on private administration debate leading to the action. Says Cohen: "My guess is that Reagan personally had a lot to do with it. My impression is that Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff opposed it." He adds, "The military will not sabotage these things. They take orders. They'll just give you all kinds of reasons for not doing them."

As to a justification, part of the answer depends on the language used. The official administration term for the invasion is the "Grenada rescue mission," referring to the successful effort to take American medical students out of danger.

But the president, in his speech to the country explaining the operation, mentioned three justifications. The first was to save the medical students. The second was to quash the security threat the communist government of Grenada posed to other Caribbean nations and to South America. In support of this, Reagan had the request for intervention from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the presence by his side of Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. The third justification was to restore freedom and democracy to the people of Grenada.

Weinberger has emphasized the rescue aspects of the mission and the security threat posed by former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard's regime — thus placing the action, presumably, within the purview of a threat to U.S. national interests and the interests of allies. He has been reticent on the question of what polls might have shown about advance support for it.

Shultz, on the other hand, has spoken of Grenada in more expansive terms. He has not ignored the rescue and security issues but has raised broader ones as well. In his Yeshiva University speech, he said: "If we had not shown the will to use our strength to liberate Grenada, its people would yet be under the tyrant's boot, and freedom would be merely a dream. . . . What we did was liberate a country, turn it back to its own people, and withdraw our forces." And in the ex post facto public acclaim the operation garnered, Shultz can find evidence for his view that the public will support righteous governmental action.

The question, though, is how readily, and for how long, the public would be willing to support less easy wins. To say that into that category may fall prospective retaliatory strikes against terrorists. They mention the difficulty of finding appropriate targets to strike at. Says Pfaltzgraff: "From the standpoint of the military planner, it is essential to have the necessary amount of force on it to act against the correct target if there is any possibility of public support for it," he adds. "The military operation must have intended effects."

Michael Mandelbaum, research director at the Lehrman Institute, a think tank in New York, also sees the issue of the potential costs of retaliation and losses." It is a matter of political concern with respect to our friends in the region. "I would not care what the [illegible] at the U.N. thinks," he says. "But I would care about what the Egyptians think."

Within the administration, it seems such considerations — associated with the Weinberger position that will-it Shultz position — are now [illegible]. If the administration does decide it will back — for example, against Libya — its action will probably have to be [illegible] accordance with Weinberger's views. As Cohen: "I think Weinberger has won

— Richard

THE FRIDAY REVIEW
OF DEFENSE LITERATURE

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) AS EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY DOD PERSONNEL CURRENT LITERATURE OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES. OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS PUBLICATION DO NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL VIEWS.

7 February 1986 86-4

CONTENTS

Record, Jeffrey, "U.S. Strategic Airlift: Requirements and Capabilities," National Security Paper No. 2, Wash., DC: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1985.....2

Haseler, Stephen, "The Varieties of Anti-Americanism: Reflex and Response," Wash., DC: Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1985.....3

Ra'anan, Uri, Robert L. Pfaltzgraff Jr., Richard H. Shultz, Ernest Halperin, and Igor Lukes (Eds.), Hydra of Carnage: International Linkages of Terrorism: The Witnesses Speak, Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1986.....5

Editor: Frances Wright Norton / Assistant Editor: Ann Wood
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Record, Jeffrey, "U.S. Strategic Airlift: Requirements and Capabilities," National Security Paper No. 2, Wash., DC: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1985, 43 pp., $6.00. (86-4)

(Note: Jeffrey Record, author of numerous articles and books on defense policy, is a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. and Adjunct Professor of Modern Military History at Georgetown University.)

Record discusses the economic and logistical factors involved in US strategic and tactical airlift requirements, and briefly explores the capabilities and limitations of the McDonnell-Douglas C-17, an intercontinental transport aircraft selected by the US Air Force to help meet future airlift needs.

The US currently is committed to the defense of more than 50 countries (i.e., most Latin American nations, the European nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand) and Record adds, the US also has informal defense commitments with other nations as well (e.g., Israel and Grenada). He explains that although the US maintains a sizeable portion of its military forces overseas (7 of 19 active US Army and Marine Corps divisions are stationed overseas, and 9 of the remaining 12 divisions are designated for specific overseas contingencies), the US faces a difficult task in meeting its reinforcement requirements.

Prepositioned commitments (areas in which the US already has forces deployed, such as Europe or Korea) contrast sharply with the more logistically demanding non-prepositioned commitments (areas in which the US is not allowed or has decided not to station forces), the majority of which are in Third World countries. Record points out that even if the US had no Third World commitments, its strategic mobility requirements still would be immense. Although the most important advantage to sealift, a vital element of US mobility and crisis response, is its capability to move larger and heavier military loads, airlift, nevertheless, can meet requirements when land or sea access to an area is unavailable (e.g., the Berlin crisis of 1948-1949), when timely movement of troops or supplies is vital, or when troops or supplies must be transported deep inland.

In a 1981 Congressionally-Mandated Mobility Study, the Defense Department concluded that airlift requirements would be met by its capability to fulfill a 66 million-ton-miles-per-day (MTM/D) requirement. (Record explains that MTM/D is defined in multiples of the capacity to transport one ton of cargo by air a distance of one mile per day; hence, moving 100 tons of cargo 3,000 miles per day would airlift .3 MTM/D (100 x 3,000 x .000001 ÷ 1).)

Record notes that although this 66 MTM/D goal is important for planning purposes, it does not consider variables such as aircraft maintenance, crew availability, weather, airfield availability and overflight rights. Record adds that enemy action could also hamper airlift movements, because the Military Airlift Command (MAC), responsible for these transports, would be reluctant to risk enemy fire directed at these high-cost aircraft; he specifically cites the US invasion of Grenada, explaining that strategic airlift operations were stopped when enemy ground fire was encountered.

The Air Force's Airlift Master Plan, issued in September 1983, calls for the eventual acquisition of 210 C-17 transports. These C-17 aircraft will augment the airlift fleet of Air Force C-5, C-141, KC-10, and Civil Reserve Air Fleet transports to eventually achieve the 66 MTM/D goal.

Plans to retire 180 C-130 tactical (intra-theater) transports and retire some C-141s (the remainder would be transferred to reserve units) have met with criticism based on the expected capabilities of the C-17 in a tactical airlift role as a replacement for the C-130. Although the C-17 is superior to the C-130 in terms of cargo capacity (both can handle bulk cargo, but only the C-17 can handle outsize and oversize cargo, i.e., trucks and jeeps or large helicopters and battle tanks, respectively), the C-17's $178 million cost per unit, compared to $24 million per C-130, again raises the issue of whether MAC would risk

high-cost aircraft in tactical airlift operations.

Record explains that the C-17, in a primary strategic role, is definitely inferior to the C-5 in terms of cargo capability. The C-5's maximum payload is 261,000 pounds; the C-17's, 172,200 pounds. Comparisons based on available floor space show the C-17 can handle 18 standard 463L military pallets, the C-5, 36 pallets. However, the C-17 can operate on 3,000-foot runways, and although Lockheed Aircraft, builders of the C-5, admits the C-5 can also land on these shorter runways, Air Force officials disagree. Record recommends this disagreement between the Air Force and Lockheed over the C-17's runway capabilities be resolved through additional tests conducted by an impartial third party. Nevertheless, the C-17 needs fewer people to operate and maintain it than the C-5, and, Record explains, the unit life-cycle costs of th C-17 are expected to be significantly far lower in spite of its program cost, which already is more than that of the larger C-5B, currently in production. Record points out that the difference in manpower needs for these transports (157 for the C-5, 97 for the C-17) can be a vital factor in meeting transport requirements when skilled military manpower is both limited and costly.

Record questions whether the issue of a 3,000-foot versus a 4,000-foot runway capability is actually as operationally significant as it appears to be. He agrees with the Air Force assessment that a 3,000-foot landing capability provides access to more airfields for the C-17; however, he argues the more significant issue is how many fields are actually needed. He points out that virtually all airfields in Europe earmarked for MAC use in the event of a crisis or war are longer than 4,000 feet. Similar situations exist in Japan and Korea; in Southwest Asia, 60 percent of the airfields are more than 4,000 feet long. However, he notes, in spite of a large number of airfields, 75 percent of these fields are shorter than 3,000 feet. (The one available airfield in Grenada could accommodate only one transport at a time, with thirty minutes needed to unload cargo. Some aircraft arrived so long to land, they were forced to return to Puerto Rico to refuel.)

Although the enormous cost of this long-range transport acquisition program will meet considerable opposition in a time of increasing pressure to reduce the defense budget, Record emphasizes that the US cannot afford to jeopardize its ability to meet its commitments overseas. He adds that it makes little sense—militarily or budgetarily—to maintain and modernize the armed forces in the US while denying them access to the overseas areas the US is committed to defend.

Summarized by Denise Brown

Haseler, Stephen, "The Varieties of Anti-Americanism: Reflex and Response," Wash., DC: Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1985, 64 pp., $5.00. (86-4)

(Note: Haseler is professor of government at the City of London Polytechnic. He has been a visiting professor at the Johns Hopkins University and Georgetown University, and in 1984 was a visiting scholar at the Ethics and Public Policy Center.)

Dana Fradon's cartoon at the beginning of this book shows two Middle Easterners walking down a street. One says to the other (in obvious frustration), "It's no fun being a two-bit country if you can't push America around anymore." Where such anti-American sentiments come from, what forms they take, and how such negative attitudes reinforce one another, are the topics of Haseler's book. The author, an English observer, hopes that his discussion will help Americans to understand this phenomenon rather than "take it personally," especially to the extent of letting it color US national policy and goals.

Haseler points out that anti-Americanism is based on resentment and envy of American idealism, political power,

the cost to the Soviets of their support of terrorism (or "warfare on the cheap"). Tovar says, "Selective use of force against terrorism is imperative if the United States is to be taken seriously."

Malcolm Wallop proposes an amendment to the Defense Authorization Act to give the DOD primary authority for providing military or paramilitary assistance, overt or covert, removing the CIA's exclusive charter. He also recommends that the White House establish an office to advise the President about what the US can do, militarily, diplomatically, and economically, to help friendly resistance movements.

Sander Vanocur considers the role of the media in terrorist scenarios, and Douglas Feith looks at international responses to terrorism in terms of the Geneva Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflict (the Diplomatic Conference), which met from 1974 to 1977 to revise the 1949 Geneva Convention. Feith says the record of the Diplomatic Conference "reveals the pitfalls of dialogue in the absence of common values, common interests, and common usage of words....it opens for examination the negotiating techniques Westerners routinely employ in international forums, techniques rooted in the conviction that there are things more important than principle."

Other contributors consider the links between organized crime, drug trafficking, and international terrorism; and Soviet orchestration of terrorism and low-intensity operations to destabilize the West. The second section of this volume contains the primary sources that document the assertions made by the contributors. That international linkages between terrorist organizations and state sponsors exist is apparent from the transcripts of interviews with former Soviet, East European, and Sandinista intelligence officials, minutes of meetings between terrorist organizations, and accounts of conversations between PLO leaders and Andrei Gromyko and Boris Ponomarev.

Summarized by Frances Norton

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1986

WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS
NOT AVAILABLE TODAY

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF IN... IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS ... REFLECT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT. FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

L.A. TIMES (FAX)
14 Feb 1986 Pg. 24

Reagan Plans TV Talk on Defense Spending

-WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Reagan will deliver a nationwide television address on his military spending budget later in the month, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Thursday. The date of the speech is still under discussion, he said, but is likely to be Feb. 26.

L.A. TIMES (FAX) 14 February 1986 Pg. 1

Pentagon Hopes to Make a Point With Base Closings

By JAMES GERSTENZANG, *Times Staff Writer*.

WASHINGTON—In President Jimmy Carter's day, the Pentagon drew up a list of 157 military bases and other installations that it wanted to close, at a savings of $474 million a year.

But Carter, faced with an uprising from members of Congress in whose districts the bases were located, would have nothing to do with it.

Last year Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger prepared a less ambitious plan to close 22 sites. That one got nowhere in Congress either.

So now the Defense Department has developed a slimmed-down plan to close just three bases, saving $68 million a year. If the plan the department disclosed Wednesday fails to gain congressional approval—and there is no reason to think otherwise—the Defense Department expects at least to drive home the point that Congress is the obstacle to this way of paring back the defense budget.

The three bases happen to be in the districts of three Democratic critics of Pentagon spending—House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., House Budget Committee Chairman William H. Gray III and Patricia Schroeder of the House Armed Services Committee.

The Defense Department operates 888 military bases around the country, from unmanned radar stations in Alaska to the sprawling complex of naval bases at Norfolk, Va. But, although department officials believe they could save money by consolidating some operations, more than 10 years have passed since they have won congressional approval to close a single base.

By official Pentagon estimates, current regulations imposed by Congress make it impossible to close a base in less than 22 months. But Defense Department property managers believe that a more real-

PENTAGON...Pg. 2

NEW YORK TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 1

C.I.A. Accused of Tolerating Killings in Honduras

By JAMES LeMOYNE
Special to The New York Times

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 12 — The Central Intelligence Agency aided Honduran security forces that it knew were responsible for having killed a number of people they detained for political reasons between 1981 and 1984, according to two American officials and a Honduran military officer.

The C.I.A. agents did not directly take part in actions by the Honduran Government units, the two American officials said. The help they provided included training and advice in intelligence collection as part of a program to cut off arms shipments from Nicaragua to leftist rebels in Honduras and El Salvador.

"The C.I.A. had nothing to do with picking people up," said one of the American officials, who has intimate knowledge of American policy in Honduras. "But they knew about it and when some people disappeared, they looked the other way."

Abuses Appear to Stop

An American official said the political killings troubled some members of the American Embassy and the C.I.A. Although embassy human rights reports at the time mentioned abuses, they minimized the extent and seeming systematic nature of the killings, officials said.

As many as 200 people, almost all of them suspected leftists, may have been killed or made to disappear for political reasons in Honduras between 1981 and 1984. It is not clear how many were killed by the units in question.

Since a new Honduran military commander ordered an end to the practice a year and a half ago, the abuses appear to have virtually stopped.

According to the two American officials and to Congressional sources, the C.I.A. used intelligence collected by Honduran security forces to cut the flow of arms sharply. The officials, both of whom served in the American Embassy at the time, said the pro-

HONDURAS...Pg. 4

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

14 February, 1986

WEINBERGER INTERVIEW: Sec/Def Weinberger criticizes congressional critics of his proposed $311 billion FY 1987 defense budget, saying the level of US military spending is a key signal of reliance or weakness to US allies and the Soviet Union. Weinberger tells CBS "Nightwatch" host Charlie Rose, "If you don't keep up your strength -- and we went down 20 percent during the whole decade of the 1970's -- then

TV NEWS...Pg. 3

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

PENTAGON...from Pg.1

istic figure would be at least twice as long if some operations had to be transferred to another base.

"You could do it in four years, but it's too easy to make it not go smoothly," said Gerald B. Kauvar, the Pentagon's director for installation assistance. When a new facility must be built to replace the old one, he said, the Defense Department needs at least six months to study where to move, a year to design the new facility and another year to build it.

"Only after you've done that can you start moving people," he said. And, although closing bases saves money in the long run, it often means added costs at the outset as operations are relocated.

The Defense Department has pockets of support in Congress for closing bases more expeditiously. Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) has urged Weinberger for two years to recommend bases for closing.

But more typically, according to one congressional aide who favors base closings, members of Congress threaten to gang up against other Administration proposals until the Defense Department withdraws efforts to close bases in their districts. "When big delegations, like the California delegation, get together, that pulls a lot of weight," he said.

Can Go to Court

Environmental impact statements, which are required before a base can be closed, can take "years and years" to complete and then can be challenged in court, the congressional aide said. And once a case reaches the courts, it can take years to be heard.

"By then, there's a different Administration in office," the congressional aide said. "You just wait them out."

Weinberger now wants Congress to give him authority to bypass environmental rules, restrictions on the disposal of property and other regulations that could delay his plan to close three facilities—the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, the Army Materials Technology Laboratory in Watertown, Mass., and Lowry Air Force Base just outside Denver—with only 45 to 60 days' notice.

The savings in annual operating costs, according to the services, would be $6 million at the hospital, $4 million at the laboratory and $58 million at the Air Force base, which is a training center with no active runways. Their duties would be transferred to other sites.

Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.), noting that the facilities are located in the districts of prominent Democratic House members, said that Weinberger was "making a statement not about the budget but about politics. . . . He seems to be playing a game of political security and not national security."

Up Front Costs

But Pentagon spokesman Robert B. Sims denied that political motivations played a role. Rather, he said, the three sites were advanced to determine whether Congress "is as serious about providing the funds and legislation we need as the secretary and Sen. Goldwater are about closing bases." He said that about $300 million is needed to meet the up-front costs of relocating employees at each site and moving equipment.

Weinberger held the list to three installations, Sims said, because he wanted to avoid disrupting life at other bases that might be closed until Congress demonstrates a willingness to approve his plans.

Congress showed no such willingness in 1979, when Defense Secretary Harold Brown issued a "hit list" of 157 bases without obtaining sufficient support from the White House.

"We made a terrible mistake by announcing a whole bunch of these closures simultaneously," recalled Robert B. Pirie, an assistant defense secretary at the time. "It consolidated the opposition as they arose and beat the hell out of us."

Pirie traced the blame to congressional "sensitivity to the people who work at the bases."

No White House Support

"We thought we were doing the White House a favor by looking like people who were saving money," he said. "We turned around to look for White House support. There was none to be seen. The technical merits didn't matter at all. It was political."

Pirie still maintains that it is possible to close some of the 300 bases, airfields, training centers, hospitals and other military installations in the United States. He cites the Administration of Richard M. Nixon, which managed to shut a variety of installations while the entire military force was contracting.

"There are clearly too many bases," he said. As examples, he listed the Presidio in San Francisco, headquarters of the 6th Army, and Ft. Sheridan in Illinois, which houses the Army recruiting headquarters.

LOS ANGELES TIMES (FAX) 14 February, 1986 Pg. 1

U.S. to Offer New Arms Plan Next Week

By DON COOK, *Times Staff Writer*

GENEVA—New U.S. proposals to join the Soviet Union in eliminating all intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, will be formally presented next week at the nuclear arms talks here, American officials said Thursday.

--Final details of the new American position will be decided by President Reagan after he meets with his two senior arms control advisers, Paul H. Nitze and Edward L. Rowny, who have returned to Washington after briefing the European allies and Japan on the planned U.S. move.

The U.S. response to an offer, made public by Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe will probably be presented by Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. negotiator in Geneva, at a plenary meeting of the two sides Thursday, the officials said.

According to these sources, who declined to be identified, the response of the European allies to U.S. plan has been "very solid" in support of what amounts to a return to the "zero option" proposal on missiles in Europe that the Reagan Administration offered four years ago.

At that time, the United States told the Soviet Union that it was prepared to suspend plans to introduce new missiles into Europe if the Kremlin would scrap the SS-20 missiles it had already begun to deploy against Western Europe. The Soviets rejected that proposal.

In Japan, however, Rowny found strong concern about deployment of SS-20 missiles in Asia. Sources here say that the Chinese government has also told Washington that it wants to see a curtailment of missile deployment in Asia if there

PLAN...Pg. 4

CURRENT NEWS "EARLY BIRD," is published daily at the Pentagon. Editor, Cris Scholl; TV News Highlights, Taft Phoebus; Wire News Highlights, Charles Bailey; Layout-Graphics, Mike Tissow, Barry Bock.

TAGON...from Pg.1

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TV NEWS...from Pg. 1

you become an inviting target for tyrants...The basic strategy (is) being strong enough so you are not attacked." Weinberger tells Rose Congress must carry out this strategy with sufficient resources to make "peace through strength" a reality. "...Today in Congress," the Sec/Def says, "practically everyone with a highly critical statement about the budget opens...by saying 'I am for a strong defense. Make no mistake, I want a strong defense, too.' But they always add they cannot vote the money this year because we have a serious economic problem." The Sec/Def flatly denies criticism by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Democrat Les Aspin (WI), that the Pentagon budget request is too general and unfocused. "He (Aspin) has not told us yet what his focus is," Weinberger says. "He seems to be for a strong defense rhetorically, but to not be willing to support existing requests for weapons systems that are ...half-purchased and then (get) cancelled at an enormous cost for which we get nothing, or to (support moving) to wholly new systems that take eight or nine

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Semiconductor Maker Is Fined by the U.S.

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

BOSTON—The Justice Department said Hybrid Components Inc. was fined $400,000 after pleading guilty to charges of fraud for failing to perform required tests on semiconductors for military use.

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FINED...Pg.14

PLAN...from Pg.2

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If these issues can be settled in the coming months of talks, then a final agreement would require the United States to withdraw from Europe the medium-range missiles that it has deployed on behalf of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

These include 108 Pershing 2 missiles in West Germany and 128 cruise missiles based in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium. It would not then be necessary for the Netherlands to proceed with the planned deployment of 48 cruise missiles on Dutch territory by 1988.

For its part, the Soviet Union would scrap all of its SS-20 missiles, each with three independently targeted warheads, that are aimed at Western Europe. According to U.S. intelligence figures, the Soviets have so far deployed 441 of these weapons, about 150 of them targeted on Asia.

The Soviet offer to eliminate its European-based missiles emerged first in a package of proposals offered by Gorbachev on Jan. 15.

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Reagan Plans to Seek New M

By JOEL BRINKLEY
Special to The New York Times

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The White House "wants to make the members vote in the great white light of public attention on this issue," a senior official said, echoing the Administration's words just before its last request for aid to the rebels, last year.

This time the Administration will contend that the rebels cannot survive as a fighting force without renewed military aid, officials said.

Recent reports from the region support that view, officials said. Since the beginning of February, the rebels have been "exfiltrating from Nicaragua back into Honduras in large numbers" so that a week ago only 2,000 or 3,000 guerrillas remained inside Nicaragua, a senior official who reads intelligence reports from the region said.

Numbers Fall 'A Lot More'

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WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg

Marcos triumph likely; s

By Tom Breen
THE WASHINGTON TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE

MANILA, Philippines — Parliament was expected to declare President Ferdinand Marcos victor of the Philippine election today, setting the stage for a violent confrontation with supporters of opposition candidate Corazon Aquino.

"I think that Cory might just get a million people and charge the gates of Malacanang Palace," said a normally unexcitable member of the U.S. Republicans Abroad chapter in Manila.

"Frankly, I can smell trouble," said a Filipino professional who asked not to be identified. "Our country could go sky high."

The Batasang Pambansa, or parliament, reported yesterday that Mr. Marcos was leading Mrs. Aquino by 800,000 votes. Of the 23 million votes cast, only 3 million remained to be counted. If there are no delays, that count should be completed before the weekend, Batasan sources said.

Initially, the counting process was expected to last up to two weeks, but the lawmakers decided to hurry as the poten-

MARCOS...Pg. 14

WASHINGTO

Justice Se

By Howard
Washington Post

The Justice Depa ng $400,000 to s command center t will improve their jackings, terrorist emergencies.

The center, bei a secure room at headquarters on enue NW, will in teletypes, comput and at least thre monitoring cover event. A half-doz be assigned to around the clock.

The center w phone links to t State Departmen ment and other

HONDURAS...from Pg.1

gram, strongly backed by the Reagan Administration, was considered a major success. The officials asked that they not be identified in order to protect their careers.

Honduran and Salvadoran leftists conceded in recent interviews that most of the victims were involved in arms trafficking.

Two Honduran sources and an American official said Argentine military advisers, as well as Nicaraguan anti-Government guerrillas, were also responsible for a number of the killings and disappearances of leftists.

Asked to comment on reports of killings by Honduran units that were aided by the C.I.A., Michael O'Brien, a spokesman for the United States Embassy in Honduras, issued a prepared statement drafted with the aid of State Department officials in Washington. The statement said:

"There is no connection between specific professional training which may have been provided by the United States Government to Honduran security forces and charges that Honduran security personnel subsequently may have engaged in improper activity. At no time has there been any United States Government involvement in supposed death squad activities."

Silent on Inquiry

Asked to comment on a report that there may have been a secret United States Government investigation of abuses by the Honduran security forces, Mr. O'Brien declined to do so. "This is an intelligence issue on which, as a matter of policy we do not comment," he said.

A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, Patti Volz, denied any C.I.A. involvement with any group that may have killed or caused the disappearance of people it detained. The Honduran Army issued a report last year absolving itself of blame for most of the reported abuses.

The United States Ambassador in Honduras at the time of the killings, John D. Negroponte, declined to comment on the embassy's knowledge or concern about such abuses.

A Honduran military officer who is now dead reportedly told Congressional staff members in 1984 of C.I.A. involvement with a Honduran Army unit that the officer charged was guilty of abuses.

Accounts of the meeting were given by Dick McCall, a foreign policy aide to Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Bruce Cameron, former legislative director of Americans for Democratic Action. They said in telephone interviews from Washington that the officer, Maj. Ricardo Zúñiga, had charged that the C.I.A. helped set up a secret Honduran intelligence unit known as the 316 Battalion. Major Zúñiga contended the unit was guilty of killings and disappearances, they said.

The accounts of Major Zúñiga's statements could not be further confirmed because he was killed last year by a business associate who owed him money.

Killings Are Selective

Unlike the mass slayings carried out by the Guatemalan and Salvadoran armies in recent years, the political killings in Honduras appear to have been highly selective. A number of Honduran political analysts view this as further evidence that the killings involved trained units under tight supervision.

When asked recently what had become of suspected leftists in Honduras, an officer in the Honduran Public Security Forces said they might be quietly regrouping for new attacks. "Or maybe we already cut all their heads off," he said, drawing a finger across his throat.

The killings began, according to American and Honduran sources, when it was discovered that safehouses in Honduras were being used to supply leftist rebels there and in El Salvador with arms from Nicaragua and after a number of guerrilla bombings and kidnappings between 1980 and 1982.

The Reagan Administration and the head of the Honduran Army, Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, declared at the time that they were determined to cut these supplies and, according to several American officials, the Administration began an arms interdiction program.

More Active C.I.A. Role

General Alvarez, who was ousted in 1984 and went into into exile in the United States, worked closely with the C.I.A., several American and Honduran sources said. A graduate of the Argentine military academy, the general was strongly anti-Communist.

He brought Argentine experts in counterterrorim to Honduras in 1980 to train Honduran security forces and Nicaraguan anti-Government guerrillas, according to rebel, American and Honduran sources. The Argentines said they had previously helped run government death squads in Argentina that eliminated thousands of leftists there, according to a Honduran military officer who met them.

According to one American official, the C.I.A. may have helped finance some of the Argentine training. The C.I.A. later took a more active role, directly helping Honduran intelligence units, he said.

According to both an American and a Honduran official, the C.I.A. also had contacts with a Nicaraguan guerrilla counterintelligence unit. Senior Honduran Army officers charged last years that the Nicaraguan rebels were responsible for a number of the killings and disappearances of leftists.

The killings eventually became a political issue in Honduras. Such killings had been commonplace in neighboring El Salvador for years but had never been the custom in Honduras.

After General Alvarez was deposed, the army conducted an internal investigation in which it acknowledged that abuses had occurred, but blamed Nicaraguan rebels for almost all of them.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
14 Feb 1986 Pg.12

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FINED...Pg.14

PLAN...from Pg.2

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NEW YORK

Reagan

By Joel ...

WASHINGTON

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Numbers Fall

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...numbers "have gone ...
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George P. Shultz re...
from eight Latin for...

WASHINGTON TIME

Marcos tri...

By Tom Breen
THE WASHINGTON TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE

MANILA, Philippines — ...
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...nand Marcos victor of the ...
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"I think that Cory might ju...
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MARCOS...Pg. 14

NEW YORK TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 10

Reagan Plans to Seek New Military Aid to Contras

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Special to The New York Times

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On Monday Secretary of State George P. Shultz rejected an entreaty from eight Latin foreign ministers who urged the United States to resume negotiations with the Sandinistas.

According to American and foreign officials familiar with the discussion, the Peruvian Foreign Minister, Allan Wagner Tizón, rebuked Mr. Shultz, telling him the United States was to blame for the Sandinistas' ever increasing alliance with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The Administration had planned to present its proposal for at least $100 million in renewed aid to the rebels, including some military aid, as early as next week. But it has decided to wait because the congressional agenda is full, an Administration official said.

A new date has not been selected, officials said, but the request will be made before the Congress's Easter recess in mid-March.

This week two House Republican leaders publicly urged President Reagan to proceed with the request for renewed military aid.

In a joint letter to Mr. Reagan, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House minority leader, and Dick Cheney of Wyoming, the chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, said: "The most dedicated freedom fighters in the world cannot fight Soviet-made MI-24 helicopters with 'humanitarian' supplies of boots and bandages. The contras need a substantial amount of military assistance now."

While the House Democratic leadership has not shown open opposition to the idea, it has not expressed much enthusiasm either. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the House Speaker, has decided "to stay in the background on this, for now," although he personally opposes renewned military aid, an assistant said today.

An aide to Representative Dave McCurdy, the Oklahoma Democrat who was instrumental in devising the compromise that resulted in the nonlethal aid package a year ago, said Mr. McCurdy "wants to be assured that the United States has exhausted all diplomatic means" before turning to "lethal assistance as a last resort."

He said Mr. McCurdy believes the Administration has not pursued available diplomatic alternatives, including meeting with the foreign ministers on Monday.

The foreign ministers from Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Peru had asked that the United States end its aid to the rebels in exchange for an agreement from the Sandinistas that they would liberalize their policies.

Mr. Shultz rejected the idea, officials said, restating the American position that the Sandinistas must agree to negotiate with the rebels, an idea the Nicaraguan Government has unequivocally rejected.

WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 6

Marcos triumph likely; surge of violence feared

By Tom Breen
THE WASHINGTON TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE

MANILA, Philippines — Parliament was expected to declare President Ferdinand Marcos victor of the Philippine election today, setting the stage for a violent confrontation with supporters of opposition candidate Corazon Aquino.

"I think that Cory might just get a million people and charge the gates of Malacanang Palace," said a normally unexcitable member of the U.S. Republicans Abroad chapter in Manila.

"Frankly, I can smell trouble," said a Filipino professional who asked not to be identified. "Our country could go sky high."

The Batasang Pambansa, or parliament, reported yesterday that Mr. Marcos was leading Mrs. Aquino by 800,000 votes. Of the 23 million votes cast, only 3 million remained to be counted. If there are no delays, that count should be completed before the weekend, Batasan sources said.

Initially, the counting process was expected to last up to two weeks, but the lawmakers decided to hurry as the poten-

MARCOS...Pg. 14

WASHINGTON POST 14 February 1986 Pg. 19

Justice Setting Up Command Center

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department is spending $400,000 to set up a 24-hour command center that officials say will improve their response to hijackings, terrorist attacks and other emergencies.

The center, being constructed in a secure room at the department's headquarters on Constitution Avenue NW, will include telephones, teletypes, computerized equipment and at least three televisions for monitoring coverage of a breaking event. A half-dozen employes will be assigned to staff the room around the clock.

The center will contain direct phone links to the White House, State Department, Defense Department and other agencies. The FBI has communications links with the same agencies at its emergency operations center across the street, which is sometimes used by Justice Department officials.

Officials said the idea surfaced after the TWA and Achille Lauro hijackings last year, when they had to gather in an assistant attorney general's office and realized they had no central locale for dealing with late-night crises.

Several Justice officials said privately they view the planned operation as unneeded, the result of a fascination with fancy gadgetry.

But Mark Everson, special assistant for management to Attorney General Edwin Meese III, said it is "a modest effort compared to what

CENTER...Pg. 14

Reagan's 'Choke Points' Stretch From Sea to S...

By MICHAEL R. GORDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — Pentagon officials said today that 16 geographical "choke points" referred to Tuesday by President Reagan included a wide variety of ocean transit areas, ranging from the Panama Canal to stretches of ocean that are hundreds of miles wide between Greenland and Iceland and Britain.

Mr. Reagan cited these areas in his news conference in response to a question about the importance of United States bases in the Philippines.

Mr. Reagan said that the bases would help the United States protect vital sea lanes that passed through choke points — straits or canals — that the Soviet Union would try to close in a conflict.

He said that the basing by the Soviet military showed that the Soviet forces "have placed themselves to be able to intercept the 16 choke points in the world" through which supplies and raw materials are shipped to Western nations.

Base at Cam Ranh Bay

Naval experts said that Mr. Reagan may have been referring to a base for Soviet aircraft at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, which would enable Soviet medium-range bombers to threaten sea lanes near Indonesia, as well as a floating drydock for Soviet submarines at Aden in Southern Yemen, near the Persian Gulf.

But they also said the Soviet Union would not place a high priority on attacking many of the choke points cited by Mr. Reagan during some military scenarios. Official and nongovernment experts also added that the Soviet Union was potentially more vulnerable to the closing of choke points than the United States.

United States Navy doctrine stresses that the United States would seek to use choke points in the Pacific and the Northern Atlantic to bottle up the Soviet fleet in its home waters during a conflict.

"It is a two-way street," said one Naval expert. "We sit abreast the Danish straits, the Turkish strait and northern Norway," he added, by way of example.

Report on Open Ocean

A report by the Chief of Naval Operations said that possible Soviet efforts to interfere with the resupply of North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops in a war could occur in the open ocean and would not necessarily involve choke points.

The report also notes that the Soviet Union's emphasis on interrupting Western ocean supplies during a conflict has "fluctuated over time."

The report said if a conflict was short or involved the use of nuclear weapons, interdicting Western shipping would be a "relatively low priority" for Soviet military leaders.

The report added that the Soviet Union might attempt a major open-ocean operation against United States shipping in the event of a long conventional war.

It said that the initial Soviet naval operations would not focus on interrupting Western supplies but would involve defense measures to protect

Soviet submarines carrying ... nuclear missiles and to ... States aircraft carriers ... Soviet territory.

A naval expert said that ... facility at Cam Ranh Bay ... the Soviet Union to send ... bombers to threaten ... waters near Indonesia.

The report by the Chief ... Operations notes that ... strike aircraft were first ... Cam Ranh Bay in 1980 ... Soviet Union now has about ... Badger medium range bombers ... facility, including Badgers ... used for mid-air refueling.

A Pentagon official said ... "choke points" cited by Mr. ... were mentioned in a United ... Navy publication on "world ... chokepoints."

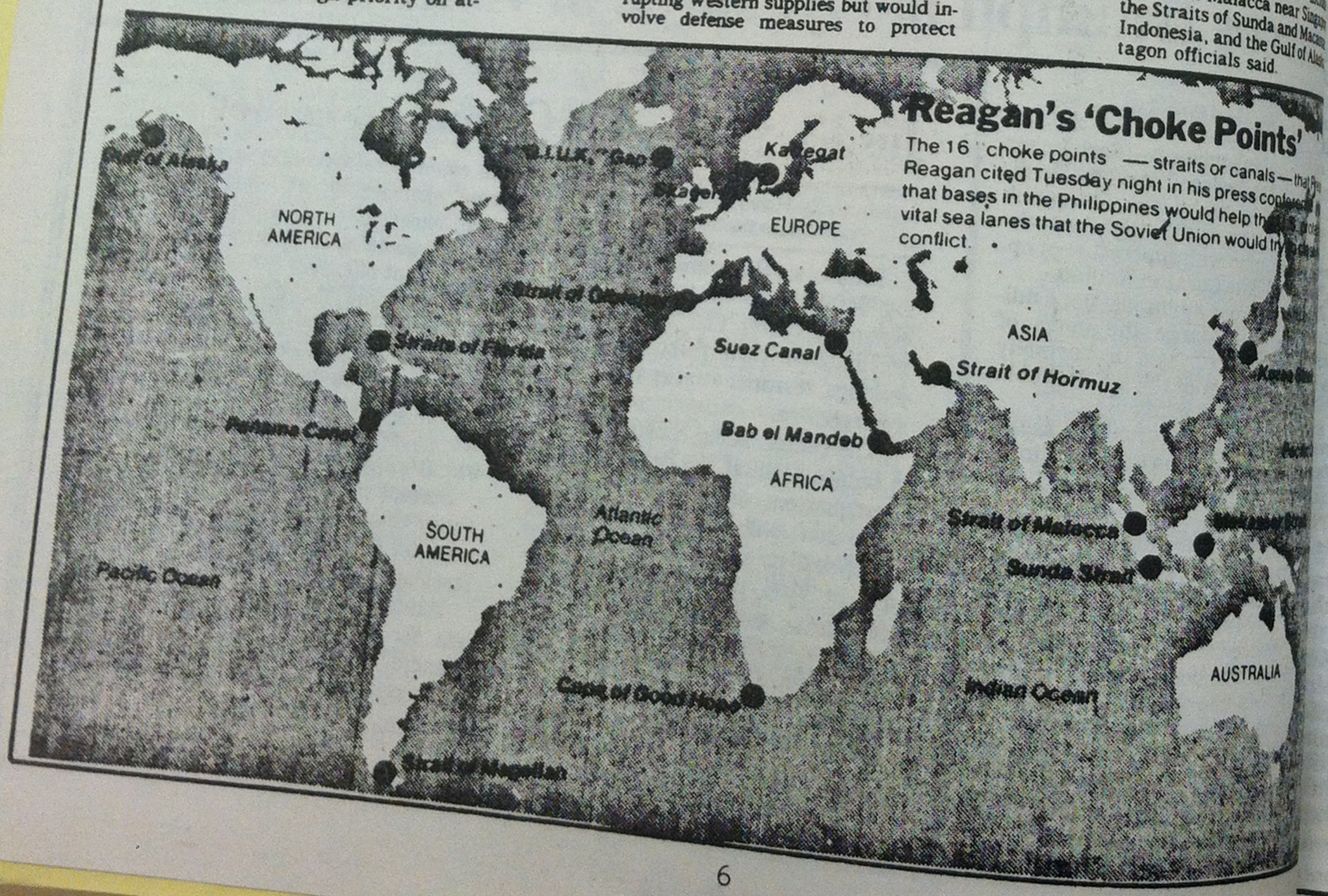
Florida Straits Included

They include the Florida Straits ... tween Florida and Cuba, the ... Canal and the Strait of Magellan ... cording to a Pentagon official.

Other choke points include ... called "G.I.U.K. Gap" between ... land and Iceland and the United ... dom and the straits of Skagerrak ... Kattegat which lead to the ... ocean. The G.I.U.K. Gap is a ... term and not generally recognized ... geographers.

The list also includes the Straits ... the Straits of Hormuz in the ... Gulf and the strait of Bab el Mandeb ... which connects from Arabia ... Red Sea.

Other choke points include ... Straits of Malacca near Singapore ... the Straits of Sunda and Macassar ... Indonesia, and the Gulf of Aden ... tagon officials said.



WASHINGTON TIM...

Furthe... on arm...

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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FRIDAY MORNING, 14 FEBRUARY 1986

NEW YORK TIMES 13 February 1986 (14) Pg. 12

Reagan's 'Choke Points' Stretch From Sea to Sea

By MICHAEL R. GORDON
Special to The New York Times

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Mr. Reagan said that the bases would help the United States protect vital sea lanes that passed through choke points — straits or canals — that the Soviet Union would try to close in a conflict.

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The report added that the Soviet Union might attempt a major open-ocean operation against United States shipping in the event of a long conventional war.

It said that the initial Soviet naval operations would not focus on interrupting Western supplies but would involve defense measures to protect Soviet submarines carrrying strategic nuclear missiles and to keep United States aircraft carriers away from Soviet territory.

A naval expert said that the Soviet facility at Cam Ranh Bay would enable the Soviet Union to sent medium-range bombers to threaten sea lanes in waters near Indonesia.

The report by the Chief of Naval Operations notes that Soviet naval strike aircraft were first deployed at Cam Ranh Bay in 1983 and that the Soviet Union now has about 10 TU-16 Badger medium range bombers at the facility, including Badgers that are used for mid-air refueling.

A Pentagon official said that the 16 "choke points" cited by Mr. Reagan were mentioned in a United States Navy publication on "world maritime chokepoints."

Florida Straits Included

They include the Florida Straits, between Florida and Cuba, the Panama Canal and the Strait of Magellan, according to a Pentagon official.

Other choke points include the so-called "G.I.U.K. Gap" between Greenland and Iceland and the United Kingdom and the straits of Skagerrak and Kattegat which lead to the Baltic ocean. The G.I.U.K. Gap is a military term and not generally recognized by geographers.

The list also includes the Suez Canal, the Straits of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf and the strait of Bab el Mandeb which connects from Arabia Sea to the Red Sea.

Other choke points include the Straits of Malacca near Singapore and the Straits of Sunda and Macassar near Indonesia, and the Gulf of Alaska, Pentagon officials said.

WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 1

Further cheating by Soviets on arms control uncovered

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A secret report sent to President Reagan by the National Security Council reveals that Soviet arms control cheating is more serious than the White House publicly admits, it was learned yesterday.

The administration listed nine cases of Soviet cheating in the latest unclassified arms violations report sent to Congress Dec. 23.

But the secret NSC report of the same date lists a 10th major violation, as well as greater detail than the White House disclosed on the extent of Soviet efforts to circumvent or exceed limits set by past treaties and agreements.

The report identifies the 10th violation as the "throw-weight of a certain SLBM." Throw-weight is a measure of a missile's nuclear warhead-carrying capacity.

Sources said the missile in question is the submarine-launched SS-X-23 missile. They said the missile's throw-weight violates limits on heavy missiles set by the 1979 SALT II arms control treaty, but the violation was not included in the public report to Congress because its detection involved sensitive equipment.

Details of the violation and evidence supporting it were not described even in the secret report to Mr. Reagan, other than a notation that "the issue is addressed separately."

The report, prepared by analysts from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency, also contains details on Soviet deployment of new anti-ballistic missile system components, and on deployment and concealment of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The SALT II treaty was signed in 1979 but never ratified by the Senate. Since 1982, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to follow a "no undercut" policy, under which they observe the treaty as a political commitment, rather than a legal obligation.

The secret report contains details of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic exchanges that indicate the Soviets consistently dismissed American charges of Soviet cheating, even when the evidence offered by U.S. officials was overwhelming.

The amount of attention given Soviet violations of the 1972 SALT I Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty in the secret report seems to indicate the administration is most concerned about those violations.

The report indicates the Soviets are continuing work on a giant phased-array radar near Krasnoyarsk in Siberia, that the United States has previously charged is a serious violation of the ABM treaty.

The Soviets claim the radar is being used to track satellites, but the secret report states: "Continuing construction and the absence of credible alternative explanations have reinforced our assessment of its purpose."

"Despite U.S. request, no corrective action has been taken," it says.

The secret report also provides more detail about potential Soviet violations of the ABM treaty's ban against nationwide and mobile ABM systems. The treaty allows each nation to have one ABM system at one fixed and designated site. The Soviet system is located around Moscow. There is currently no U.S. system.

The report concludes that the evidence of a Soviet violation of the ban on mobile systems is "ambiguous," but their activities "suggest" the Soviets are developing mobile components that could be quickly deployed to create a nationwide system.

It also contains a charge, omitted from the public report, that the Soviets can reload ABM launchers in a little more than two hours, possibly faster. Such a rapid reload capability would be crucial to an effective ABM defense, which would face waves of incoming warheads.

The report also reveals more information about the Soviet SA-X-12 surface-to-air (SAM) missile's ABM capability. The SA-X-12 is nominally an air defense missile for use against aircraft, but the Pentagon and other analysts have suggested that the missile also has capability against some ballistic missiles.

The report says the missile has been tested "at least once against at least one type" of short-range ballistic missile. Capability against such missiles, the report notes, would also give the SAM the ability to "intercept at least some types" of ICBM warheads.

The report indicates that U.S. intelligence also has detected three types of potential violations of treaty rules banning joint testing of tactical and ballistic missile defense systems: the firing of SAMs at test warheads, ABM radars operating during SAM firings and joint ABM and SAM radar operations during tests.

"There have been numerous events during 1985 which include one or more occurrences of each of the three general classes of activities cited above," the report states.

The report cites the Soviet SS-25 mobile ICBM as the basis for several violations of the SALT II treaty.

The treaty allows each side to "flight test and deploy" only one new type of ICBM. The Soviets announced in 1984 that the SS-X-24 rail-mobile ICBM — now being deployed — is their permitted new missile.

They claim the SS-25, also being deployed, is a permitted modernization of older-generation SS-13 missiles. But the report further documents U.S. charges that U.S. intelligence has determined that since the SS-25 was first tested in early 1985, more than 20 flight tests have shown that the SS-25 is "a completely different missile [from the SS-13]."

Also, under SALT II rules governing modernization of missiles, the Soviets must limit growth in warhead throw-weight to no more than 5 percent of the older missile's capacity. The SS-25 carries 50 percent more warhead weight than the SS-13, the report states.

Notification by Soviet officials last October that the SS-25 had been deployed also led to a new U.S. charge of exceeding SALT II limits on ICBM warheads.

The report shows that the Soviets had deployed between 1,322 and 1,344 warheads by deploying the SS-25 and dismantling some SS-11 launchers. SALT II limited the Soviets to no more than 1,320 warheads.

According to the report, a letter to U.S. officials from a Soviet arms negotiator last August stated that the

SOVIETS...Pg. 6

WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 1

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Notification by Soviet officials last October that the SS-25 had been deployed also led to a new U.S. charge of exceeding SALT II limits on ICBM warheads.

The report shows that the Soviets had deployed between 2,522 and 2,544 warheads by deploying the SS-25 and dismantling some SS-11 launchers. SALT II limited the Soviets to no more than 2,504 warheads.

According to the report, a letter to U.S. officials from a Soviet arms negotiator last August stated that the

SOVIETS...Pg. 8

WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 7

Iran, Iraq claim success in new Iranian initiative

FROM COMBINED DISPATCHES

Iran and Iraq traded conflicting claims of success in the Persian Gulf war yesterday, with Tehran saying its troops had captured 280 square miles of southern Iraq, and Baghdad saying the Iranians were encircled.

Foreign diplomats in Baghdad said the Iraqis had divided the invading force in two and were advancing "inch-by-inch" across what one called the "northern Iranian pocket." He described it as an area of palm groves nine miles wide and a mile long on the west bank of the Shatt al-Arab waterway, which forms the border in that sector.

The diplomat said about 85,000 Iranians were involved in the invasion and at least 400,000 more were still on Iran's side of the border, so "the major offensive is yet to come."

Iraq claimed a two-pronged counter-attack had cut off the Iranian forces and that they were now "tightening the noose." Iran reiterated that it had driven straight across the peninsula to the Kuwaiti border, cutting Iraq off from the Gulf, and said 1,400 Iraqis had been taken prisoner.

Iranian forces have pushed beyond Faw, the communiques said, to cut off the Iraqi naval base at Um-Qasr near the Kuwaiti border. Iraq said it destroyed seven of nine Iranian attack boats that tried to approach the ports of Al-Bakr and Al-Amiq.

The Kuwaiti news agency said the emir of Kuwait, Sheik Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, visited the Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan on Thursday to inspect its defenses. The island is opposite the Faw peninsula.

On Wednesday night, State television in Tehran broadcast pictures of Faw, the port town at the mouth of the Shatt al Arab waterway, which the Iranians seized on Tuesday.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati yesterday sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar complaining that Iraq had used chemical weapons in the latest fighting He warned Iran may "retaliate."

Iran said the Iraqis had used mustard gas, nerve gas and cyanide derivatives, inflicting "respiratory malfunctions, sore eyes and skin burns among Iranian soldiers." Iran said 17 Iranians had died and another 1,500 suffered burns and respiratory malfunctions. On Wednesday, Iraq denied using chemical weapons.

A military spokesman in the Iraqi capital Baghdad said yesterday the Iraqi Third Army Corps near Khorramshahr pounded Iranian troops overnight with a "massive missile and heavy artillery barrage," before moving in to encircle them in the two-pronged attack.

Iraqi commanders said the Iranians were trapped between advancing Iraqi troops and the Shatt, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. The Iraqis were tightening the circle around them in what one commander called an "arena of death".

Together, both sides claimed to have killed 12,000 men in the past four days.

The Reagan administration believes that the latest Iranian thrust into southern Iraq does not represent a major offensive aimed at winning the five-and-a-half year old war, but rather a limited attack launched to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Ayatollah Khomeini's rise to power.

"The Iranians don't have the amphibious(capability) and air support to launch that kind of operation," a Defense Department spokesman said yesterday. "They do not have the ability to carry out the kind of offensive they undertook in the spring of 1984-5."

He said that Iranian forces are now north of the Iraqi city of Faw, confirming Iran's claims to have crossed the Iraqi waterway. The spokesman would not describe the size of the force operating on Iraqi territory however.

The Reagan administration called on the Iranians on Tuesday to put an end to the latest offensive and withdraw their forces. It expressed its "concern" that the new outbreak of hostilities might spread to neutral Gulf countries, posing "a major threat to U.S. interests."

In Baghdad, six Arab countries, members of an Arab League committee originally set up to negotiate an end to the Iran-Iraq war, plus Iraq, called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to "confront the latest Iranian aggression."

The meeting, chaired by Chadli Klibi, secretary-general of the 21-nation Arab League, was attended by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Tunis, Kuwait, North Yemen, Morocco and Iraq.

A State Department spokesman yesterday denied the Arab states' call for a Security Council meeting was prompted by fears that Iraq might be losing the current battle.

In a letter to the UN body, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said that Iran's goals were to occupy the areas around Basra and around the Iraq-Kuwait border.

The letter repeated the Iraqi claims that most of the Iranian troops were thrown back in the initial attack and the remainder of the forces that managed to cross have been encircled.

Staff writer Bill Kritzberg contributed to this report.

SOVIETS...from Pg.

Soviet warhead level had "not s... period of time exceeded ... specified level (2,504)."

The Soviets also pledged ... SALT II not to produce or deploy ... SS-16 missiles.

But the report discloses that ... last year the United States ... "noted activities that indicate the ... viets probably are removing SS-... missiles and equipment from ... Plesetsk." That amounts to deploy... ment, the report says.

Two other charges related to ... SS-25 concern the Soviet conceal... ment of two missile test silos and ... single-bay garage launcher ... Plesetsk — which impedes verifica... tion provisions of SALT II — and ... coding of missile test data relayed ... ground stations during test firings ... known as "telemetry."

Soviet officials told U.S. arms ne... gotiators in 1984 that Soviet forces were under strict orders not to camouflage or conceal missiles and launchers, the report states.

"While we have routinely observed what is apparently the SS-25 launcher under camouflage or concealment near the SS-25 garage, we have never observed an uncovered missile canister and its associated launcher at the test site," the report states.

Further Soviet denials of concealing missiles and launchers made during diplomatic exchanges last spring were countered by U.S. officials' charges that "numerous instances" of concealment appear to be "standard practice in that test program," the report concludes.

DEFENSE NEWS 10 February 1986 (14) Pg. 6

France Unveils Prototype of Leclerc Battle Tank

By GIOVANNI de BRIGANTI
Defense News Correspondent

PARIS — Yanking the wraps off a prototype of the Leclerc, France's main battle tank of the future, Defense Minister Paul Quiles predicted during a presentation ceremony at the tank research establishment in the village of Satory that it will be the "most agile and powerful tank ever built."

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius watched with amused satisfaction as the prototype turned and wheeled about the tank demonstration track at the research facility about 10 miles west of Paris. But most observers were surprised at how far the Leclerc project has progressed.

Other than general design requirements for a new test bed, the Engin Principal de Combat, few details had filtered out of the Defense Ministry about new tank projects since 1983, when France and Germany abandoned their efforts to design and build a standard tank.

The Leclerc, named after Philippe Leclerc, a former army division commander, was unveiled Jan. 30. In a departure from recent trends, it is of conventional design with a flat turret and a silhouette reminiscent of the German army's Leopard 2. Apart from the turret, there is little about its appearance to distinguish the new French tank from existing tanks.

However, a more detailed analysis reveals that the vehicle incorporates many significant new features. Engineer General Mechulam, head of the Mobility division of DAT (the army equipment directorate), says it "marks a quantum leap in tank design."

The major innovative characteristic of the Leclerc, according to Ministry officials, will be its capacity to perform what has been dubbed "real-time combat," thanks to its extensive electronics. This will include short-range battlefield datalinks, real-time data processing for tactical information and an elaborate fire-control system. As with modern aircraft, the vehicle will have two data buses linking all its electronic systems and subsystems by multiplex digital links. Tactical data — including position of the tank, of other friendly tanks and target designation — will be updated instantly and added to information from other battlefield intelligence systems before being presented to the crew.

The tank's sophisticated fire-control system and automatic loader will enable it to engage targets 10 seconds after sighting. In terms of effective firing rates, a U.S. M-60 can engage two targets per minute; the latest tanks can engage three targets per minute. The Leclerc, according to the French ministry, will be able to engage up to five targets per minute.

Weighing some 50 tons, Leclerc will have a Unidiesel 1,500 horsepower turbo-charged diesel engine (using the French-developed "hyperbar" technology of supercharging), giving it an impressive power-to-weight ratio of about 30 horsepower per ton.

The Leclerc also will be the first NATO-developed tank to have a fully automatic loading system and a three-man crew. The magazine carries 24 rounds; another 16 are in the hull. The tank's main armament will be a French-designed 120 mm smooth-bore gun to fire second-generation APD6-F6 rounds being jointly developed with West Germany. Secondary armament will include two machine guns.

The main gun's fire-control system will allow it to fire on the move by day, night or bad weather, against moving targets, with a first-round hit probability of well above 95 percent, ministry experts say.

The turret will be electrically powered, and practically inaudible at 5 meters; this feature was demonstrated to the press. The turret will operate on the tank's auxiliary propulsion unit (a Turbomeca-supplied turbine) without the need to idle the engine.

All aspects of the tank's electronic design have been verified and tested using the turret technology simulator manufactured by Thomson-CSF and now based at the French Army's CELAR electronics center at Rennes.

Major companies taking part in the Leclerc's full-scale development and production, in addition to the Direction de l'Armement Terrestre (DAT) and the Groupement Industriel des Armements Terrestres (GIAT), are:

SSCM, engine; SESM and Valeo, transmission and gearbox; Messier, new suspension; Creusolt-Loire, auto loader; CSEE, electric motors; SAMM, hydraulic motors; CGA, turret stabilization system; SFIM and SERE, commander's sighting system; and SAGEM, gunner's sight and thermal imaging system.

A total of six pre-production tanks will be built in addition to the prototype already completed and the three prototypes being operated as test beds for the engine and suspension system. The first pre-production tank will be finished in 1988, and the first production tanks will enter service in 1991 with the 2d Armored Division (formerly commanded by Leclerc).

Quiles and other ministry officials say the question of international cooperation remains open. In-depth discussions on this subject have been held with Spain, whose "Lince" new-generation tank program relies heavily on the acquisition of foreign technology.

DEFENSE NEWS 10 February 1986 (14) Pg. 4

France Shows Signs of Reweaving Close Military Ties With Allies

By ROBERT SCHWEITZ
Defense News Staff Writer

BONN — Although France left NATO's military structure 20 years ago, there is a sense here and in other European capitals that despite all political rhetoric to the contrary, France wants to become more involved with the Western military alliance.

In 1966, Charles de Gaulle, then president of France, yanked his forces out of the NATO military apparatus, but the country kept its seat on NATO's political committee.

There now are many indications that France wants a closer military relationship with its allies.

Within recent weeks, France has:

■ Agreed with the Federal Republic of Germany to hold joint maneuvers (involving perhaps as many as 90,000 French troops and 150,000 German troops) next year in Germany.

■ Announced it will establish a joint staff college with the Germans.

■ Strongly criticized the American Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), but allowed the government-controlled defense firm, Dassault-Breguet, to compete for SDI contracts. The lure of the U.S. dollar is as strong for French defense firms as it is for those in Great Britain and Germany.

And at the Bonn summit in June, French President Francois Mitterand signed the communique that backed the American position at the arms limitation talks in Geneva. A key element of the U.S. position is the development of SDI's defensive weaponry.

Mitterand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl are to meet later this month, and part of their discussion will concern enhancing military cooperation between the two countries.

The French have stationed nearly 50,000 troops in southwestern Germany for a long time and have held joint exercises with the Germans before, but only a small number of French forces participated.

According to General Major Rolf Huttel, chief of Germany's military planning, the 1987 war games will be the largest joint exercises ever held with the French and he said, "We will increase this type of cooperation."

FRANCE...Pg. 10

DEFENSE NEWS 10 February 1986 (14) Pg. 5

Machine Gun Field Tests Reveal Problems

Congress Deletes '85, '86 Appropriations for Army, Marine Corps Weapon

By DAVID FULGHUM
Special to Defense News

WASHINGTON — Production of the M-249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW), the new Army and Marine Corps light machine gun, has been stopped and its 1985 and 1986 appropriations killed because of problems discovered during field tests.

The Belgian-designed and manufactured SAW is an "outstanding weapon" from the standpoint of reliability and accuracy, said Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman, the Army's vice chief of staff, in a Dec. 12 report to the House Armed Services Committee.

However, use of the weapon under field conditions has revealed several problems, he said. These problems include an "exposed hot barrel that can burn a user's hand, sharp edges that have frequently cut hands, and a front sight that requires special adjustment tools," the general said.

As a result of the halt in production, the $14.5 million for SAWs originally in the defense budget for 1986 has been deleted by Congress, and the $12.9 million in the 1985 budget retroactively has been set aside "for other purposes including retirement and pay raises," according to a spokesman for the defense subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

"It is anticipated money will be available when the changes are made and the Army is ready to award a new contract," a Pentagon official explained. "There is $12.9 million in the fiscal 1987 budget request for the SAW."

The 1,106 SAWs already issued to the 82nd Airborne Division, Rangers and the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. will stay in use. Teams of armorers will go to the units to make changes on the M-249s already in the field. But the other 7,073 SAWs owned by the Army will stay in depots until they can be retrofitted, perhaps by 1987.

It's easier to store the weapons and repair them before they are issued than to hand them out, then collect them at the depots, make the repairs and finally distribute the SAWs to the units a second time, Pentagon officials say.

Among the major alterations to be made to the weapon are:

- Addition of a strengthened buttstock.
- Addition of a strengthened, folding, carrying handle (which also is used to change the barrel).
- Addition of a heat shield or reconfigured forestock to cover the barrel.
- Replacement of the recoil spring with a different buffer assembly.

The last item will take the longest time to fix, an Army spokesman says. The present spring probably will be replaced with a "hydro-pneumatic recoil buffer" such as that used in the M-60 machine gun. The reason, he explains, is that the spring weakens with age, which increases the SAW's rate of fire and causes the weapon to wear out faster.

The other problems do not affect the weapon's performance. "The problems don't affect its combat efficiency," one Army spokesman says. "It still puts the lead down the battlefield."

Officials emphasize that the list of changes is not final. Once it is, engineering changes can be made in the design of the SAW and procurement can begin for the next production run.

The Army plans to purchase a total of 53,691 SAWs by 1991 and use the weapon well into the 21st century. Officials hope production will be under way again in 1987 and that retrofitting of existing M-249s will be completed by then also. Anticipated production will be 4,800 SAWs in 1987 at a cost of $12.9 million and 6,000 in 1988 at a cost of $16.5 million.

Originally, the Army had planned to continue adding SAWs to its inventory with the purchase of another 4,800 weapons in 1986, but as complaints about the weapon mounted, it was decided in August to cancel the solicitation for bids for a second production run of SAWs.

A spokesman for one of the bidders for the cancelled program, FN Manufacturing Inc. of Columbia, S.C., said the cancelled proposal was for 28,750 weapons to be delivered over five years.

"As far as we know, the solicitation was withdrawn because of human engineering deficiencies," says Gene Reardon, contracts manager for FN. "We've heard scuttlebutt that there will be a new solicitation in November 1986 with the contract to be awarded in December. That's quick turnaround, but unless there are drastic changes in the weapon, the bidders probably will just dust off their old offers."

The SAW weighs 21.9 pounds with its 200-round ammunition container and it has a maximum range of 3,600 meters, according to an Army spokesman. The 5.56mm automatic weapon has a listed effective range for point targets of 600 meters and 800 meters for area targets. It has a cyclic rate of fire of 700 rounds

FRANCE...
from Pg. 9

Germany long has sought more joint operations with the French military. Dr. Lothar Ruhl, an assistant defense secretary, and Ruttel say they are "actively engaged" in raising the level of cooperation between the two nations and "are knitting more intricately" German-French military ties.

Today, says Chancellor Kohl, he and Mitterand "see eye to eye regarding the fundamental aspects of ... security policy."

Nobody here, or in Paris, suggests that France would go so far as to rejoin NATO militarily or to abandon its independent nuclear force.

French officials question whether the United States would risk a nuclear attack on itself by bombing Russia if Paris were attacked by the Soviets; hence, they say, they need their own deterrent.

The interviews in Bonn and Paris were arranged by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington think tank allied with Georgetown University.

WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 1B

Reagan buys time with Philip Habib

CORD MEYER

Even as he prepares to announce victory, President Ferdinand Marcos is the real loser in the snap election that he had confidently held Feb. 7 in the Philippines. Expecting to win big in order to deflect American pressures for reform, he is reduced to trying to eke out a precarious victory in an obviously fraudulent vote count.

Far from again demonstrating his mastery of Filipino politics and the breadth of his popular mandate, he has been forced to watch the outpouring of enthusiastic support for his inexperienced, female rival. He has been made to realize, perhaps for the first time, how widely disliked is the corrupt regime that he and his wife, Imelda, have imposed on the long-suffering Filipino people.

Conversely, Mrs. Corazon Aquino has been able to unite and inspire the democratic opposition by her transparent honesty and steadily improving grasp of the issues. Hoping for the development of a healthy two-party system in the Philippines, Reagan officials are warning both sides that calls for massive street demonstrations and counter-demonstrations can only too easily play into the hands of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Although there were a few defections from the party line, the legal far-left mass organization, Bayan, the CPP itself, the New People's Army, and the National Democratic Front all boycotted the election campaign and dismissed it as an irrelevant bourgeois exercise. The Marxist strategists feared an Aquino victory because they correctly estimated that it would strengthen the Philippine political center, and they have a healthy respect for the strength of Mrs. Aquino's anti-Communist convictions.

A disputed and narrow Marcos victory, such as seems the likely result, gives the Communists and their front groups the chance to join popular agitation against the Marcos regime and to build bridges to the moderate opposition. By running their own candidates on popular-front tickets, the Marxists plan to win some of the important local and regional elections scheduled for May.

Anticipating a Marcos victory, Philippine Marxists boasted, "After the election, it will be our ball game." The disciplined Communist cadres are well-trained for street fighting and know how to transform a peaceful demonstration into a violent upheaval that polarizes the society.

On the basis of reliable intelligence, U.S. officials know that there are deep divisions within the armed forces of the Philippines. Gen. Fabian Ver and his 33 overage generals have the allegiance of only part of the army, and a reform movement of mid-level professional Philippine officers has called for the prompt retirement of the corrupt senior officers.

In a worst-case scenario, White House officials can see Mr. Marcos calling out the army to put down rioting crowds, only to find the army itself split down the middle, with many of the younger officers and soldiers going over to the side of the democratic opposition. As the country teetered on the edge of civil war, the Communist front groups could be counted on to pour gasoline on the flames, while the 23,000 armed guerrillas of the New People's Army waited for the decisive moment to intervene.

With the democratic institutions of the Philippines at stake, which are the only lasting guarantee of American access to the bases of Subic Bay and Clark Field, President Reagan has a dangerous tightrope to walk.

On the one hand, he cannot cut off all U.S. aid to the Marcos regime, so long as it controls the government and the army, without pushing the Philippines into the arms of the Communists.

On the other hand, he cannot ignore the complaints of Mrs. Aquino and the democratic opposition against the fraudulence of the election without risking the radical polarization of the society. Members of the U.S. delegation to observe the election warn that the large numbers of young people who voted for Mrs. Aquino could easily be radicalized, if they think the United States is sacrificing their democratic rights in order to make a deal with Mr. Marcos on the bases.

Faced with this dilemma, President Reagan has no choice but to perform a delicate balancing act on the high wire of presidential decision-making.

By appointing Philip C. Habib as special envoy, the president has won some time, and Mr. Habib will be looking at ways to put distance between the United States and a Marcos regime that claims a tainted victory.

Early discussions with the younger leaders of Mr. Marcos's KBL party and with Mrs. Aquino and her advisers can be quietly directed toward persuading sick and aging Mr. Marcos to retire in favor of the vice president. Then the way would be open to the holding of regional elections in May that could be widely seen as fair and honest, and there is the possibility of scheduling a new presidential election.

Under competent leadership, a reformed Philippine army could then be given the help it needs to cut the New People's Army down to size.

Cord Meyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

WASHINGTON TIMES
14 Feb 1986 Pg. 3

Sting the gunships

Two conservative Republican members of the Senate Intelligence Committee — Chic Hecht of Nevada and Orin Hatch of Utah — have told the Pentagon that they would like to see the United States provide Afghan resistance fighters with Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. The missiles could be used to knock down the dreaded Soviet Mi-24 HIND helicopter gunships, known as flying tanks.

But the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA are throwing cold water on the idea. Some Pentagon analysts also fear that the Stingers are too sophisticated for use by the rough and ready Afghan freedom fighters.

28 January 1986 (14 Feb) Pg. 7

TULSA WORLD

Pilots Learn Combat in Desert Classroom

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — In what is considered the ultimate computerized war game, combat pilots from around the world attack airfields that resemble Soviet-bloc targets and engage supersonic jets that replicate Soviet MiGs.

Operation Red Flag, a six-week-long operation held four times a year, teaches pilots in its classroom — the airspace over the Nevada desert — how to survive and prevail in modern warfare.

The current exercise, which runs through Feb. 15, features 27 types of aircraft from all four U.S. military branches, in addition to the Canadian Air Force. More than 300 aircraft are expected to fly some 5,000 missions.

For 10 years, thousands of American pilots and hundreds of their counterparts from 16 friendly foreign countries have dodged simulated Soviet defense systems and engaged in dogfights with "red aggressors" in the war over 3,800 square miles.

Forty-one pilots have died in Red Flag operations, testimony to the intensity of the simulated combat operations.

"Red Flag is the highest rung, next to combat," said Col. John Madden, a former combat pilot who directs the $19 million annual program. "It's the closest thing to combat I've ever seen."

In three tours of duty in Southeast Asia, Madden registered three MiG kills and one enemy plane damaged, ranking him No. 3 among Americans in MiG kills.

The simulated war games began following heavy losses of U.S. pilots in Vietnam. In the first Red Flag exercises a decade ago, nine types of aircraft participated, with 55 planes flying 1,300 sorties.

A typical Red Flag operation features strike aircraft sweeping between mountain peaks to knock out enemy defenses such as surface-to-air missiles. The defenses have video cameras to film the pilot's attack, and determine whether he was able to reach the target, knock it out, and escape alive.

"This allows us to see ourselves in the eyes of the enemy gunner," Madden explained. "It's all there to see on the videotape. This is the only range in the world where pilots can go and see the vast variety of Soviet threats. We present a direct replica of what a pilot would face in combat. Intelligence tells us what they know (about Soviet defenses) and we try to replicate it."

Ford Aerospace has a $16 million contract to set up the toughest defenses possible on the Nellis range. The intensity of the defenses increases with each day of a Red Flag operation; knocking out the missile sites and bunkered positions is a major goal.

Reconnaissance aircraft such as AWACS are used to help choreograph the attack and set defensive systems. Other aircraft provide electronic jamming and countermeasures. Giant transports provide airlift support, including parachute drops to friendly forces. Helicopters sweep across the desert on search-and-rescue missions.

Giant B-52s whip across the range, hugging the desert at 200-foot altitudes looking for targets such as airfields and convoys. KC-135 tankers circle the east and west sides of the vast range, refueling planes as they would under combat conditions.

The threats don't originate from the desert floor alone. In each exercise, 40 F-5E jets, with configurations similar to MiG-21s and MiG-23s, engage in dogfights with F-16s and other friendly forces.

The "red agressors," specially-trained American pilots who fly and fight like their Soviet counterparts, attack "blue friendly" forces and try to prevent their penetration into the target area. According to the game's scenario, 40,000 Soviet troops have attacked a friendly nation.

"We want our pilots fighting someone as similar to a Soviet pilot as you could get," Madden said. "We have 40 aggressor aircraft and pilots and they'll outnumber the blue air 2-to-1 or 3-to-1. That's because the Soviets have more fighters than we do."

Huge screens monitor the flight of every plane on the sprawling Nellis range, as well as other military and commercial craft in a 542-mile radius.

The range runs north from Las Vegas for 150 miles and is 120 miles wide at the northern edge. From 80 to 100 aircraft fly through the target area within a five-minute period.

The ability to replay the battles will leap forward in September with completion of a system that will track 136 aircraft over the entire range, being fed data from pods carried on each plane's wingtip.

"It will give us the big picture of what went on out there," Capt. Hal Westbrook explained. The full battle scenario is available on three-dimensional screens, giving a horizontal look, a vertical view and "an overhead God's-eye view." Westbrook said. The screens show the airspeed of each plane, its position, altitude and threats launched against it.

Westbrook pointed to a blue F-16 and a red F-5 approaching each other at a closing speed of nearly 900 miles an hour.

A second screen showed the view from the blue plane's cockpit. With the aggressor in the sights, the blue plane fired. An outline of a coffin flashed across the target, indicating an enemy kill.

INSIGHT
10 Feb 1986 (14) Pg. 1

'Off We Go . . .'

True to predictions made last year by heads of the Air Force and Navy, pilots from both services are bailing out in full force to join the crews of commercial airlines. The Air Force lost 1,200 pilots in fiscal 1985, and the Navy lost 550. (The figures include some retirements for both services.) In fiscal 1984, both the Air Force and Navy counted about 300 separations.

Gen. Charles A. Gabriel, Air Force chief of staff, and Adm. James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations, told Congress last year that several factors would contribute to the exodus. Chief among them were congressional attacks on the military retirement system, a strong economy and the expansion of civil air fleets operating in a deregulated climate.

The military is a prime source for airlines seeking pilots. The pilots are already trained and need only a short orientation course for civil flying. Military pilots accustomed to calling the shots in their own craft, however, may find that the lucrative employment offered by the airlines has its drawbacks.

"You may be a fully qualified pilot," says one former C-5 (heavy airlift) pilot, "but the airlines go by seniority. . . . It could be years before you make captain."

The services, hoping the exodus will bottom out, have no plans to offer pilots special incentives to stay on.

WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg.8

Turkish army deficient, general warns

By Martin Sieff
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Turkish army is so deficient in military equipment it could not combat any Warsaw Pact offensive, a senior Turkish general staff officer told a NATO panel yesterday.

"I'm not trying to draw a discouraging picture," said Maj. Gen. Sadi Erguvenc, chief of plans and policy and chief of the strategy and force planning division of the Turkish general staff, "but there is not a single area where Turkish forces can meet the requirements."

In the event of war, he added, control of the the strategic Dardanelles and Bosporus straits connecting the Black Sea to the Mediterranean "cannot and should not be taken for granted."

The Turkish forces, General Erguvenc said, defend key NATO fronts in Thrace and the straits to prevent Soviet breakthroughs into the Mediterranean and Middle East, as well as the Caucasus front — where Turkey intersects between the Soviet Union, Iran and Syria.

Should the Soviets be able to break through the ill-equipped Turkish forces, the general said, they would be able to turn NATO's southern flank, leaving Allied defenses in central Europe exposed.

"The central front is the Maginot Line of Europe," Gen. Erguvenc said, referring to the costly French defense line that Hitler's Panzers circumvented in 1940. "The Soviets are inclined to think that if they attacked eastern Turkey, NATO might not react."

Sheer determination of the Turks alone would not be enough, the general warned. "The outcome would certainly endanger Central Europe as well."

Specifically, Gen. Erguvenc said, the Turkish armed forces suffer an enormous disparity in numbers when compared with those of the Warsaw Pact nations. Turkish tanks lack modern fire-control systems and have to stop before firing, something the Soviet T-72s don't have to do.

Turkish artillery has insufficient range and has obsolete fire-control and communications systems, the general said. The Turkish navy lacks an effective surface, sub-surface and mine warfare capablility. Most of its ships are around 40 years old, Gen. Erguvenc said.

Turkey's air defense and electronic warfare capabilities are "negligible." The Turkish air defense radars are fixed, not mobile, easy to jump and easy to hit, he said.

The most modern combat planes in the Turkish air force, pending an F-16 co-production plan funded by the 1980 Defense and Economic Agreement, are F-4 Phantoms whose McDonnell-Douglas production line has already closed, he said.

Stressing the urgency of Turkey's need for armed forces modernization, Gen. Erguvenc pointed to the deteriorating strategic situation around Turkey.

The Soviet Union has a strong alliance with Syria, which has been the beneficiary of a major Soviet arms buildup. To the west, "Greece is becoming more difficult every day, and it's becoming more difficult to call them an ally," the general said.

Echoing this theme, Turkey's ambassador to the United States, Sukru Elekdag, said: "The Syrians are receiving the most modern tanks while our modernization program goes so slowly. What are we going to do in Turkey, facing such an increasing threat?"

The ambassador urged the abolition of the 7-to-10 ratio by which Greece receives 70 cents in

ARMY...Pg.14

WALL STREET JOURNAL 14 February 1986

SDI: Arms-Control Instrument

As he does so often, Colin Gray has injected a much-needed dose of realism and sanity into the arms control debate through his article "Snake Oil From Moscow" (editorial page, Jan. 27). His arguments make sense theoretically, practically and strategically.

Those who are really serious about ridding the world of the nuclear nightmare—and I happen to believe that Mr. Gorbachev garners too many advantages from the threat of nuclear war to be serious about eliminating it—must embrace SDI for the reasons outlined in Mr. Gray's article. SDI would be an insurance policy against an attack by a third country with nuclear weapons, and it would curb the tremendous incentive to cheat on an agreement which could be turned to one side's advantage by the production of only a few missiles. Strategic defenses would also encourage the superpowers to channel their conflicts into areas other than the production of nuclear weapons. Most important, SDI would provide a measure of protection against an attack by any nuclear nation, security which we lack today.

Even the advocates of arms control often complain bitterly about the lack of enforcement mechanisms for agreements. As Mr. Gray has explained clearly, SDI could serve as just such an enforcement mechanism for arms control agreements in the future. Far from destroying arms control, then, SDI may well be the only way to attain it.

The goal of a world where nuclear weapons are "impotent and obsolete" must be pursued in the context of Soviet noncompliance with past agreements. The only way to reach the goal, while also protecting against the danger of unilateral Soviet abrogation of the treaties, is to employ strategic defenses as a hedge against that possibility. Until we realize that SDI is not just another weapon, but is instead a radical change in strategy (and indeed in our entire way of thinking about nuclear weapons and arms control), we are in for more long days in Geneva, and more empty propaganda from the Soviets.

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WASHINGTON TIMES
14 Feb 1986 Pg.8

Britain's sub plans targeted

By Peter Almond
THE WASHINGTON TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE

LONDON — The Soviet Union's latest arms control proposals are stirring up new pressures on Britain to cancel its Trident submarine modernization program.

Mr. Gorbachev made the new offer to Sen. Edward Kennedy during his visit to Moscow last week.

The Soviet leader proposed to the Massachusetts Democrat that an intermediate-range nuclear missile deal could be reached in Europe if Britain and France stopped their modernization plans, and if the United States renounced missile transfers to other countries.

SUB...Pg.14

FINED...from Pg. 4

ductor testing, behind only a $1,750,000 fine against Santa Clara, Calif.-based National Semiconductor Corp.

Hybrid, a closely held semiconductor maker, was charged with failing to test semiconductors as required and with falsifying results between January 1982 and May 1984. The Justice Department said Hybrid made semiconductors for such products as the Hawk, Sparrow and Patriot missiles; B-1 and F-16 aircraft; and various space and satellite programs.

James M. Brown, president of Hybrid, said all individuals active with the company when the fraud occurred "have left or been dismissed." He said Hybrid has been suspended from new Defense Department business, but is continuing to ship a backlog of orders. "We hope to have our suspension lifted within 30 days," he said.

CENTER...from Pg. 5

else is around town."

"This will provide a communications link to track people or get them packages at off-hours," he said. "If an incident is important enough to involve the attorney general or deputy attorney general, it gives them the ability to gather information quickly .... Someone can take a call from the watch officer at the [White House] Situation Room who says, 'We need an expert on counterterrorism.' "

Asked why Meese, who sits on the National Security Council, is the first attorney general to seek such a center, Everson said: "It's a big oversight. It's long overdue."

Still, Everson said, "We are really being quite frugal about this." The center's furniture, he said, will be made by federal prisoners.

ARMY...from Pg. 13

military aid for every dollar going to Turkey. "This does not represent their roles and deprecates Turkey's role in the alliance," Mr. Elekdag said.

Glenn A. Rudd, deputy director of the Defense Assistance Agency, told the seminar attendees that the 1987 budget military-aid request for Turkey amounted to $870 million — the largest percentage increase for any country in the security assistance budget.

In the 1986 budget, congressional cutbacks have reduced Turkey's military-aid allotment from $785 million to $615 million, he said.

MARCOS...from Pg. 5

tial for violence increases.

Mrs. Aquino has accused Mr. Marcos and his supporters of stealing millions of votes by murder, intimidation, vote buying and ballot box fraud.

"The people and I have won, and we know it," she said. "Nothing can take our victory from us."

Her claim to the presidency is based on an unofficial vote tally by the watchdog National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), which showed her ahead. Mr. Marcos, on the other hand, claims the Batasan is the only duly authorized body empowered to proclaim the winner after validating the vote.

While that is true, the opposition has charged that the Marcos-controlled parliament has manipulated the vote within that chamber.

Yesterday, Mrs. Aquino altered her tactics a bit. Instead of demanding that Mr. Marcos concede — which she has insisted upon all week — she asked the president to "step down from the office of the president until this matter is settled."

By "this matter" she apparently was referring to the severe political crisis that has grown out of last Friday's turbulent election.

She also asked that Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, pack up and move out of Malacanag "whatever the personal inconvenience may be," adding, "this action would remove the single greatest source of provocation to our nation in these difficult times."

When hearing this, a high-ranking Marcos aide said: "She's flipped. She's lost touch with reality. Poor girl. Such a sweet girl. It couldn't happen to a sweeter person."

From the Filipino perspective, the war of words is harmless, but most fear an escalation of the violence that has already left more than 100 dead.

Yesterday, about 3,000 mourners singing the "Impossible Dream" and "Bayan Ko" (My Country) honored a slain opositionist at a historic Manila church. The victim, former Gov. Evelio Javier, was shot 24 times Tuesday by six masked men in San Jose, the provincial capital of Antique about 270 miles south of Manila. At the time, Mr. Javier reportedly was delivering an official vote tally to the capitol building.

His body was flown to Manila and driven by motorcade to the gothic Redemptorist Church of Our Mother of Perpetual Help in Paranaque town near here. Among those who paid their respects were ambassadors from Spain, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, West Germany and a political officer from the United Kingdom. The United States d id not send a representative.

SUB...from Pg.

"It's an offer worth looking seriously," said opposition Party defense spokesman Den vies.

"If the SS-20s are not going t there, then it raises again the q tion of why we need Trident," he sa

The strategic transfer is regarde as referring only to Britain's planne purchase of Trident D5 missiles, be cause the French are modernizing with their own M-4 submarine-launched nuclear missiles.

Britain's independent nuclear force depends on the purchase to replace its aging Polaris submarine fleet. But according to opinion polls, a majority of Britons are against Trident, and only the Conservative Party — still last in the polls — remains committed to it.

"This [Mr. Javier's death] brings back painful memories, but, like Ninoy, Evelio did not just live a meaningful life, he died a meaningful death," Mrs. Aquino said, speaking in mid-service after receiving an emotional standing ovation upon entering the church.

Ninoy was the nickname of her late husband, Benigno Aquino, who was assassinated in the summer of 1983. Mrs. Aquino has accused Mr. Marcos of conspiring to murder him.

Mr. Marcos, who did not attend the Javier service, renewed his plea for calm, saying, "I extend my hand in reconciliation and brotherhood."

But Mrs. Aquino and her supporters say they will have no part of any reconciliation. Instead they plan daily rallies, marches and general work stoppages until Mr. Marcos concedes. To which the president responded, "No Filipino ever concedes."

Mr. Javier's death was a particularly devastating blow for the opposition in that he had reportedly risked his life often in a province dominated by Mr. Marcos' party and had close ties to many of Mrs. Aquino's top advisers. He had studied at Harvard University's Kennedy School of government and was a good friend of the Kennedy family.

The victim, in a recently made tape that was played at a press briefing Wednesday, blamed his death on archrival Arturo Pacificador, a member of parliament from Mr. Marcos' ruling Kilusang Bagong Limunan party (New Society Movement).

Chillingly, the tape said, "I suppose that should anything happen to me, there is nobody else who has the motive to have me liquidated except Mr. Pacificador."

Mr. Pacificador angrily denied the accusation.

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WASHINGTON TIMES 14

U.S. to iss

By Ted Agres
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The State Department plans to release a new report claiming that chemical "spy dust" used by KGB to track U.S. personnel in M cow shows no evidence of caus cancer in humans.

The long-awaited report will released perhaps as early as to sources said.

The dust is a chemical, nitro pyl pentadiene aldehyde, or NP The Soviets had been using it several years to help monitor the activities of Americans in Moscow Leningrad, U.S. officials said August.

U.S. intelligence sources said erday that "major damage was to U.S. intelligence assets in th viet Union" as a result of the S chemical monitoring program.

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SPY DUST...Pg.

WASHINGTON TIMES 14 February 1986 Pg. 3

U.S. to issue word on 'spy dust'

By Ted Agres
of the Washington Times

The State Department plans to release a new report claiming that the chemical "spy dust" used by the KGB to track U.S. personnel in Moscow shows no evidence of causing cancer in humans.

The long-awaited report will be released perhaps as early as today, sources said.

The dust is a chemical, nitro phenyl pentadiene aldehyde, or NPPD. The Soviets had been using it for several years to help monitor the activities of Americans in Moscow and Leningrad, U.S. officials said last August.

U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday that "major damage was done to U.S. intelligence assets in the Soviet Union" as a result of the Soviet chemical monitoring program.

The administration revealed last year that NPPD is a known "mutagen" — a chemical that causes changes in the genetic material of body cells. Mutagens are frequently, but not always, linked to cancer.

State Department officials last year said that the Soviets had been "dusting" NPPD on embassy doorknobs, steering wheels of diplomatic cars and other items commonly touched by Americans.

Once an individual touched the odorless, colorless powder, traces remaining on the body or clothing rubbed off on other people or objects with which the individual came in contact.

U.S. officials said that the KGB had been using the chemical dust to track American contacts with Soviet dissidents and to monitor U.S. intelligence operations in the Soviet Union.

While officials maintained that overall health risks from NPPD were rather low, in late August a team of medical specialists from the National Institutes of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency went to the Soviet Union to investigate.

Dr. Charles Brodine, a State Department specialist in environmental health, told U.S. citizens in Moscow that extensive tests would be done to determine the health risks posed by NPPD.

Those tests have been concluded and the joint EPA-State Department report on its findings will indicate that, while NPPD is capable of causing mutations in human chromo-

SPY DUST...Pg. 16

WASHINGTON POST 14 February 1986 Pg. 21

Rowland Evans
And Robert Novak

Waiting For Reagan

A seemingly isolated decision on whether to send modern weapons to anti-Soviet Afghan rebels may determine the future of the Reagan Doctrine far beyond bloody Afghanistan.

Debate is heated in the Pentagon, where the Joint Chiefs of Staff, worried about Soviet reaction, have delayed the new weapons. There is also high-level CIA opposition. Pakistan's President Zia, whose country is at the cutting edge of Soviet power, shares no such timidity. Zia believes the new weapons might drive Moscow into serious negotiations and end its occupation.

Opposition from the CIA and the military is in truth a surface problem. The real cause of delay is President Reagan's own failure to compel the bureaucracy to carry out his doctrine of reversing the communist tide by helping freedom fighters across the world. In short Reagan has been silent.

The strong recommendation by Pentagon civilians, middle-level State Department officers and White House national security staffers to arm Afghan rebels with more than bows and arrows is a test that will decide the future of the Reagan Doctrine. It is up to the president to go beyond rhetoric. Weapons for Afghan rebels, aid to Nicaragua's contras and help for Angolan anti-Soviet guerrilla Jonas Savimbi all hinge on Reagan's determination to save his doctrine from death by disuse.

That is the opinion of Rep. James Courter of New Jersey, just back from a high-level congressional study tour that included Pakistan. He and other members of the delegation (which included administration officials) refused to discuss any aspect of the Afghan weapons question. Courter, no bomb-thrower, but a prudent student of national security, did make one comment to us: "If they can't muster the will and the discipline to make this tough decision, then where can they?"

The need for modern weapons in the hands of Afghan freedom fighters is not in doubt. The Soviets recently imported a new monster weapon, the 240-millimeter mortar, that has transformed their ability to root out guerrillas hidden in the fastness of small valleys.

A new, slow-flying aircraft has given the Soviets a front-line reconnaissance they have never had before. Other new weapons being battle-tested against Afghan rebels are pouring in. Aid to the mujaheddin from friendly states that do not like the idea of Soviet conquest of Afghanistan will never by itself turn back that invasion.

Pakistan's Zia first proposed upgrading weapons for the rebels more than six months ago, and was turned down in Washington. He repeated his suggestion when the congressional delegation dined with him in Islamabad on its recent visit.

The joint chiefs are wary for two basic reasons. First, shoulder-fired Stingers (anti-aircraft weapons) would sooner or later for the first time fall into hands of the Soviets, who could profit from Stinger technology.

The second reason is more profound. Given Soviet power in that region and its proximity to Pakistan, the military brass worries about a sudden military reaction by the Kremlin when Stingers knock out dread Soviet Mi-25 helicopter gunships. The U.S. logistic and supply-line base is thousands of miles away.

But Reagan never pretended that carrying out his doctrine would be risk-free. Zia, whose vulnerable nation has the most to lose, is willing to take his share of that overall risk. Moreover, there is an upside trade-off: Zia's conviction that the Soviets, traditionally conservative in military policy, would move toward withdrawal, not bigger war.

That is why the strongest backers of the Reagan Doctrine, viewing the decision on Afghan rebel aid as crucial, say privately that the president must make clear to his own administration the depth of his commitment. White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan has been quietly advised by these supporters of the doctrine to set up an Oval Office command post to oversee all special aid programs in support of major anticommunist movements.

Presidential oversight could work

REAGAN...Pg. 16

BALTIMORE SUN 14 February 1986

What about the Wounded?

Goaded by glaring deficiencies in medical readiness exposed by the October 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, the U.S. European Command has belatedly appointed a full-time surgeon general. He is supposed to have full authority over individual services whose habitual rivalries delayed and complicated treatment for the 100 marines wounded at Beirut. Organizationally this is a welcome step, but only a small one, in safeguarding American servicemen hurt during combat or in terrorist attacks.

Far more beneficial would be better understanding between civilian leaders (both in Congress and the Pentagon) and uniformed officers who chafe at their guidance or orders.

The new surgeon general, Maj. Gen. William H. Greendyke, is a case in point. In an interview last Nov. 15 with *Stars and Stripes*, he claimed that, as a result of "substantial improvements," the European Command could take care of 10 out of 10 casualties for the first 30 days of a conventional war. This conflicted with the assertion of Dr. William Mayer, assistant secretary of Defense for health affairs, who had said that only 3 in 10 casualties could be treated promptly. To which General Greendyke responded: "I don't understand why the top doc in Washington isn't pleased."

To understand why Dr. Mayer isn't pleased, consider a scathing report issued by the House Armed Services Committee. It stated that despite the catalytic effect of the Beirut disaster, "there has been little progress in improving overall wartime medical capabilities and instilling confidence in the system." It called the system "sick," described joint planning as a "quagmire," said the Army has only 40 percent of the orthopedic specialists it would need in wartime, warned there were not enough beds in-theater and not enough aeromedical evacuation aircraft to take casualties out of the European war zone, and questioned the reliability of agreements with "host nations" to receive U.S. wounded.

To his great credit, Dr. Mayer did not suggest that the political "docs" in Congress don't know what they are talking about. Instead, he welcomed congressional efforts to improve medical readiness. If there has been progress, he found it mainly in the creation of rapid response medical teams to deal with terrorist incidents. While this may improve operations in a relatively small-scale emergency, it does not address the much larger problem of wartime requirements.

We hope Congress will remain focused on this problem, which affects the welfare of so many persons in uniform, and that the armed forces will respond not by protecting their individual interests but by ensuring our servicemen the best treatment that $11 billion a year can buy.

SPY DUST...from 15

somes, it is not carcinogenic and long-term health risks from incidental exposure are minimal.

Intelligence sources also confirmed an earlier report in The Washington Times that some U.S. employees in the Soviet Union who had contacted NPPD had developed skin lesions, skin rashes and other problems.

The sources, who did not wish to be identified, said some U.S. diplomatic personnel had sought medical treatment for the skin problems, but the link with spy dust was not made at the time they sought treatment.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman last August denied The Times' story, saying "There is no evidence that anybody suffered ill effects due to the tracking powder."

The new EPA-State Department report does not mention any problems with skin lesions, sources said.

U.S. intelligence sources also confirmed yesterday that one-time Soviet defector Vitaly Yurchenko informed the CIA of the KGB's use of the NPPD on Americans.

Mr. Yurchenko, a counter-intelligence specialist for the KGB, told the CIA of the spy dust usage two weeks after he defected in August, sources said. U.S. counter-intelligence agents began a close examination of the embassy in Moscow and detected NPPD powder sprayed on strategic objects.

"They [the KGB] hadn't sprayed everything," one U.S. intelligence source explained. "They were only interested in following certain Americans whom they suspected were engaged in activities" they wanted to monitor.

When the NPPD usage was made public, Soviet officials denied the allegations, and instead charged the Reagan administration with seeking to "sabotage" the then-forthcoming summit conference in Geneva.

While U.S. officials denied that was the case, they did not fully explain why they had chosen a time just weeks prior to the summit to announce the NPPD use.

Sources explained yesterday that one of the reasons administration officials rushed to inform U.S. personnel of the dusting stemmed from concern about the potential for being sued for compensation.

Several U.S. diplomatic personnel have filed compensation claims over health effects of microwave radiation beamed at the U.S. Embassy in the late 1960s. The issue did not become public until 1976, despite prior U.S. awareness of it.

REAGAN...from 15

magic in clearing away parochial worries of military leaders, whose instinctive attitude is to avoid risk-taking. In Zbigniew Brzezinski's phrase, it would end "managerial neglect." The idea of helping the Afghans gets enthusiastic support at the Pentagon outside the joint chiefs, and there is no monolithic opposition even within the chiefs. CIA bureaucrats, still carrying the wounds of congressional probes a decade ago, are nervous about such enterprises but would quickly fall in line if nudged by the president.

Upping the ante in Afghanistan would demonstrate that Reagan has the will to make his doctrine work. That is a message bearing important consequences not only on Capitol Hill, at the Pentagon and the CIA—but in the Kremlin as well.

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THIS PUBLICATION IS
THE ATTENTION OF KEY
EXPRESSED IN THIS PUB

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THE FRIDAY REVIEW OF DEFENSE LITERATURE

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) AS EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY DOD PERSONNEL CURRENT LITERATURE OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES. OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS PUBLICATION DO NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL VIEWS.

14 February 1986

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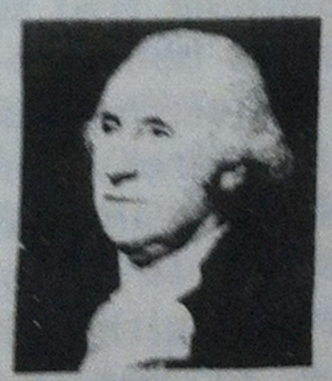
CONTENTS

Record, Jeffrey, "Strategic Bombers: How Many Are Enough?" National Security Paper No. 3, Wash., DC: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1986.....2

Livingstone, Neil C. and Terrell E. Arnold (Eds.), Fighting Back: Winning the War Against Terrorism, Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1986.....3

Sejna, Jan and Joseph D. Douglass, Jr., "Decision-making in Communist Countries: An Inside View," Wash., DC: Pergamon-Brassey's International Defence Publishers/ Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1986.....4

Epstein, Joshua M., "The Calculus of Conventional War: Dynamic Analysis Without Lanchester Theory," Wash., DC: The Brookings Institution, 1985.....6



Editor: Frances Wright Norton / Assistant Editor: Ann Wood
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA), 695-2884

Record, Jeffrey, "Strategic Bombers: How Many Are Enough?" National Security Paper No. 3, Wash., DC: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1986, 26 pp., $6.00. (86-5)

(Note: Jeffrey Record, author of numerous articles and books on defense policy, is a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. and Adjunct Professor of Modern Military History at Georgetown University.)

Record evaluates the role of the long-range manned bomber as a vital element of the US strategic nuclear triad, and discusses the merits of the Advanced Technology Bomber (ATB), slated for initial operational capability in 1991.

Noting that the manned bomber is the most flexible element of the triad, Record explains that the bomber, as opposed to land-based and sea-launched ballistic missiles, can be recalled, used again, is able to attack mobile targets, and can carry a variety of weapons. He also emphasizes that since 1945, bombers have played a significant part in conventional warfare, and notes that today, dozens of B-52s are configured for a conventional warfare role supporting the US Central Command.

Record credits the Reagan administration for its determination to modernize the strategic triad and for initiating production of the B-1B bomber. Although the initial B-1 program, cancelled by the Carter administration in 1977, called for eventual production of 244 aircraft, current plans limit the B-1B force to 100 aircraft. These B-1B aircraft and the planned 132-aircraft ATB force, are scheduled to replace the Air Force's remaining 263 B-52s, the last of which was produced in 1962. Because the B-1B is already in production, is a proven design, and is being manufactured at a fixed price, Record believes continued production and eventual Air Force aquisition of additional B-1Bs could provide an adequate number of aircraft to support US nuclear and conventional needs if insuperable technological and cost problems are encountered with the ATB.

The highly secret ATB, also called the Stealth bomber, incorporates the latest technology in aerodynamics, avionics and radar-absorbing material to achieve the smallest radar cross section (RCS) possible. Record notes that the B-1B also incorporates similar Stealth technology, resulting in a RCS one-tenth that of the B-1A model (and a dramatic one-one hundredth of the B-52). He also points out that because of the secrecy surrounding the ATB program, little is known regarding the cost or the exact nature and capabilities of this aircraft. This lack of knowledge has sheltered the project from much criticism, while allowing its proponents to herald its capabilities, which, Record notes, can be neither verified nor discounted. Record adds that experts are convinced that by virtue of the ATB design, a trade-off exists, i.e., by striving for a minimal RCS, the aircraft will not be as capable as the B-1B in terms of speed, payload and mission flexibility. He also points out that because the ATB's primary mission is to pierce the Soviet air defense during a nuclear war, it will not be able to play a significant role in conventional operations. When the B-52 force is retired, therefore, the 100 B-1B aircraft will represent the Air Force's only conventional bomber capability.

Record notes that the nuclear and conventional capabilities of the B-1B indicate its flexibility. Because the B-1B already includes Stealth technology, additional "Stealthification" of this aircraft could produce an aircraft combining the best characteristics of both aircraft. (The B-52 model series is cited as a prime example of "model improvements," demonstrating how engineering advances can meet changing mission needs.)

Record also discusses the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, explaining that nonballistic weapons systems such as bombers and cruise missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons to a target could increase in strategic importance if the SDI program, aimed at disabling ballistic missiles, is deployed successfully. He points out that although bombers are comparatively slow in delivering nuclear weapons, this

[illegible] means of delivery can be a strategic [illegible] political asset because bombers "cannot [illegible]ably be regarded as first-strike weapons" [illegible] provide a degree of stability to the [illegible] balance. He also notes that bombers [illegible]ve not aroused the public animosity that [illegible]s resulted from the MX missile program or [illegible] intermediate-range Pershing 2 and [illegible]-launched cruise missile deployments [illegible] Europe.

[illegible]lthough Record concludes that long-[illegible]nge strategic and conventional bomber [illegible]equirements must be evaluated by [illegible]ofessional force planners, and concedes [illegible]hat Stealth technology leading to a truly "[illegible]nvisible" aircraft against Soviet air [illegible]efenses would be an enormous strategic ad-[illegible]vantage, he nevertheless considers the B-1B [illegible]he better vehicle to fulfill both short-term [illegible]nd long-term bomber force requirements.

Summarized by Denise Brown

Livingstone, Neil C. and Terrell E. Arnold (Eds.), Fighting Back: Winning the War Against Terrorism, Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1986, 268 pp., $25.00. (paper $12.95) (86-5)

(Note: Livingstone is president of the Institute on Terrorism and Subnational Conflict; Arnold is the former deputy director of the State Department's Office for Combatting Terrorism.)

"Welcome to WWIII" Thus do the editors introduce readers to the fact that liberal western democracies and their developing country allies have been the targets of more than 650 international terrorist incidents since 1984, the majority of which, either directly or indirectly, have involved Iran, Libya, or Syria. Although the battles in this war have been aimed mainly against US diplomatic missions, military facilities, and corporate interests abroad, the likelihood of terrorist activities taking place in the US is [illegible] daily. The paradox of this, say [illegible] is that "t[illegible]racies [illegible] vulnerable to terrorists are the same qualities that make them superior to other systems"—the openness of western society, respect for civil liberties, and restrictions on police activities. As Robert C. McFarlane observes in the foreword of this book, terrorist attacks place leadership in a quandary; however, he adds, "Our government is working to respond effectively to terrorism in all of the policy areas discussed by the authors."

Just as the scope of this war can be expected to expand, so can the instruments of terrorism, predict Christine C. Ketcham and Harvey J. McGeorge, III, who add that terrorists will not hesitate in the future to employ any technology that will help them achieve their goals. This might even include, they observe, the introduction of nuclear waste, which at present could easily be obtained from nuclear dump sites, into the air over heavily populated cities. In line with this, Beth A. Salamanca examines the use of vehicle bombs as weapons of terrorism.

Praising Secretary of State George Shultz for his "get tough" stance toward terrorism, William R. Farrell looks at the present response structure. In particular, he notes that policy formation is complicated by the American system of checks and balances among various government agencies, by the threat's being sporadic and multifaceted and by the fact that the president and National Security Council, who have the ultimate responsibility for overseeing anti-terrorist activities, can devote only part of their attention to this problem.

Other authors examine specific aspects of response such as protection of individuals and property, counterintelligence, and retribution. Among these discussions, several chapters address the use of force in countering terrorism. For example, James Berry Motley says that both civilian and military policymakers must be willing to commit themselves wholeheartedly to the fight against terrorism, despite fear of retaliation or the failure of some rescue missions. Therefore, he advises the Department of Defense to develop new concepts to identify the enemy, determine the magnitude of the threat, analyze US vulnerability, and

(NEWSPAPER — EXPEDITE)

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actions, programs, and decisions. He says ideology is the basis for Party unity, i.e., Party control: "If you are not aligned with the ideology, you face expulsion from the Party and your career, your opportunity to advance, is ended." So, ideology remains a very strong force. What is Marxist-Leninist ideology specifically? Sejna reports that the main goals are to destroy capitalism, starting with the largest elements (the US); to dominate all Third World countries; to make the USSR the strongest military power in the world; and to liquidate all religion (because there can be no higher authority than the Party).

Sejna reports that the four most important Party departments are Administration, Party Organization, Ideology, and International (foreign policy). In the realm of decision-making, the key organizations are the Defense Council, the Elected Secretariat, and the Politburo. He interprets the way these agencies work and how Party control is exercised in all of their activities. In addition, he explains the extensive short-term and long-range centralized planning that is fundamental to communist governments. Of special interest in his account are lists of topics addressed by the Defense Council, an account of the decisions to shift from defense to offense in 1963 and the militarization of communist society in the mid-1960s, and the nomenklatura system.

Summarized by Frances Norton

Epstein, Joshua M., "The Calculus of Conventional War: Dynamic Analysis Without Lanchester Theory," Wash., DC: The Brookings Institution, 1985, 31 pp. (86-5)

(Note: Joshua M. Epstein is a research associate in the Brookings Foreign Policy Studies program.)

American defense planning must take into account conventional military balances in all parts of the world, and conventional forces take the lion's share of the US military budget. Furthermore, judgments about the deterrent value of nuclear weapons and the likelihood of their deployment if deterrence fails are based on assessments of conventional military balances.

Every defense establishment keeps a close account of its own and its adversaries' pre-battle forces. On top of this accounting, military analysts must assess the military outcomes that may result based on such operational factors as warning, readiness, geography, tactics, coordination, logistics, combat technology, and troop skill. Epstein observes that none of these factors can be reflected in the raw numerical comparisons that are so frequently used. "Indeed," he says, "the static comparison of peacetime weapon inventories can be dangerously misleading if taken as authoritative evidence of an inability to achieve national wartime goals: the assumption that numerical inequality implies military inadequacy can lead to misallocations of resources and to the inflation (or deflation) of enemy capabilities, either of which could prove destabilizing in crisis and escalatory in war."

Frederick William Lanchester (1868-1946) developed a set of equations that have been used by DOD analysts for decades to evaluate the material adequacy of pre-battle force structures to execute wartime missions. Epstein, however, believes that although directed at the right questions, the Lanchester equations offer a fundamentally implausible representation of combat under all but a very small set of circumstances.

Here, the author explains how the Lanchester theory fails to capture warfare's basic dynamics, thereby presenting a basically misleading picture of war. He then presents alternative equations of his own that take into consideration operational, strategic, and political factors and the alternating action and inaction of war that the Lanchester equations do not consider.

Summarized by Frances Norton

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1986

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS. USE OF THESE ARTICLES DOES NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT. FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON POST 18 February 1986 Pg.8

B1, Stealth Dogfight in Congress

Billions of Dollars at Stake as Strange Competition Begins

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The strangest Air Force bomber debate since 1921, when Billy Mitchell sank old battleships to prove the effectiveness of dropping bombs from airplanes, is about to unfold in Congress—with tens of billions of dollars at stake.

The choice is between the bomber almost everyone in Congress knows about, Rockwell International Corp.'s B1, and the bomber almost no one in Congress knows about, Northrop Corp.'s "Stealth."

The immediate question for lawmakers is whether the B1 production line should be shut down, as the Air Force has promised, after the 100th bomber is delivered in 1988, or whether more B1s should be ordered, as Rockwell has begun urging in an intense lobbying campaign.

Northrop, which has staked much of its future on the supersecret Stealth, has been ardently arguing its case in what is shaping up as one of the year's preeminent dogfights on Capitol Hill. Northrop believes the government should stick to its plan of building only 100 B1s before buying 132 Advanced Technology Bombers (ATBs), as Stealth is formally known.

Now under development in California, Stealth supposedly incorporates new technology that makes it virtually invisible to enemy radar. But, because the program is so secret, even photographs of Stealth prototypes are forbidden and promoters are muzzled when it comes to singing the plane's praises.

Advocates contend that Steaith

DOGFIGHT...Pg.2

WALL STREET JOURNAL 18 February 1986 Pg.2

Defense Could Face Cut of $49 Billion Below Reagan Plea, Congress Unit Says

By Paul Blustein
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office estimates that an across-the-board spending cut this autumn could slash budget authority for defense $49 billion below President Reagan's request of $320.3 billion.

The finding is contained in a report presenting the CBO's first detailed examination of cuts that may be required for fiscal 1987 under the new balanced-budget law.

The defense projection appears particularly likely to intensify pressure on both the White House and Congress to reach a budget compromise so that across-the-board cuts won't be necessary. Under the Gramm-Rudman law, automatic cuts would be triggered Oct. 15, just after the start of fiscal 1987, if the projected deficit for that year isn't shrunk to $144 billion.

The report, which is to be released today by the nonpartisan CBO, estimates the deficit for fiscal 1987 at $181 billion, based on current spending and tax trends. If Congress and the president don't cut spending or raise taxes, defense appropriations would face reductions of 6.2% and nondefense appropriations would face cuts of 8.4%, according to the report.

But the effect "would be much more se-

CUT...Pg.5

WASHINGTON POST 18 February 1986 Pg.1

Entrenching in Honduras

U.S. Has Built a Solid Military Presence

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sometime this week, the 31-piece band of the New Mexico Army National Guard will unpack its tubas, trombones and piccolos in the Honduran jungle and begin entertaining American troops in Central America.

The band's fortnight sojourn, its first deployment abroad, is a small symptom of what has become a sustained and institutionalized U.S. military and intelligence presence in Honduras. Since the summer of 1983, there have rarely been fewer than 1,000 U.S. troops in that mountainous nation the size of Ohio, while tens of thousands more have cycled through in an unbroken series of exercises.

Intelligence gathered by U.S. planes, drones and sophisticated sensors in Honduras now flows al-

HONDURAS...Pg.11

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

DOGFIGHT...from Pg. 1

will be able to evade Soviet air defenses of the 1990s and perhaps beyond. Critics say the bomber threatens to be unstable in flight and is so small that it can carry little fuel compared with the B1 and thus would require more frequent in-flight refueling for long missions.

Besides the peculiarity of having one bomber visible and the other invisible in the public debate, the two parent companies insist that they are virtually powerless to influence the discussion.

"I go see a senator to try to persuade him to buy more B1s," said Bastian (Buz) Hello, head of Rockwell's Washington office, "and what do I tell him? I can't make a comparison with the ATB because I'm not allowed to know anything about it or discuss it if I did."

A Northrop executive who, in keeping with the stealthy nature of the debate, declined to be identified by name, sounded equally plaintive. "There's no fight. We're the empty chair. We can't say anything about our product because it's all secret."

Nevertheless, such obstacles have not stopped both contestants from hiring people with strong congressional connections to boost their cause. Robert Andrews, former aide to B1 enthusiast Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), heads Rockwell's lobbying effort. Northrop has hired a number of consultants, including former representative Jack Edwards (R-Ala.), who had been ranking Republican on the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense.

Yet another strange feature of the bomber war is that the Defense Department will not tell the public what it will cost to build 132 Stealth bombers. The Pentagon recently sent a cost estimate to the House Armed Services Committee but classified it top secret. Informed sources said the estimate is about $40 billion in fiscal 1981 dollars for the 132 Stealths compared with about $21 billion for the 100 B1s. Other sources put Stealth at $620 million per plane, or more than $80 billion for the entire program. Critics say both bombers could end up costing more than these estimates.

The battle is beginning to break into public view. In a letter to President Reagan urging the production of 50 more B1s, Rep. Robert K. Dornan (R-Calif.) and seven other House Republicans called the B1 "the eagle in hand" that should not be traded for Stealth, presumably the proverbial bird in the bush.

But Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), senior Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, countered, "I would adamantly oppose any effort to continue production of the B1 beyond 100 bombers." Nunn said Stealth is in "good shape" and will be capable of penetrating Soviet defenses much better than the B1.

Rep. Mike Synar (D-Okla.), who said the administration's Stealth cost estimate is too low, is pushing for public disclosure of B1 and Stealth comparisons.

In previous bomber debates, such as whether to build the B70 in the 1960s or the B1 in the 1970s, Air Force witnesses presented charts, movies, slides and innumerable thick reports on cost and performance during extensive public hearings by congressional committees. This time, Stealth is so secret it is not even listed in the public version of the federal budget.

When Synar tried to see the Stealth at Northrop's plant, the Pentagon initially blocked his visit, then said he could go only if he obtained a permission slip from Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. That done, the Pentagon then insisted that Rep. William L. Dickinson (R-Ala.), ranking Republican on Armed Services, also sign off on the visit, Synar said.

Synar replied with expletives and thundered, "I don't need a Republican to clear my visit to a defense plant." The Pentagon relented. Upon his arrival at the California plant, Synar said, Northrop lobbied him on the program and provided a peek at what the plane will look like. Although neither he nor anyone else is allowed to describe the Stealth bomber, informed sources said it is shaped like a sting ray, a flying wing without the usual tube-like fuselage, to present few reflecting surfaces to searching radars.

"They had put up this big chart which showed all the states where Stealth work was being done," Synar said.

Similarly, Rockwell's lobbying campaign includes kits showing that practically every congressional district in the country has some kind of B1 contract or subcontract. Many workers at the B1 plant in Tulsa live in Synar's district, but he said he has not made up his mind on whether more than 100 B1s should be built.

Because his competitor's plane has been kept under wraps from all but a handful of decision-makers, Rockwell's Hello said, "This is the strangest debate over any kind of airplane I've ever seen.

"Every once in a while I say to myself, 'Let's suit up and put the gloves on.' And then I have to ask 'To do what?' All we can do to advertise our product in sessions like this is to flip through these charts and show how well the B1 program has gone and how superior this bomber is to the B52," he added, noting that the venerable B52 is no longer the competition.

Hello acknowledges that if he and the other 10 Rockwell lobbyists cannot persuade Congress this year to keep the B1 in production beyond 1988, the program is probably dead. He argues that this would cost 20,000 jobs at Rockwell facilities in Oklahoma, Ohio and California.

Northrop executives also complain that the Stealth secrecy order prevents them from rebutting allegations about their bomber, including assertions that the plane is running beyond cost projections and is plagued with stability problems. However, Northrop has kept one piece of firepower in reserve: the company's chief executive, Thomas V. Jones, is an old friend of Reagan's.

WASHINGTON TIMES
18 February 1986
Pg. 3

SDI amendment

An amendment to the 1987 military budget bill will be introduced next month by Rep. Jim Courter, New Jersey Republican, who says it will "separate the men from the boys" on President Reagan's "star wars" space defense program. Mr. Courter's measure will call on Congress to commit explicitly to full-scale development of the Space Defense Initiative and im-

SDI...Pg. 4

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WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

18 February, 1986

ANGOLA: Angolan UNITA guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi says his anti-Marxist forces have gotten "a firm commitment" for military aid from the Reagan administration. AP quotes Savimbi as saying officials have promised the aid by April, when a major Angolan government offensive is expected. AP reports Savimbi insists no US military advisers need go to Angola, saying "We don't need American personnel. What we need...is only material aid." Savimbi reportedly says amounts of money were not discussed during his recent US visit. But he reportedly says US officials "have understood our needs. What we need is anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles...boots and aspirin are not the most likely to create a difference." Estimates of a US aid package for Angola's rebels has been placed at $10 to $15 million by American reports. UNITA intelligence chief BRIG Peregrino Chindondo is quoted as saying government "soldiers, tanks, planes and helicopter gunships already were moving to bases near rebel territory" in preparation for a spring offensive. The Soviet-backed Angolan government is supported by nearly 25,000 Cuban soldiers.

SAUDI PLANES: Saudi Arabia has signed a contract to buy 132 military aircraft from Britain for $7 billion in what AP calls the UK's largest arms export deal in history. The deal has been called the "Yamama (dove) Project" by Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan Bin Abdel Aziz, and was reportedly agreed to last September by then British Defense Minister Michael Heseltine. At the time, Heseltine was quoted as saying the Saudis would receive 48 Tornado IDS fighter-bombers, 24 Tornador ADV fighter jets, 30 British-built Hawk training aircraft and 30 Swiss Pilatus PC-9 trainers to be equipped by British Aerospace. AP quotes Defense ministry officials as saying the first 20 Tornado fighters will be delivered this spring, and the entire order will be in Saudi Arabia by 1989. Saudi Defense Ministry officials are quoted as saying the deal also includes "related training and technical assistance programs, in addition to supply spare parts."

IRAN MASSING TROOPS: Iran has massed more than 10 divisions of soldiers, revolutionary guards and "volunteers" for a possible human wave attack on Iraqi units guarding the road from Basra to Baghdad, AP quotes a senior Israeli officer as saying. The Iranian force is reportedly building up near the Iranian towns of Khorramshahr and Abadan. AP says Israel's information is that Iraq has six to 10 divisions facing 10 to 14 Iranian divisions. But the Iraqis are said to have flooded the area between the two armies, laid minefields, dug anti-tank ditches and built fortified positions. Six divisions on each side were reportedly involved in the recent fighting around the Iraqi port of Faw which Iran captured. The Israeli source reportedly says Iran was successful in that campaign because it attacked during bad weather when Iraqi jets could not counterattack. Israeli sources reportedly say they do not expect Iranian forces to push into Kuwait because they "want to penetrate in the center (of the battlefront) and control the main access route from Basra to Baghdad."

O'NEILL-DOD BUDGET: AP quotes House speaker Tip O'Neill (D-MA) as saying the Reagan administration's military buildup will end unless there is a tax increase. Pres Reagan maintains that any tax increase proposal from Congress will be "VOA-vetoed on arrival." But O'Neill reportedly told the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, FL, "By next summer, the president will be facing the prospect of the end of his defense buildup or the end of his stand against increased revenues."

GRAMM-RUDMAN: A new private study says the Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law could by 1990 slash US law enforcement by as much as 63 percent. AP's Tom Raum reports the study, prepared by Management

WIRE NEWS...Pg4

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

17 February, 1986

IRAN-IRAQ WAR: CBS reports the 5½-year Iran-Iraq War is heating up again with both sides battling near the border with Kuwait, a key US ally in the Persian Gulf region. Correspondent Bill Redeker says Iran claims to have shot down 30 Iraqi jets over the last two weeks while capturing more than 300 square miles of Iraqi territory near the port of Faw -- Iraq's only access to the Persian Gulf. Redeker says wounded Iranian soldiers returning from the front claim to have been gassed by Iraq. He says the soldiers appear to be suffering from exposure to mustard gas. Redeker says Iranian Leader Ayatollah Khomeini has reserved one-third of his nation's hospital beds for war-wounded and is still exhorting his people to give their all in a war where death is considered an act of martyrdom. (For more details on the mounting Iranian offensive, see Wire News Highlights.)

CONTRA RETREAT: NBC's Jamie Gangel reports from Nicaragua that anti-Marxist Contra forces appear to be in retreat despite public statements to the contrary by some Contra leaders. Gangel says a key sign of Nicaraguan government battlefield success is the latest coffee harvest. "Two years ago," he notes, "the Contras attacked these fields and almost shut down Nicaragua's coffee industry. But this year the Contras have not been able to attack at all. And even in areas the Contras have infiltrated, they hold no towns and have launched no major offensive." Gangel says government troops have set up large camps in once-contested areas, are patrolling aggressively and now cross over into Honduras to attack Contra bases. Gangel says there appear to be only about 3,000 Contras still in the field, and he notes that most of the $27 million in non-lethal aid promised by the US remains stuck in warehouses in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and New Orleans.

SHUTTLE INVESTIGATION: ABC reports the presidential commission investigating the Challenger disaster is focusing on the way top NASA officials make crucial decisions, while searchers continue probing ocean depths off the coast of Cape Canaveral for shuttle debris. ABC's Lynn Sherr says NASA decided to launch Challenger despite high-level disagreements over the effect of cold weather on O-rings used to seal shuttle booster rocket components. "It appears there were disagreements among both the (Morton)-Thiokol people (manufacturer of the rocket boosters) and NASA's own propulsion people," Sherr quotes one sources as saying. But she adds that the uncertainty was apparently not expressed "far enough up the decision ladder."

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15 February, 1986

MIA ISSUE: After years of denying any knowledge of missing US servicemen, Vietnam now says some Americans may be living in that country without Hanoi's knowledge. NBC And CBS say the admission was made by Hanoi's Deputy Foreign Minister to a team of US congressmen during their recent visit to Vietnam.

FRENCH BOMB CHAD BASE: ABC's Sam Donaldson reports French warplanes have bombed and destroyed the main airfield in the central African country of Chad. Donaldson says the airfield was reportedly being used by Libyan-backed rebels trying to unseat government forces supported by France.

(For verbatim text, see Radio-TV Defense Dialog)

actions, programs, and decisions. He says [illegible]
ideology is the basis for Pant[illegible]
party con[illegible]
the ideol[illegible]

TUESDAY MORNING, 18 FEBRUARY 1986

WASHINGTON TIMES
17 Feb 86 (18) Pg. 1

Moscow perfecting 'genetic' weapons, secret study warns

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Recent Soviet advances in biochemical warfare could permit field testing of "genetically engineered" weapons within five years, according to a secret White House report.

The White House publicly released a sanitized version of the National Security Council report last December. But the secret report contains some arms control violations left out of the public report, and more details on others.

The report also reveals that, by building excessive numbers and types of Tu-22M Backfire bombers, the Soviet Union apparently has violated its commitment to honor key provisions of the 1979 SALT II arms treaty.

Although the pact was never ratified by the U.S. Senate and would have expired at the end of last year, both signatories have agreed to a "no undercut" policy of honoring the treaty's provisions.

Soviet construction of several biological warfare research facilities continued last year, in apparent violation of anti-biological warfare agreements the Soviets signed in 1925 and 1972, the report states.

U.S. findings were corroborated by allied intelligence services, the secret report says, but allied governments "for a variety of domestic reasons . . . have refused to make public statements to that effect."

"We believe the Soviets are using recent advances in biotechnology, such as genetic engineering, to develop a new class of BW [biological warfare] and toxin agents that can be rapidly produced for deployment," the report says. "Sufficient quantities for initial munitions testing and weaponization could become available within the next five years."

The report says the work on genetically engineered biological warfare agents is centered at "a large complex south of Moscow."

Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, writing in a recent magazine article, said Soviet chemical weapons violations "are more than simple arms control violations. They are atrocities."

The secret NSC report states that "The U.S. government judges that continued expansion during 1985 at suspect biological and toxin weapon facilities . . . and reports that a Soviet BW program may now include investigation of new classes of BW agents confirm and strengthen the conclusion of the January 1984 and February 1985 reports that the Soviet Union has maintained an offensive biological warfare capability in violation of its legal obligation under the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention of 1972."

The report says there were no new confirmed instances of the Soviet-sponsored use of so-called "yellow rain" in Laos, Cambodia or Afghanistan last year. But it says that "there continue to be reports, although diminished in number, of chemical attacks."

Particular mention is made of chemical warfare by the Soviets in Afghanistan's Panshjer Valley during a spring 1984 offensive.

"The issue has been raised with the [Soviets]" during diplomatic exchanges and "the Soviets have not been responsive to our demarches," the report states.

Regarding the Backfire bomber and SALT II compliance, the report details a number of instances in which the Soviets apparently have broken their promise to limit the bomber's strategic capability.

SALT II negotiators agreed not to include the Backfire as a "strategic" bomber — one with intercontinental range — in the treaty's limits. The Soviet Union, according to the report, assured the United States in a formal statement that the aircraft

SDI . . . fm Pg. 2

plicitly to its deployment [illegible] would violate the ABM treaty.

SDI is only in the early [illegible] of research and is not [illegible] ready for the costly full-[illegible] velopment of specific [illegible] items, a Courter aide [illegible] The aim is to get a firmer [illegible] gressional commitment, [illegible] especially from those who [illegible] their support, saying it's [illegible] research.

Mr. Courter will be [illegible] votes this week, particularly [illegible] House Armed Services [illegible] and Development Subcommittee, [illegible] where he intends to introduce [illegible] amendment March 23 [illegible] proposal last year to increase [illegible] funding received about [illegible] in the 435-member House, [illegible] aide said.

"is a medium-range bomber [illegible] does not intend to give it [illegible] the capability of operating [illegible] continental distances."

But the report says the [illegible] have not only built more [illegible] bombers than permitted, [illegible] also taken actions that make [illegible] Backfire is in fact a [illegible] bomber.

The report says that by [illegible] ily deploying Backfires at [illegible] bases within striking range [illegible] United States during 1985, [illegible] 1985, the Soviets violated a [illegible] political commitment from [illegible] Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev [illegible] former President Jimmy Carter [illegible] 1979 not to increase the [illegible] striking range.

Other potential Backfire [illegible] tions raised in the report include [illegible] possibility that the Backfire [illegible] modification has an improved [illegible] gine, can refuel in mid-flight [illegible] launch nuclear cruise missiles [illegible] which would classify the Backfire [illegible] a "heavy" bomber restricted [illegible] SALT II.

The report finds the [illegible] "ambiguous" that the Backfire has [illegible] been fitted with improved engines [illegible] that would enable the aircraft to fly [illegible] greater distances. And only "potential" refueling capability can be assumed, the report says, because Soviets have concealed refueling probe mounting apparatus in the aircraft's nose cone. But officials believe the Soviets could mount an aerial refueling probe on the Backfire within hours.

WIRE NEWS . . . fm Pg. 3

Services, Inc. and the Center for Defense Information, says Congress neglected to protect the Secret Service, US Border guards, or the FBI from budget-balancing requirements that could be enforced if the Supreme Court upholds the law's constitutionality.

SPANISH ANTI-NATO PROTESTS: At least 65,000 Spaniards in Barcelona and thousands more in Murcia, Alicante, Valladolid and Madrid conducted simultaneous anti-NATO protests Sunday, AP reports. Demonstrators are said to have smashed windows at the US Consulate in Barcelona. The socialist government of Spanish PM Felipe Gonzalez now supports membership in NATO. Gonzalez originally campaigned to end Spanish involvement in the alliance. While in opposition, AP says the socialists opposed Spain joining NATO in 1982 under a centrist government.

US ARMY INVESTIGATORS IN LAOS: AP reports an 11-member team of US Army investigators is making camp in the jungles of Laos, where they plan to launch [illegible] for the remains of [illegible] men whose gunship [illegible] during a night missi[illegible] than 10 years ago. [illegible] the 556 Americans [illegible] Laos reportedly were [illegible] stricken aircraft, AP [illegible]

NEW YORK TI[illegible]

Working Profile

Pentago[illegible]

By BILL KELL[illegible]
Special to The New York[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — S[illegible] at the Pentagon from the aer[illegible] came home to Donald A. Hick[illegible] ment was different from the No[illegible]

"Anarchy" is the word that [illegible] to describe his new environm[illegible]

For six months, Dr. (of phys[illegible] the Under Secretary of Defens[illegible] Engineering, the tender of th[illegible] new weapons are raised. He is[illegible] of the competing demands fro[illegible] for new hardware to enhance th[illegible]

The competition is particula[illegible] a variety of new weapons, like [illegible] er, a new mobile Midgetman [illegible] about to blossom into the costly [illegible] development and production, a[illegible] as rich as it used to be.

Tending Toward Accom[illegible]

In his first months on the [illegible] tended to be accommodating [illegible] wishes, giving his nod to the [illegible] submarine, the Air Force's a[illegible] missile and the Army's new li[illegible] gram, to cite three examples of [illegible] critics think are gold-plated.

Dr. Hicks has also been a [illegible] President Reagan's favorite [illegible] the antimissile defense progr[illegible] Wars," although it has siphoned [illegible] research agencies doing the [illegible] next generation of weapons.

And he is fully behind the ne[illegible] just beginning to emerge from [illegible] crecy. Northrop is the prime [illegible] Stealth development program, a[illegible] gress as a potential conflict fo[illegible] tary.

Dr. Hicks told the Senate Arm[illegible] mittee that because he had dive[illegible] financial interests in Northrop, [illegible] million-dollar Northrop pension [illegible] ta[illegible] "a completely objective [illegible] bo[illegible]ber.

But he has already run up a [illegible] wonder if he will be ruthless eno[illegible] the military's wish lists to fit the [illegible]

"I don't see anyone over ther[illegible] can't have it, I'm killing it,'" co[illegible] R. Battista, the chief research [illegible] staff member on the House Arm[illegible] mittee.

"I don't know why they didn[illegible] job," Dr. Hicks replied in an in[illegible] that he was not "rolling over" [illegible] services, and he cited some ca[illegible] them less than they had wante[illegible]

"It's very easy to sit back and [illegible] talk about what a lousy job [illegible] doing," he said. "I don't intend [illegible] ple that way."

One of his greatest annoyance[illegible] is that the Pentagon spends so m[illegible] ing rearguard actions on Capito[illegible]

For example, no sooner had th[illegible] its blessing to an Army report o[illegible] new armored infantry carrier, t[illegible] ing Vehicle, than Mr. Battista u[illegible] nal report by Col. James G. Burt[illegible]

NEW YORK TIMES 18 February 1986 Pg. B-8

Working Profile: Donald A. Hicks

Pentagon's New Yes-and-No Man on Weapons

By BILL KELLER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Soon after he arrived at the Pentagon from the aerospace industry, it came home to Donald A. Hicks that the Government was different from the Northrop Corporation.

"Anarchy" is the word that has occurred to him to describe his new environment.

For six months, Dr. (of physics) Hicks has been the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the tender of the nursery in which new weapons are raised. He is a principal arbiter of the competing demands from military services for new hardware to enhance their fighting edge.

The competition is particularly fierce now, with a variety of new weapons, like a new Stealth bomber, a new mobile Midgetman missile and others, about to blossom into the costly stages of full-scale development and production, and the fiscal soil not as rich as it used to be.

Tending Toward Accommodation

In his first months on the job, Dr. Hicks has tended to be accommodating of the military's wishes, giving his nod to the Navy's new attack submarine, the Air Force's advanced air-to-air missile and the Army's new light helicopter program, to cite three examples of weapons that some critics think are gold-plated.

Dr. Hicks has also been a loyal supporter of President Reagan's favorite research endeavor, the antimissile defense program dubbed "Star Wars," although it has siphoned money from other research agencies doing the groundwork on the next generation of weapons.

And he is fully behind the new Stealth bomber, just beginning to emerge from a thick cloak of secrecy. Northrop is the prime contractor in the Stealth development program, a fact raised in Congress as a potential conflict for the Under Secretary.

Dr. Hicks told the Senate Armed Services Committee that because he had divested himself of all financial interests in Northrop, even cashing in his multimilliondollar Northrop pension, he felt he could take "a completely objective view" of the new bomber.

But he has already run up against critics who wonder if he will be ruthless enough about thinning the military's wish lists to fit the tighter budgets.

"I don't see anyone over there saying, 'No, you can't have it, I'm killing it,' " complained Anthony R. Battista, the chief research and development staff member on the House Armed Services Committee.

"I don't know why they didn't offer HIM the job," Dr. Hicks replied in an interview. He added that he was not "rolling over" for the military services, and he cited some cases where he gave them less than they had wanted.

"It's very easy to sit back and be a big man and talk about what a lousy job these people are doing," he said. "I don't intend to treat those people that way."

One of his greatest annoyances, Dr. Hicks said, is that the Pentagon spends so much energy fighting rearguard actions on Capitol Hill.

For example, no sooner had the Pentagon given its blessing to an Army report on the safety of its new armored infantry carrier, the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, than Mr. Battista unearthed an internal report by Col. James G. Burton, a weapons expert in Dr. Hicks's shop, challenging some of the official findings. Dr. Hicks, himself an infantryman in World War II, said that Colonel Burton's report had been given full attention inside the Pentagon and that airing it publicly exaggerated its importance.

"It couldn't happen in industry because you

HICKS...Pg. 6

CUT...from Pg. 1

vere than these percentages imply," the report states. That's because the percentage cuts would be made from current fiscal-year levels, without any adjustment for inflation and after a smaller across-the-board cut scheduled for March 1.

In the case of defense, for example, the cut would put defense budget authority at $271 billion, almost $30 billion below the level needed to keep up with projected inflation in fiscal 1987, and $49 billion below the amount President Reagan has asked from Congress.

This is a worst-case scenario, based on the assumption that Congress and the president will remain locked in a stalemate over how to narrow the deficit. Still, the projections help explain the magnitude of a major across-the-board cut, although the raw totals don't convey the difficulty of applying an equal reduction to individual programs, projects and weapons systems.

By one measure, the defense cut under this worst-case scenario doesn't look that large. The $181 billion deficit projected by the CBO is $37 billion greater than the Gramm-Rudman target, and defense is supposed to absorb half of the automatic cut needed to close the gap.

But those figures are calculated in terms of outlays, the amount of money federal agencies actually spend. Such a reduction in outlays requires a substantially bigger cut in budget authority, the amount Congress appropriates for agencies to commit. Defense, in particular, would get a disproportionate cut in budget authority relative to outlays because much of the military budget is for weapons systems that are paid for over many years.

The CBO emphasized that its projections are preliminary and could change substantially between now and late summer when the Gramm-Rudman law calls for new estimates by the congressional and White House budget offices.

In its report, the CBO projects the deficit for the current fiscal year at $208 billion, slightly narrower than the fiscal 1985 deficit of $212 billion. The agency projects a $181 billion deficit for fiscal 1987, $165 billion for fiscal 1988, $144 billion for fiscal 1989, $120 billion for fiscal 1990, and $104 billion for fiscal 1991.

Those projections are similar to preliminary CBO estimates leaked to reporters late last month. But the report notes that the projections for 1988 and beyond have "changed dramatically from a year ago," when the agency predicted deficits would widen to almost $300 billion by 1990.

The principal reason for the big drop in the projected figures is that Congress last year halted the president's military buildup, cutting the fiscal 1986 appropriation below the 1985 level. As a result, the CBO, which had been projecting real growth of 5.5% annually for defense, now projects annual increases for defense will be just large enough to keep up with inflation.

The sharply lower defense numbers translate into a $96 billion narrowing of the CBO's projected deficit for 1990 from its estimate last year. Moreover, the CBO's estimate of federal interest costs is substantially lower than last year, shaving another $51 billion from the projected 1990 deficit. Lower interest rates are forecast, according to the report, "because Congress and the president are now committed by law" under the Gramm-Rudman law to balancing the budget by 1991.

The CBO's deficit projections are based on certain critical assumptions: Congress won't resume the defense buildup, and the Gramm-Rudman law, despite a recent court ruling declaring one of its major provisions unconstitutional, will bring down interest rates.

The CBO assumes the average rate on three-month Treasury bills will decline to 5.4% in 1991 from 6.8% in the current fiscal year. The agency also assumes growth in the economy of 3.2% after inflation in the current fiscal year, which is close to the consensus of private forecasters. And it optimistically assumes steady real growth thereafter—3.1% in fiscal 1987, followed by slightly higher rates in subsequent years.

The Reagan administration's deficit projections are similar to the CBO's, but some of the assumptions are significantly different. The administration projects a resumption of the military buildup, and uses more optimistic economic assumptions than those adopted by the CBO. The congressional agency, using the administration's assumption of a 3% real increase in defense, figured the deficit in 1991 would be $150 billion.

DEFENSE NEWS 17 FEBRUARY 1986 (18)

Move Cautiously on Stealth Cuts

The legislators poised with budget axes high should pause for reflection before taking huge whacks out of the account for the Stealth bomber.

The Air Force has yet to make a good case to support the requirement for a third bomber early in the 1990s, but there is much to be gained from the stealth technologies and, sooner or later, from the development of a truly stealthy platform for a wide variety of uses.

That is why all involved with the Stealth project should proceed with caution. The Stealth bomber budget should be protected for a few more months until the Pentagon is given every chance to place on the public record more information about its costs and general performance characteristics.

The pressures of the new deficit reduction law and the blatant arrogance of the Defense Department are not yet sufficient reasons to chop its funding and damage what may be a promising and fruitful weapons program.

Meanwhile, it is time for the Pentagon to change its attitude. There simply is no hope that the huge budget for the Stealth bomber will not be severely reduced so long as the Defense Department remains intransigent. It is one of the most ambitious and expensive strategic weapons programs of this century.

One necessary step in its development is an intelligent public discussion about it. Air Force officials argue in private that the release of even a funding profile would be of value to the Soviets because it would indicate how the project is progressing. That is a false issue.

The Pentagon should place before the public the total program cost, the cost per plane and a carefully hedged explanation of what the Stealth bomber will do that cannot be done by the B-1B, for which the taxpayers have just forked over at least $33 billion. Why is a new fleet of bombers needed so soon? The release of a year-by-year funding profile is not necessary.

The Stealth bomber reportedly is so difficult for enemy radars to locate. Its tactical advantages are legend, according to the whispered assertions of its advocates. It may revolutionize aerodynamics. It will thoroughly vex the Soviets, forcing them to spend billions on defensive weapons that otherwise would be spent for offensive purposes. It may be the perfect bomber for tactical operations and for covert work. It may be to the Pentagon tactician what the Swiss Army knife is to the woodsman: a basic tool for many purposes. There already are plans afoot to use its derivatives for surveillance, for early-warning and communications tasks and as an airborne relay station. It may prove a creative answer to the Soviet mobile strategic missiles.

The routine denial by Defense Department and Air Force officials to congressional inquiries will only incite further requests for information. The Pentagon should be a bit more forthcoming. And the congressmen determined to find out more about the plane before they approve the budget should proceed with caution. The Stealth secrets may actually turn out to be a national treasure. It should not be spoiled by legislators determined to protect the public's right to know something about it.

HICKS...from Pg.5

couldn't tolerate it," Dr. Hicks said of this second-guessing. "You can't manage things that way. In Government it seems to be the norm. You have anarchy. Call it something else, but it's really anarchy."

Dr. Hicks's job is further complicated by the existence of two new competing power centers: a weapons acquisition "czar" established last year in a Pentagon reorganization and a new independent testing office ordered by Congress. Dr. Hicks says he gets along fine with the new testing and acquisition chiefs, but other Pentagon officials say there has been friction.

Donald Alden Hicks, who will turn 61 this week, was trained as a physicist at the University of California at Berkeley and did basic research in nuclear fission at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory before heading an applied physics group at Boeing Company. He joined Northrop in 1961 as a division vice president and worked his way up to senior vice president for technology and marketing.

At the Pentagon, he succeeded Richard D. DeLauer, a colorfully profane and combative executive who fought some fierce and unsuccessful battles with the Navy over new weaponry and ultimately failed to win a place among Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's closest confidants.

Dr. Hicks's style is the self-confident demeanor of a man at home in an executive suite. Insiders say he gets along better than did the blistering Mr. DeLauer in the buttoned-down inner circle headed by Mr. Weinberger and his deputy, William H. Taft 4th.

Like Mr. DeLauer, however, he has not been shy about expressing his personal opinions. Recently in an interview, he sharply criticized the single-warhead Midgetman missile as an overly expensive way to buy nuclear "killing power."

The Midgetman is a favorite of arms control advocates, who see it as the sort of weapon that would make nuclear war less likely, and the Reagan administration officially embraces the weapon.

Dr. Hicks also seemed uninhibited about criticizing Mr. Battista, an aide whose power has sometimes intimidated other Pentagon officials.

"I had a career, a very successful career, and made enough money that I don't have to worry about it," Dr. Hicks said. "And I'm here to help the country and not to worry about what Battista or anybody else thinks."

WASHINGTON POST
17 Feb 86 (18) Pg

W. European Uneasy About Losing Missile

Arms Pact May Lim U.S. Nuclear Shield

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Foreign Service

BONN, Feb. 16—After years urging Moscow and Washington reach an accommodation to li missiles in Europe, several all governments are having seco thoughts about getting rid of t controversial weapons that or triggered massive public prote and the collapse of previous ar talks when deployment began late 1983.

The West European allies ha expressed concern that removi all U.S.-built cruise and Pershing missiles from their territory as pa of a possible arms accord with t Soviet Union could undermi American nuclear guarantees Europe and aggravate the threat Soviet advantages in convention forces.

At the heart of the anxiety ov the fate of the missiles is the s called zero option, which calls fo the cruises and Pershings to b scrapped if the Soviet Union di mantles its SS20 missiles aimed Western Europe.

President Reagan and Sovie leader Mikhail Gorbachev have sug gested recently that a separat agreement curtailing or eliminatin medium-range missiles in Europe might become the first tangibl agreement at the Geneva arms ne gotiations, with deals on space an strategic nuclear weapons to be worked out later.

Reagan originally offered to can cel deployment in Europe of the cruises and Pershings if the Soviets scrapped the SS20s. The proposal was initially embraced by the Eu ropeans, then dismissed as too un realistic to be negotiable.

Lately the zero option has been revived as part of Gorbachev's

WASHINGTON POST
17 Feb 86 (18) Pg.1

W. Europeans Uneasy About Losing Missiles

Arms Pact May Limit U.S. Nuclear Shield

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Foreign Service

BONN, Feb. 16—After years of urging Moscow and Washington to reach an accommodation to limit missiles in Europe, several allied governments are having second thoughts about getting rid of the controversial weapons that once triggered massive public protests and the collapse of previous arms talks when deployment began in late 1983.

The West European allies have expressed concern that removing all U.S.-built cruise and Pershing II missiles from their territory as part of a possible arms accord with the Soviet Union could undermine American nuclear guarantees in Europe and aggravate the threat of Soviet advantages in conventional forces.

At the heart of the anxiety over the fate of the missiles is the so-called zero option, which calls for the cruises and Pershings to be scrapped if the Soviet Union dismantles its SS20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have suggested recently that a separate agreement curtailing or eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe might become the first tangible agreement at the Geneva arms negotiations, with deals on space and strategic nuclear weapons to be worked out later.

Reagan originally offered to cancel deployment in Europe of the cruises and Pershings if the Soviets scrapped the SS20s. The proposal was initially embraced by the Europeans, then dismissed as too unrealistic to be negotiable.

Lately the zero option has been revived as part of Gorbachev's sweeping plan for global nuclear disarmament by the end of the century. The Kremlin leader proposed last month that the United States and the Soviet Union eliminate missiles in Europe.

But he attached two key conditions: Moscow would be allowed to keep 170 of the mobile SS20s now believed to be based in Asia, and France and Britain must agree to freeze their own nuclear forces, with the United States undertaking not to transfer any missiles to its allies.

The emerging U.S. counteroffer, designed to challenge Gorbachev's vision of drastic cuts in nuclear stockpiles, would accept the notion of banning all medium-range missiles in Europe only if Moscow cuts in half its Asian-based SS24 force and drops its demands for a freeze on French and British nuclear arsenals.

U.S. officials indicated that this position might be advanced formally as the Soviet Communist Party Congress opens Feb. 25, in an effort to steal some political thunder from Gorbachev, who is expected to

MISSILES...Pg.8

WASHINGTON TIMES 17 February 1986 (18) Pg.4

Air Force computers vulnerable to spying

By Neil Roland
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The Air Force has failed to safeguard 77 percent of its computer systems, allowing the possible breach of classified data on space boosters, Strategic Defense Initiative technology and major weapons systems, Pentagon auditors and officials say.

The security vulnerability also extends to sensitive data on the MX and Midgetman missiles, and B-1 and F-16 aircraft, they said.

The Air Force Systems Command, the service's chief arm for research, development and acquisition of major weapons systems, was one of four facilities found to have conducted no computer safeguard inspections in 1984 and 1985.

An Air Force official, responding to queries about the disclosure, said he was "95 percent confident" that no "actual compromises" of classified information on computers had occurred.

The Air Force Audit Agency, which inspected eight bases, sharply criticized officers at each facility for failure to inspect safeguards, such as lead boxes designed to limit electromagnetic signals emitted by the equipment.

"There was no assurance," auditors wrote in a September report made available to United Press International, "that the classified information was adequately safeguarded and was not being compromised."

Officers on the eight air bases failed to inspect safeguards on 165 of 214 computer systems, auditors found.

Computerized data can be stolen by using electronic devices to intercept and decode invisible electromagnetic emissions from the computer, said Mike Levin of the National Security Agency.

The Air Force is required to shield these computer signals, which can travel as far as 500 feet, by modifying the equipment or enclosing the machines in a box or room, an Air Force official said.

An Air Force spokesman, who declined to be identified, played down the significance of the audit findings, citing what he described as "the very small probability" that an unauthorized person would be allowed close enough to the computers to intercept signals.

"The enemy threat within the United States is relatively small," said the official, a computer security specialist, "and our physical security measures restrict people within the 500-foot zone."

However, poor safeguards could conceivably allow a foreign intelligence operative employed on a base to get close enough to the computers to pick up the signals, the spokesman acknowledged.

The Systems Command, at Andrews Air Force Base, keeps electronically stored data on the performance, speed, thrust and range of the MX and Midgetman missiles, the B-1 and F-16 aircraft and other weapons, said command spokesman Capt. Jim Benson.

The Western Space Missile Center at California's Vandenberg Air Force Base, which monitors test firings in the Pacific of the MX missile and the Atlas, Titan and Scout space boosters, failed to inspect at least half its computer systems, auditors found.

These space boosters have been used recently to support unmanned NASA launches of communications and weather satellites as well as secret Pentagon launches, several Air Force spokesmen said.

Capt. Benson said classified information on those weapons, if stolen, could allow the enemy to "develop countermeasures for new weapon systems" and to "pinpoint sources of intelligence."

Auditors found officers "had not aggressively pursued their responsibilities" because they were diverted by other professional duties and were not "completely knowledgeable about . . . requirements."

actions, programs, and decisions. He says forces take the lion's share of ... ideology is the basis for Party unity, i.e., budget ... Party control: "If you are not aligned ... th...

MISSILES...from Pg.7

use the forum to extol the importance of his own arms control offer.

The surge of interest in an agreement on missiles in Europe, particularly after Gorbachev confirmed that he would endorse an early deal distinct from the complex talks on strategic and space weapons, has inspired more caution than enthusiasm in European capitals.

At the same time, Japan has emphasized that any agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe must not come at the cost of raising the nuclear stakes in Asia.

During consultations at North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels last week, Paul Nitze, the special presidential adviser on arms control, was informed by allied ambassadors about the consternation being stirred in their capitals by new signs of movement toward a deal on missiles in Europe.

Some allied officials fear that the strong political motivation to strike some kind of arms agreement with Moscow could impel the Reagan administration to accept an accord that would detach European security from that of the United States.

"The whole idea of bringing the missiles over here was to reinforce the nuclear link between Europe and the United States," a West German official said. "After all the agony and protests over deployment, we will probably go through a new debate now over how credible is the American nuclear umbrella."

Other experts noted that if Moscow halved its SS20 force in Asia as Reagan suggests, it would retain almost as many of the triple-warhead missiles as it had stationed throughout the country when NATO adopted its deployment strategy in 1979.

Moreover, Bonn would also like the United States to persuade the Soviet Union to reduce or get rid of short-range missiles, now based in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, that are not under discussion in Geneva but threaten West Germany just as much as the SS20s.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has warned that withdrawal of the cruise and Pershing missiles from Europe would leave West Germany more vulnerable to the numerically superior conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact. He and Chancellor Helmut Kohl have pleaded for parallel progress to be achieved in other negotiations involving nonnuclear matters, such as the East-West talks in Vienna on troop cuts in central Europe and the Stockholm conference to reduce the risks of accidental war.

In a speech to the Stockholm delegates last month, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said, "For us Europeans, the limitation of nuclear weapons cannot be considered sufficient. The heart of the problem is the question of security; it must be considered in all its elements. We cannot accept that the problem of conventional weapons should be given lower priority than nuclear negotiations."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government also has echoed the French and West German view about an imbalance of forces if the missiles are removed.

"There's no doubt about it," a British official said. "A denuclear world, or even a world with substantial nuclear reduction, that is not accompanied by changes in Soviet conventional strength is not acceptable."

The zero option, as put forward by Reagan and Gorbachev, "leaves a gap in the spectrum of nuclear deterrents," another British official said. "There have always been subliminal reservations among our military people about zero option."

Despite frequent assurances by the United States that it would never negotiate about the nuclear weapons possessed by sovereign allies, Britain and France are becoming increasingly concerned that they will soon experience intense pressure to sacrifice their plans to modernize nuclear deterrent forces for the sake of the first arms control accord between Washington and Moscow in many years.

During the next decade, Britain intends to replace its aging Polaris fleet with four new submarines purchased from the United States. Each submarine will carry 16 Trident II missiles packing eight warheads apiece that can be aimed at separate targets. France also has begun to install multiple warhead missiles on its submarines, so that by the end of the 1990s nuclear arsenals of both countries will grow to more than 1,000 warheads.

Washington Post correspondents Karen DeYoung in London and Michael Dobbs in Paris contributed to this report.

NEW YORK NEWS 16 February 1986 (18)

Biting the bullet in defense and Congress

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE Caspar Weinberger has carried the war into the enemy camp. Leading liberals in Congress want to save money by cutting the Pentagon's budget. Okay, says Caspar, let's start with useless military bases in Cambridge, Mass., in Denver, and in Philadelphia.

These three bases happen to be in districts represented by Tip O'Neill, Pat Schroeder and William Gray. Gray is budget committee chairman, Schroeder is a prominent liberal Congresswoman and O'Neill is O'Neill. Weinberger is telling them to put up or shut up.

He has a point. The Grace Commission observed that of 4,000 military installations in the U.S., only 312 are significant. The others are support facilities, with fewer than 150 employes each. The Pentagon announced plans to close 17 of them in 1977—and has managed so far to close only three.

Weinberger is saying let's save money, Congress is refusing. Does that make him the good guy?

Not really. Weinberger is playing games, too. He's trying to deflect attention from his proposal that the Pentagon budget rise almost 12% next year—at a time when Washington must come to grips with a $180 billion deficit.

Weinberger won't get that 12% when Congress and the White House agree on a budget, or anything like it. He'll be lucky to keep pace with inflation.

The way to improve the national security is to spend what is absolutely necessary for national security—not for pork-barrel or regional economic interests. Congress—and that means every state in the union, including New York—has to bite the bullet.

DEFENSE NEWS 17 Feb

Oversight Deba... Army's Air Defe...

By TOM DONNELLY
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — An unusual pla... assess the Army's new five-part ai... fense program that is to replace the... York Division Air Defense (DIVAD)... has divided top Army and Defense De... ment officials.

Army Undersecretary James R. ... brose wants to take the five-part For... Area Air Defense System plan before... Defense Systems Acquisition Rev... Council — the senior DoD panel that... sesses costs and acquisition plans of... jor weapons — in its entirety.

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The research and engineering staff f... a repetition of the DIVAD situation, sa... one official. When the Sgt. York develop... problems, it was the DoD staff that push... strongly to investigate them. The Army ...

NEW

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Disclos... Defense Department paying hundreds... hammer and hundreds more for a toil... furiated President Reagan, who has... ports a "constant drumbeat of propag... typical of the way the Government ... But that "propaganda," the Presid... forgot or did not know, originated with... on governmental efficiency for which ... of praise, the Grace Commission.

Gregg N. Lightbody, a spokesman fo... sion, officially known as the President... tor Survey on Cost Control, said the g... tional arm, Citizens Against Govern... would continue to use the example of th... costly hammer in its messages identif... ing faults in Government spending an... procurement, even though the exampl... might be "an isolated instance."

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CURRENT NEWS
TUESDAY MORNING, 18 FEBRUARY 1986

DEFENSE NEWS 17 Feb. (18) 1986 Pg. 4

Oversight Debate Sets Back Army's Air Defense Program

By TOM DONNELLY
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — An unusual plan to assess the Army's new five-part air defense program that is to replace the Sgt. York Division Air Defense (DIVAD) gun has divided top Army and Defense Department officials.

Army Undersecretary James R. Ambrose wants to take the five-part Forward Area Air Defense System plan before the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council — the senior DoD panel that assesses costs and acquisition plans of major weapons — in its entirety.

However, sources say, Donald A. Hicks, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, has his doubts about Ambrose's DSARC proposals. Ambrose and Hicks met Feb. 6 to try to resolve differences over the plan, but the issue remains unresolved.

The research and engineering staff fear a repetition of the DIVAD situation, says one official. When the Sgt. York developed problems, it was the DoD staff that pushed strongly to investigate them. The Army rejected DoD oversight, and Hicks' staffers worry that Ambrose's DSARC plan will exclude them once again.

Also objecting to the FAADS program is Donald C. Latham, assistant secretary of defense for command, control, communications and intelligence, and Robert W. Helm, assistant secretary of defense, comptroller. Sources say that Helm's objections are slight, but that Latham's are more substantive about the heavy command and control element of FAADS.

Latham believes that such a package review process would be too ambitious and unfair to the Army, and he has written a formal nonconcurrence memo to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's decision memorandum on FAADS.

Until the DSARC plan is agreed upon, Weinberger won't sign that decision memorandum necessary for the Army to go ahead with its air defense program. The five-point plan to replace the DIVAD includes:

- Advanced development of existing missiles that can hit targets out of the gunner's line of sight.
- Supplementing an existing mobile missile system, such as the European Roland II or Martin Marietta-Oerlikon Air Defense Antitank System, with air defense guns.
- Fitting an Army vehicle with Stinger missiles.
- Improving the Army's communications and surveillance capabilities.

Weinberger has approved the program orally.

Defense Department and Army research and testing officials and outside observers say the DSARC plan is unique in their memory for its ambitious scope. They could not remember a previous instance in which several weapons systems had been evaluated as a package.

However, all sources say any objections are not to the substance of the FAADS plan, but rather are a debate over program oversight. Still smarting from the furor over DIVAD, the Pentagon does not want the Army to stray too far. "The Army can't get away with saying, 'Trust us,' on this one," says one Pentagon official.

The uncertainty over the program has caused some delay. Although the Army has ambitious plans for shoot-offs among the various competitors for the vehicle-mounted Stingers and the far-forward tracked air defense missile vehicles, the service has had to push back the date for industry response to the request for information from Feb. 20 to March 6.

NEW YORK TIMES 18 February 1986 Pg. B-8

Dept. of Hundred-Dollar Toilet Seats

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Disclosures about the Defense Department paying hundreds of dollars for a hammer and hundreds more for a toilet seat have infuriated President Reagan, who has called the reports a "constant drumbeat of propaganda" and not typical of the way the Government operates.

But that "propaganda," the President apparently forgot or did not know, originated with a commission on governmental efficiency for which he has been full of praise, the Grace Commission.

Gregg N. Lightbody, a spokesman for the commission, officially known as the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, said the group's educational arm, Citizens Against Government Waste, would continue to use the example of the costly hammer in its messages identifying faults in Government spending and procurement, even though the example might be "an isolated instance."

Mr. Reagan has denied the accuracy of the accounts twice in the last week and placed his faith in another panel, the President's Commission on Defense Management, to help clear up what he considers to be misconceptions about the Government. The defense management commission is expected to issue a report Feb. 28 that "will help us in trying to make the people understand," Mr. Reagan said.

But Herb Hetu, a spokesman for that commission, says its report will not address the hammers or the toilet seats, at least not directly. Instead, Mr. Hetu said, the statement on procurement will look at the broader issues of Defense Department organization and will recommend ways to streamline purchasing.

The hammers and the toilet seats, along with coffee makers alleged to have cost thousands of dollars, Mr. Hetu said, "are just symptoms of problems in the system."

"The commission didn't look at the symptoms so much as it did the larger problems," he said.

The larger problems, he continued, are the result of years of additional regulations and well-intentioned efforts to tinker with procurement procedures without addressing them wholesale. "It just got out of hand," he said.

The commission's recommendations, Mr. Hetu said, will try to restructure purchasing so as to eliminate the problems that produced the symptoms. In particular, he said, the commission will suggest that the Defense Department grant more control and responsibility to lower-level managers, enabling them to investigate and prevent outrageous expenditures instead of merely passing the approval of such expenditures along to their superiors. After releasing its report Feb. 28 the commission will work on complete recommendations for a broader restructuring of other military programs. Its final work is scheduled to be released June 30.

actions, programs, and decisions. He says forces take the lion's [illegible]

TUESDAY MORNING [illegible] FEBRUARY [illegible]

WALL STREET JOURNAL
18 February 1986 Pg.1

The Ultimate Secret: A Pentagon Report Its Author Can't See

* * *

Nuclear Decapitation' Study Warns of Communication Being Destroyed in Crisis

By Tim Carrington
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON — Within Washington's circle of military strategists and war gamers, Bruce Blair is often considered the No. 1 expert on "nuclear decapitation."

This grim specialty involves the study of whether nuclear missiles could destroy the command and control systems on which the president relies for early warnings of attack and for communication within the military hierarchy during a crisis. However, Mr. Blair's most definitive opus on the subject, written while he was working for an arm of Congress, has itself undergone a sort of decapitation: After Mr. Blair worked for nearly two years on the study, the Pentagon gathered in all extant copies, destroyed most of them and slapped an ultrasecret label on the others that allows only a handful of people in the world to see them.

Mr. Blair himself isn't on this short list. Nor are the members of Congress who commissioned the study. Nor is anyone who works at the Office of Technology Assessment, the congressional agency that conducted the study under Mr. Blair's direction.

Apparently Tough Warning

Mr. Blair, and others who have read the report, won't discuss its contents. However, it apparently warns that the U.S. strategic command and control system could easily be knocked out quickly in a nuclear war. According to some accounts, readers of the study seemed frightened. A member of an outside advisory board for the OTA recalls another member declaring, "This is the single most dangerous document I've ever seen."

Mr. Blair's decapitation report was never slated for supermarket distribution. To carry out the research, Mr. Blair had to obtain a top-secret clearance, and the final report was to have gone only to persons holding that same clearance. However, the Pentagon concluded that top-secret wasn't secret enough. That's when Mr. Blair became entrapped in a maze of military-security regulations.

The trouble grew out of a casual encounter at a cocktail party last year. John Toll, the president of the University of Maryland and the head of the OTA advisory panel reviewing the Blair report, ran into Gen. John Vessey, then the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and mentioned the decapitation study to him. The next day, one of Gen. Vessey's aides phoned Peter Sharfman, a program manager at OTA, to suggest that the joint chiefs informally review the report. The next communication was the joint chiefs' decision that the report should be labeled "SIOP-ESI."

A Small Audience

That stands for "Single Integrated Operation Plan—Extremely Sensitive Information." Documents marked SIOP-ESI can be seen by the president, the secretary of defense, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the deputy secretary of defense. Most likely, the assistant defense secretary for command, control and communications can also see such documents, but this isn't certain.

The decision came as a surprise because Mr. Blair, during his research, didn't obtain any material carrying this ultrasecret label. "When you put things together, you sometimes get a whole that is more sensitive than any of its parts," OTA's Mr. Sharfman explains.

The decapitation study was considered so sensitive that there were big problems even in deciding how to destroy the extra copies. Mr. Sharfman says that after the Pentagon sounded alarms over the report, he concluded that "every copy that exists represents a hazard." But he realized that the report was too sensitive to be destroyed at OTA, where the paper shredder is authorized to rip up documents stamped "Confidential," "Secret," or "Top Secret" but not those stamped "SIOP-ESI." Besides, Mr. Sharfman says, "The person destroying the documents has to be cleared to read it because he might read it before he destroyed it."

Thus stymied, Mr. Sharfman telephoned the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which agreed to incinerate the hazardous reports at their shop.

The next problem was how the doomed reports would be delivered to the joint chiefs' offices where they were to be destroyed. The OTA has messengers authorized to transport top-secret documents but not more sensitive ones. The joint chiefs sent over a colonel authorized to carry the documents. For added security, another military officer accompanied him. Similar precautions were used for the actual book-burning by the joint chiefs.

Rep. Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat and one of the lawmakers who requested the study, is trying to pry a copy loose—so far without success. "This sets a terrible precedent," he chafes. Indeed, officials from Congress and the Pentagon say they can't think of any previous case in which the administration has, in effect, seized a report prepared by an arm of Congress and classified it beyond what members of Congress are entitled to see. Some worry that the handling of the report suggests that the Pentagon can shut the Congress out of its most important affairs.

Some clues to what's in the alarming report are contained in a book that Mr. Blair published through the Brookings Institution. In it, he charges that the Pentagon shortchanges the command and control systems, preferring to spend money on weapons systems rather than the networks through which military commanders use them. Moreover, he concludes, "Soviet strategic forces could quickly overwhelm virtually all ground-based" command and

SECRET...Pg.12

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 16 February 1986 (18)

The Army defends its elite forces

WASHINGTON—Michael Kilian's "Are elite troops combat ready?" disappoints me. Much of the piece flows from an inaccurate presumption about the role of Special Operations Forces [SOF]. Mr. Kilian then compounds the error by suggesting that the Army's top leaders do not support SOF and that the readiness of such units "has flagged."

Let me set the record straight.

First, SOF units are not intended solely for "low-intensity conflict." Army leaders have stated repeatedly that SOF units "are designed to be a force multiplier on the battlefield. They are an integral part of Army force structure, essential to reacting to situations across the whole spectrum of conflict, from counterterrorism and low intensity conflict to high intensity war." Similarly, Army divisions are intended to function across the full spectrum of conflict. Even the most inexperienced leader knows that, if deterrence fails, his mission is to fight and win.

Second, it is just plain wrong to suggest that the Army's top leaders do not support SOF. Evidence to the contrary is overwhelming. Since 1982, the Army has increased the size and capabilities of its Special Operating Forces in the active and reserve force structures. These increases include activation of a Special Forces Group at Fort Lewis, Wash., and forward deployment of one of its battalions to Okinawa. They also include activation of a third Ranger battalion; organization of a Ranger regimental headquarters; and addition of psychological operations and aviation units. Further, the readiness of SOF units continues to increase.

C.D. Bussey
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief of Public Affairs

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None of this suggests th
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But during the past three
the infrastructure to support
role has been put in place. Pe
more important, the infrastru
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play a major supporting rol
both the Salvadoran army an
CIA-backed Nicaraguan contra
els, U.S. and congressional of
said.

"SouthCom now has in its ta
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monitor the war and to run th
in Central America," said
source who recently visited th
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development more clearly tha
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HONDURAS...from Pg. 1

most instantaneously to Washington, the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, El Salvador's army and, with some restrictions, the contra rebels battling Nicaragua, according to administration officials and congressional testimony.

While Congress has authorized no bases for Honduras, the administration recently revealed ambitious plans stretching through 1991 to build, among other things, ammunition caches, barracks and outdoor racquetball courts.

The buildup has been accomplished without fanfare or, at times, total candor. If one of the Army's remotely piloted reconnaissance planes is shot down over hostile territory, for example, military spokesmen are under orders simply to announce that the drone "malfunctioned, went out of control and crashed" unless asked specifically about hostile fire, according to internal documents.

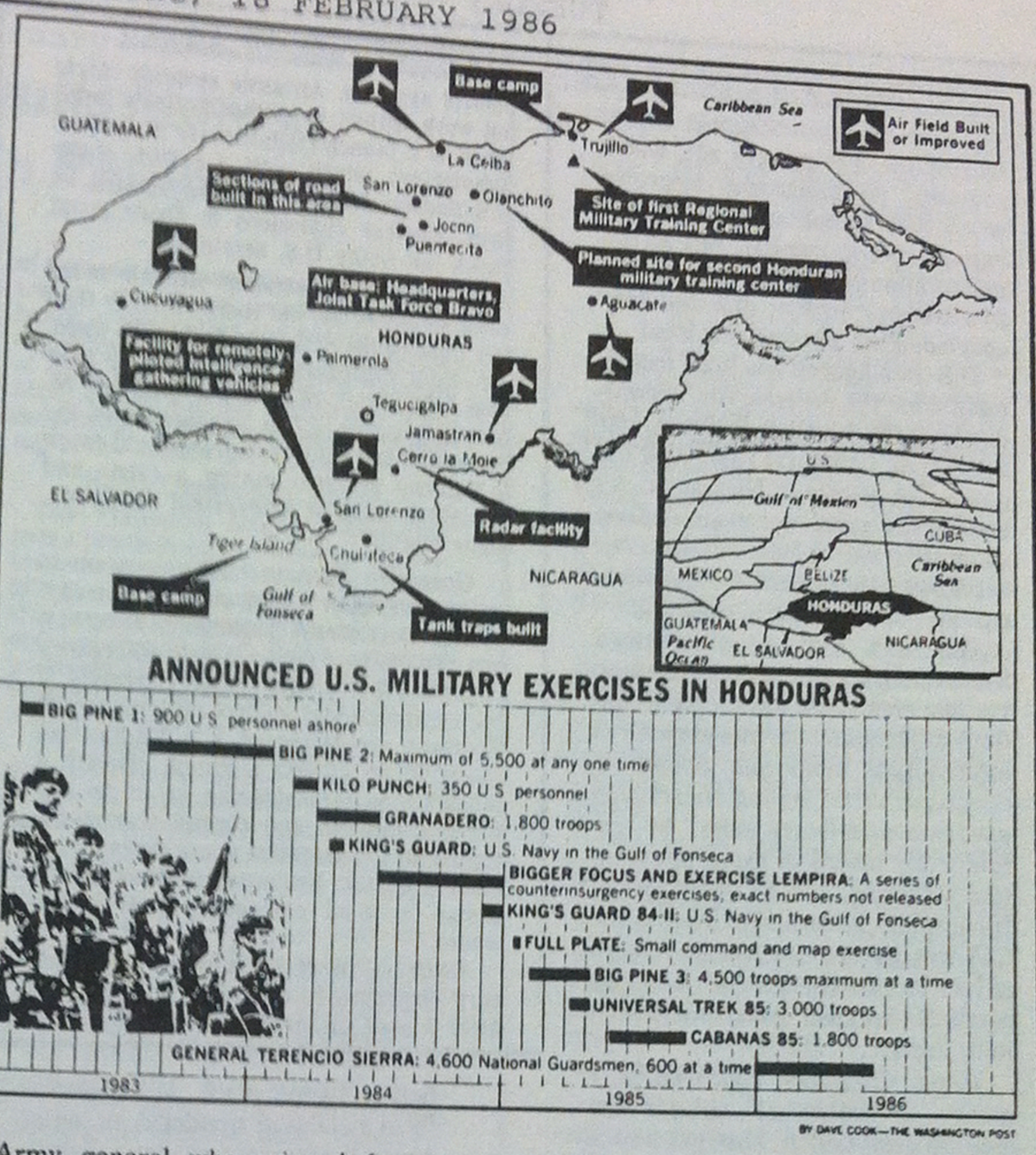
None of this suggests that U.S. troops are about to enter combat, either against leftist Salvadoran rebels on one side of Honduras or the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua on the other. Even the most hawkish senior administration and military officials say they remain convinced that such a direct U.S. role would be a mistake.

One such official said that he has in fact helped "hold the reins" on grander schemes for U.S. facilities in Honduras because a larger U.S. presence would be "defeatist"—an admission that the Sandinistas are unlikely to be toppled soon.

But during the past three years, the infrastructure to support such a role has been put in place. Perhaps more important, the infrastructure now exists for the United States to play a major supporting role for both the Salvadoran army and the CIA-backed Nicaraguan contra rebels, U.S. and congressional officials said.

"SouthCom now has in its tactical intelligence center the capability to monitor the war and to run the war in Central America," said one source who recently visited the region, referring to the U.S. Southern Command. "Things are being routinized."

Perhaps nothing symbolizes that development more clearly than the transition from Gen. Paul F. Gorman, the burly and self-confident



Army general who reigned from Panama until last year, to Gen. John S. Galvin, the low-key new Southern Command chief.

"Gorman was the innovator. He brought intelligence capabilities and intelligence platforms into Central America like nobody could believe," said one source who knows both generals. "Galvin is the consolidator making things work."

Shortly before his tour of duty ended, for example, Gorman, who developed a reputation as the "viceroy" of Central America, obtained a used jet as big as President Reagan's Air Force One for his command. Gorman's friend Galvin, soft-spoken and silver-haired, now can use the jet to hop from one Latin American country to another.

Galvin said in a recent brief interview that Gorman's viceroy image was a "bum rap," and he praised Gorman's accomplishments. "I'm reaping the benefits," Galvin said.

But he also said that, as senior military man in the region, he now takes pains to show leaders of other nations that the State Department makes policy—"State leads, and Defense follows up," he told a conference at the National Defense University. Unlike Gorman, Galvin is fluent in Spanish, and he is said to have developed cordial relations with leaders in the area.

Certainly, the U.S. and Salvadoran military are working closely. U.S. intelligence on Salvadoran guerrillas, one knowledgeable source said, now is sent from Honduras to Washington for processing and then back to El Salvador, where U.S. Army trainers assigned to Salvadoran brigade headquarters receive it in what the military calls "real time"—quickly enough to be operationally useful.

Several administration officials, without discussing methods, agreed that the Salvadorans receive real time intelligence and act on it to keep the rebels on the run. "Intelligence sharing is a key element of our assistance in Central America," Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in a recent report to Congress.

A congressional aide suggested

HONDURAS...Pg. 12

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HONDURAS...from Pg.11

that such direct involvement should trigger the war powers act, which requires congressional approval when U.S. troops adopt a "coordinating" role in combat. But an administration official said "we've had 375 lawyers" look at that and have concluded the assistance is legal.

U.S. intelligence has been instrumental for the contras, too, according to former contra leader Edgar Chamorro. Chamorro, who now opposes CIA efforts in Nicaragua, described the assistance in an affidavit submitted on behalf of the Nicaraguan government to the International Court of Justice last fall.

"The CIA, working with United States military personnel, operated various electronic interception stations in Honduras for the purpose of intercepting radio and telephonic communications among Nicaraguan government military units," he testified. "By means of these interception activities, and by breaking the Nicaraguan government codes, the CIA was able to determine—and to advise us of—the precise locations of all Nicaraguan government military units."

When Congress approved $27 million in "nonlethal" aid for the contras last fall, it also granted a classified amount—raising the total to more than $30 million—to expand the U.S. role in giving "information and advice" and communications equipment and training. But Congress prohibited U.S. participation in "planning or execution" of operations, and senior officials said they do far less for the contras than for the Salvadorans.

Much of the U.S. infrastructure entered Honduras during military maneuvers and then was left behind, according to Chamorro and others. Airstrips that the contras now use were built or improved, radars were installed.

The extended maneuvers were a Gorman innovation, unknown in the rest of the world. Most U.S. training exercises last a week or two, but soldiers on maneuvers in Honduras spend months—building roads and bridges, practicing propaganda tactics and other "psychological operations" and hunting for arms traffickers, storming beaches and parachuting into airfields, digging wells and vaccinating children.

Even when no exercises are officially taking place, U.S. platoons fly in and out of Honduras on "emergency deployment readiness" drills. And Joint Task Force Bravo, U.S. headquarters in Honduras, maintains between 800 and 1,600 troops at Palmerola air base and around the country at all times.

Some critics, such as Gov. Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona, have said that the drills are provocative and could involve U.S. troops in combat even if policy-makers seek to avoid that. The critics point to incidents such as a U.S. helicopter that was shot down on the Nicaraguan border two years ago; four Marines killed in San Salvador; and sporadic sniping episodes involving U.S. advisers who have been shot at in the Salvadoran countryside.

But Pentagon officials describe those incidents as aberrations, and the administration disclaims any intention of provoking Nicaragua to shoot at U.S. soldiers. The "political and social reactions throughout the western hemisphere would be terrible," one senior official said, if U.S. forces took on Nicaragua.

At the same time, that official described the Sandinistas as a force for evil in the region, the chief target of the U.S. buildup in Honduras and the administration's largest remaining challenge—one that is not likely to be resolved peaceably. As a result, the administration will press Congress and other nations to give the contras more aid.

"It's important that it be enough so that it can change the dynamic in Nicaragua," the official said. "Pinpricks don't make sense .... It's not a matter of puttering around and keeping the Sandinistas off balance, with a settlement down the road. A Contadora [regionally negotiated] settlement is very unlikely."

Meanwhile, the exercises and construction continue. And Col. Tom Tays, chief of staff of New Mexico's National Guard, said his troops are "excited and very proud" to take part in the General Terencio Sierra maneuver.

The band will not only entertain U.S. troops and Honduran dignitaries, a New Mexico spokeswoman said, but will also offer a "musical clinic" to Honduran civilians.

"We keep our instruments ready at all times," Tays said last week. "We're ready to go."

SECRET...from Pg.10

control systems. Airborne systems might not work, either, if radioactive dust interfered or if launch centers were destroyed. Submarines, which carry a portion of the U.S. nuclear missiles, could be isolated, he says. Nuclear explosions in space could knock out many U.S. satellites.

In 1981, administration officials noted these deficiencies, but more recently they say most of the problems have been fixed. Mr. Blair disagrees. In his book, he says that "the depth of . . . commitment remains in doubt." The weaknesses of the command and control systems could cause a panicky reaction during a crisis and "heighten risks of inadvertent war," Mr. Blair warns.

Generally, Pentagon officials seem to respect Mr. Blair's work on nuclear decapitation. The Defense Department hired him last year to help design a new emergency command and control center. Currently, if the command and control systems in the Pentagon are destroyed, U.S. leaders can resort to an alternate station beneath a mountain in Pennsylvania or to an airborne command and control station designed for the president to use during a nuclear war. Mr. Blair was to have helped design a third emergency post somewhere.

However, he never obtained the necessary clearance to carry out this job, and after a wait of several months, he says, two higher-ranking officials told him that "my prospects were nil to slim." He thinks that the secrecy flap over the OTA study, or his critical book, made him something of a pariah. Eventually, he left the department. Donald Latham, the assistant defense secretary for command and control, acknowledges that Mr. Blair never obtained the clearances that he needed to do his work, but Mr. Latham says the secrecy flap "didn't in any way affect his job."

Now, the OTA is considering editing changes that would cleanse the decapitation report of the material that earned it the SIOP-ESI label. But if this information is stripped out, Mr. Sharfman says, the decapitation report might not make any sense.

WALL STREET JOURNAL "WORLD-WIDE" 2/18/86 Pg1

NASA EXAMINED photos to determine if the shuttle's booster rocket was found.

Space agency engineers began analyzing the photographs and debris retrieved from the ocean floor to see if Challenger's right-hand booster rocket had been located. Recovery of the rocket sections could provide vital data about the cause of the Jan. 28 explosion. In Washington, a Senate panel today will open the first congressional inquiry into the explosion. Over the weekend, a presidential panel said the decision-making process that led to Challenger's liftoff "may have been flawed."

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By LESLIE H
Special to The New

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TUESDAY MORNING, 18 FEBRUARY 1986

NEW YORK TIMES 16 February 1986 (18) Pg.1

President, in Shift, Faults Marcos For Election Fraud in Philippines

By LESLIE H. GELB
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — President Reagan, in a shift of emphasis, today directly blamed President Ferdinand E. Marcos's party for widespread fraud and violence in the recent Philippine presidential election.

In a statement issued by the White House in California, Mr. Reagan said that while American observers' final reports on the Philippine election are not yet in, "it has already become evident, sadly, that the elections were marred by widespread fraud and violence perpetrated largely by the ruling party."

The statement went on to say that the evidence "was so extreme that the election's credibility has been called into question both within the Philippines and in the United States."

Shift in Public Posture

This represented a marked shift in public posture from Mr. Reagan's remark at his news conference on Tuesday that fraud "could have been" occurring on "both sides" to one more clearly critical of President Marcos.

Asked about the change, an Administration official with the President in Santa Barbara, Calif., would say only that "evidence keeps growing" of fraud by Marcos backers "from news reports, the opposition and the church."

High-ranking Administration officials in Washington said today that the statement reflected a basic policy decision by the Reagan Administration to look beyond the election. The officials said the Administration sought to arrange some accommodation between the contending forces and begin what one official called "the post-Marcos transition period."

Undefined Response

The officials would not define how that would be brought about or whether the Administration was contemplating a cutoff or cutback in American military and economic aid to Manila.

They did say that the Administration would try to make plain to Mr. Marcos that he had to begin planning his succession, given the situation in his country and the fact that Congress was now highly unlikely to continue the aid program.

The Administration official in Santa Barbara reinforced this by telling reporters that the whole point is "to remain positively involved" and "to remain actively engaged in the process."

Officials here in Washington said this was intended as a signal to the backers of Corazon C. Aquino that the Administration would not simply wash its hands of the matter and accept a Marcos victory. They said the main thrust of their efforts today was to forestall Mrs. Aquino and her supporters from despairing of American help and taking to the streets in frustration.

Habib Opportunity Ended

The Philippine National Assembly today proclaimed Mr. Marcos the victor over Mrs. Aquino. Administration officials said they had been hoping that this proclamation would be delayed in order to give Philip C. Habib, a special presidential envoy, time to fashion an arrangement to reconcile Marcos and Aquino supporters.

The Assembly also announced that Arturo M. Tolentino, Mr. Marcos's running mate, had defeated Salvador H. Laurel, the opposition's candidate, for the vice presidency. This foreclosed one avenue of compromise, namely a Marcos-Laurel team.

Administration officials said they viewed the Habib efforts at reconciliation as the only way for Mr. Reagan to avoid tough decisions on what to do if no political compromise is reached.

The officials declined to speculate about what Mr. Reagan might do in such a case, except to say that he would not force the longtime anti-Communist leader from power.

Talk of Transition Period

Nor would the officials be drawn into judgments about prospects for reconciliation, or even if plans existed beyond waiting for a report from Mr. Habib.

Two key Administration officials, however, emphasized that for compromise to work it must involve the beginning of a post-Marcos transition period. Such a period, one of the officials said, "includes the possibility of Marcos hanging onto power for a while and his working with opposition leaders to establish a framework for what happens next." The officials said they hoped some such solution could be acceptable to the Aquino camp.

These and other officials stressed that they fully understood that the election represented an enormous outpouring of anti-Marcos sentiment, and that it underscored the pre-election Administration judgment that Mr. Marcos was not a viable leader over the long run.

The officials also stated that the Administration also realized that widespread election fraud had created a powerful anti-Marcos majority in both houses of the United States Congress. "Habib will be conveying that to Marcos," said one key official, "but we're sure Marcos already knows this from his own sources here."

MARCOS...Pg.14

NEW YORK TIMES
17 Feb 1986 (18) Pg.1

U.S. SEES MARCOS LOSING HIGH AIDES

By LESLIE H. GELB
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — Authoritative Administration officials said today that they expected high-level resignations and defections from the Philippine Cabinet and financial institutions and that these would add to the pressures on President Ferdinand E. Marcos to seek accommodations with the democratic opposition.

The officials insisted that the Administration was not promoting desertions from the Marcos camp, but was expecting them based on the knowledge of mounting unhappiness among Marcos supporters. No names were mentioned.

The officials also said Mr. Marcos's acceptance today of Gen. Fabian C. Ver's resignation as Chief of Staff was not enough to quell the dissatisfaction. As they understood the situation, General Ver would still retain his post as head of intelligence and security, and they said Washington wanted the general out of power entirely.

The Administration has long been seeking General Ver's removal and was gearing up for a new effort to that end when, the officials said, Mr. Marcos announced the general's limited resignation. The view in the Administration is that the general was involved in the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the husband of Corazon C. Aquino, Mr. Marcos's presidential opponent in the Feb. 7 presidential election.

The Administration believes that when the changes occur in the power structure and as Mr. Marcos is faced with an expected wave of disapproval from the United States Congress, he will have to ask himself whether he is still in a position to govern.

"The question for him will be not only whether he can maintain physical control of the streets," said one senior Administration official who did not want to be identified, "but whether he can retain the services of respected people, carry out necessary reforms and carry on the functions of government."

"Marcos has a hell of a problem with the United States, including with President Reagan," this official continued. "He could hardly misinterpret Reagan's statement yesterday."

On Saturday, Mr. Reagan issued a statement saying the evidence was substantial, if not final, that "the elections were marred by widespread fraud and

AIDES...Pg.14

TUESDAY MORNING 18 FEBRUARY 1986

AIDES...from Pg.13

violence perpetrated largely by the ruling party."

This went well beyond Mr. Reagan's previous remark that "both sides" might have engaged in election misconduct.

Stress on Reagan's Stand

Administration officials said today that the statement was intended not only as a signal of American concern to the Aquino camp, but also as a clear notice to Mr. Marcos of where the President stood. For a year now, Administration officials have been trying to convince the Philippine leader that Administration unhappiness with his rule included Mr. Reagan and his top advisers and not just the Administration's Asia experts.

The officials acknowledged that this task was a complicated one in light of their own uncertainty regarding Mr. Reagan's ultimate position on Mr. Marcos, a longtime anti-Communist.

Mr. Reagan's statement Saturday was said to have been a good indication of the direction in which his feelings were moving. But as a senior Administration official said, "We won't know for sure about that and won't get a picture of other differences within the Administration until we face the hard choices."

Primary among these are whether the Administration will go along with an expected Congressional move to cut off or suspend aid to the Philippines, and whether the White House would be prepared to tell Mr. Marcos directly that he must leave office if the situation in the Philippines continues to deteriorate.

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan's statement showed that the consensus was moving in those directions and beyond a simple distancing from the Philippine leader. They said that the State Department had drafted the statement and that it had been approved by the National Security Council's staff and the Pentagon with little difficulty.

Reagan Phoned by Shultz

After that was done and the draft was sent to the President in California, the officials said, Secretary of State George P. Shultz telephoned Mr. Reagan to lend his personal weight. "Shultz didn't have to make strong representations," an authoritative official said.

Reports in the last week held that Mr. Reagan had been cautioned against taking an anti-Marcos stand by three advisers: Donald T. Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, and William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence.

But according to two officials, these senior advisers did not raise objections either to the statement or to the sending of Philip C. Habib as a special Presidential envoy to the Philippines. The official said that Mr. Habib's mission went beyond a general assessment of the situation, and that the longtime diplomat would seek to tell "the facts of life," as one put it, to Mr. Marcos.

The officials also said Mr. Habib is known to have longstanding questions about Mr. Marcos. In addition, his principal aide for the mission, John Maisto, is a Foreign Service officer with close ties to Aquino supporters.

Resignation of Envoy Cited

As for the expected defections from the Marcos Government, officials noted that a few days ago the Philippine Ambassador to West Germany resigned and that he was a man with influence and connections in his country. They also pointed out that the wives of several Marcos Cabinet officers and sub-Cabinet officials had worked for the National Movement for Free Elections, or Namfrel, the independent citizens' group that monitored the presidential election and that reported widspread vote fraud by the Marcos camp.

NEW YORK TIMES 15 February 1986 (18)

How Pentagon Spending Is Wrecking the Economy

To the Editor:

In his Feb. 3 letter, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger criticizes your editorial "Ike's Lesson, Unlearned" (Jan. 21), which castigated the Reagan Administration for incoherent and wasteful defense spending. Mr. Weinberger claimed that defense buildups have not contributed at all to the mounting budget deficits. He based his claim on one selective fact, that the $111 billion increase in defense spending from 1980 to 1985 was less than the $217 billion increase in Government revenues for the same period. True, but what he left out belies his point.

From 1980 to 1985, the Reagan Administration increased the cumulative budget deficits by a whopping $1 trillion. The interest payments alone on this net debt increase costs the American public $100 billion a year. After paying for this and other similar obligatory payments of the Government debt services, the celebrated revenue increase of $217 billion leaves nothing for other Government expenditures including defense. Accordingly, the United States has been forced to borrow more and more to pay for increased defense spending as well as for whatever nondefense spending remains after severe cutbacks of many worthy programs. This lopsided priority of Government spending has indeed contributed to the bulging budget deficits.

However, Mr. Weinberger missed the real issue of runaway defense spending. As one manufacturer after another is attracted to lucrative defense contracts shielded from foreign competition, serious damage is being done to both the U.S. economy and national security.

First, the premature exit of American manufacturers from making

ECONOMY...Pg.16

MARCOS...from Pg.13

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of Brooklyn and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, said today that he hoped his panel "can take up and approve legislation before the week is out which would require us to suspend our military and economic aid to the Philippines pending the establishment of a legitimate government."

The United States gives about $180 million a year to the Philippines, largely as a form of payment for American use of two strategically important naval and air bases.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, went further in his criticism of the elections. "I would not accept the legitimacy of the vote count by the National Assembly," his statement today read. "So many votes were miscounted, recounted, and never made, that the entire election is fatally flawed." Mr. Lugar was co-chairman of official American observer team to the elections.

Call to Avoid Violence

Mr. Reagan's statement today was largely addressed to the Philippine people and Aquino supporters, the officials said. It called on them "to avoid violence which would benefit only those who wish to see an end to democracy." This was a reference, officials said, to the growing communist insurgency in that country.

It asked for "both sides" to work together for reforms.

Then it noted that there were "no easy answers," that "in the last analysis" the Philippine people "will have to find the solutions themselves," but that "they will have our help — in any way we can."

Administration officials stressed today that they viewed the election and the general situation in the Philippines in much the same way as Congressional and other observers, who have reported that the electoral process was abused to the extent that Mr. Marcos stole the election. But they emphasized as well that they could not be quite that blunt in public because they had the responsiblity for helping to engineer some kind of reconciliation.

One idea now being pushed, particuarly by the State Department, is to generate great pressure for the immediate removal of Gen. Fabian C. Ver, the Philippine Chief of Staff. Administration officials said there hope was that General Ver's departure might mollify the Aquino camp at least temporarily and show them that Washington was doing something.

The officials said such a move would also represent a way of eliminating a pivotal Marcos ally without a direct attack on Mr. Marcos himself, something that the officials said Mr. Reagan would not approve.

BALTIMORE

Pentagon

By Charles W. Cor
Washington Bureau of

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BALTIMORE SUN 16 February 1986 (18) Pg.2

Pentagon discounts options on bases

By Charles W. Corddry
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — Following President Reagan's remarks last week on the importance of the U.S. bases in the Philippines, military leaders here stress that alternatives to those bases, although they exist, are not good.

They say in fact that losing the naval and air facilities on the islands would threaten the U.S. position in the Western Pacific.

Mr. Reagan, in response to a question at last Tuesday's news conference, said, "I don't know anything that's more important than the bases on the Philippines."

When the election turmoil dies down, U.S. officials believe Filipinos will see the importance of the bases. But the chaos could last a long time.

Despite their confidence, U.S. planners say they cannot guarantee reliability of the base structure undergirding their political-military position in the Far East. At least tentative searches for alternatives are under way, the president indicated.

As was the case a decade ago, in another crunch over the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base, the main finding of any such search is that there is no available site within 1,000 miles that could begin to compensate for the loss of the Philippine bases.

If, contrary to expectations, the U.S. were thrown out of the bases, it would be forced back to Guam and Hawaii and would have lost the critical crossroads between northeast Asia and Indonesia and Australia, and between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

In the current superpower context, the nation would have lost bases that "are just where they ought to be" to counter an increasing Soviet presence across the South China Sea at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, according to a high-ranking officer in the U.S. Pacific Command.

At Cam Ranh, built by the United States during the Vietnam War, the Soviet Union has stationed tactical aircraft and it services ships in transit between the Sea of Japan and the Indian Ocean. Cam Ranh is the Soviet Union's Subic Bay, or the nearest it has to one.

Thinking of the vast eastward distances that would have to be crossed to establish new land sites, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger underscored the importance of the bases by saying "we would have to build two islands somewhere" if they were lost.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., the majority leader, called the bases "crucial to our ability to protect our security interest in the Pacific region." But he demanded an expedited study of relocation possibilities, because "we must be ready for any contingency, even those we don't expect."

Published reports that the Pacific Command has made "detailed contingency plans" for removal to other Pacific locations are "overstatements," according to an officer at the command's headquarters, Camp H. M. Smith, in Hawaii.

Responding to questions, the Pentagon said formally that it always studies contingencies but, "It must be emphasized that we have no specific plan to move our forces in the Philippines to other locations. . . . There should be no mistake about our desire and plan to keep our facilities at Subic and Clark."

Military planners say relocation would cost billions of dollars over several years, with uncertain political-military consequences in the Western Pacific — a region where the United States conducts a third of its foreign trade.

The main option would be Guam, now a base for strategic bombers, anti-submarine patrol planes and a ship repair facility. Guam, which is U.S. territory, is 1,600 miles east of the Philippines.

According to the Pacific Command, Guam lacks the industrial facilities, water sources and experienced labor force — to say nothing of geographic location — to substitute for existing bases.

Other possibilities would be Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas Islands, as distant as is Guam. Tinian still has four old B-29 airstrips used

BASES...Pg.16

WASHINGTON POST
16 Feb 1986 (18) Pg.C8

Robert C. McFarlane

Defense First

There is a high prospect that the principal foreign policy gains achieved at such great cost in the past five years—relative stability in East-West relations and the brightest prospect for arms control in the post-war period—may be lost in the next six months, unless a note of rationality is introduced into the Gramm-Rudman gridlock that now grips Washington.

That dour prediction derives from the likelihood that defense spending will be made the scapegoat for budget deficits. Few people have thought much about the significance of linking defense spending to the deficit as distinct from linking it to the threat to which it is meant to respond. During the debate prior to the enactment of Gramm-Rudman, no one had the temerity to urge that a message be sent to Mr. Gorbachev noting that, because of short-term fiscal imbalances, we were going to bill the Pentagon for 50 percent of the ultimate shortfall and so would appreciate his reducing the threat by a corresponding amount.

The deficit must be reduced, and promptly. This is as important to our national security as it is to our economic and social well-being. But if the budget-balancing effort is hinged disproportionately to reductions in defense spending, we will suffer enormously from slow disintegration of the Geneva talks and from the resurgence of Soviet efforts to expand beyond their borders. The mood seems to be that the national priority is to cut the budget deficit, and to worry about defending the country later. Unfortunately, that is clearly intolerable in the missile age.

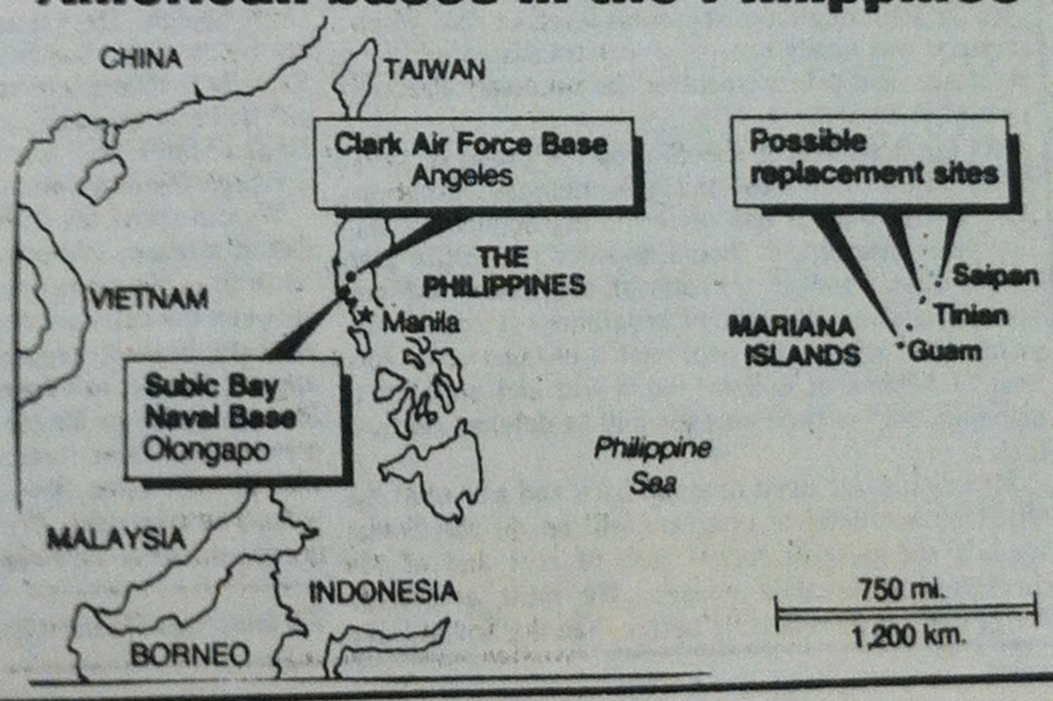
But for those who are interested in salvaging what has been built in the past five years, it does no good to curse misguided legislators. To maintain a solid negotiating position in Geneva and to avoid draconian cuts in defense, it is essential to address the criticisms being used to justify the attack on defense.

First, there is the understandable belief that the threat indeed has diminished, that the buildup of the past five years has worked, that the Russians are being deterred and that, consequently, we ought to be able to slow down a bit. After all, didn't the president point out that "not one square inch of territory has been lost" during this time? In fact, our success in deterring the Soviets from undertaking more Afghanistans has depended less on our hardware than on Soviet confidence that the man in the White House would use it.

But deterrence is the product of capability as well as will, and on the capability side, the Soviets have been

DEFENSE...Pg.16

American bases in the Philippines



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DEFENSE...from Pg.15

improving at a greater rate than we. In the past five years, notwithstanding what we have built, the Soviet Union has produced twice as many fighter aircraft as the United States and her NATO allies, four times as many helicopters, five times as many artillery pieces, 12 times as many ballistic missiles, 50 times as many bombers. In short, the threat is not diminishing. It is getting more severe.

A second criticism asserts that regardless of the threat, there is simply a limit to how much we can spend. This school of thought starts from the premise that we are spending more on defense than ever before. That's untrue. We could add $100 billion to the president's defense budget submitted last week and still not reach the proportional amount we were spending in the mid-'60s (without even counting Vietnam), not to mention the far greater amounts spent in the '50s, when, of course, the threat was much lower. In the '50s we spent 10 percent of GNP on defense, in the '60s about 8.5 percent and by the end of the '70s about 5 percent. Today we spend about 7 percent.

It isn't difficult to recall the pattern of Soviet behavior associated with those low moments of the late '70s. From 1975 to 1980 Moscow expanded its influence into Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Indochina, Afghanistan and Nicaragua. In spite of our recent success in checking this advance, if we again lower our guard, we can expect Soviet willingness to take risks to rise again. The lesson of this is that it takes about 7 to 8 percent of GNP to deter the Soviets. By historical standards that is not a very high price to pay.

A third criticism asserts that it is unwise to give the Defense Department more money because it will be wasted. This line of attack has emerged from the well-publicized exposures of overpricing. But even in those cases where lapses occurred, the total waste is measured only in the tens of millions of dollars. The backlash —in the form of program stretch-outs inspired by these stories—could easily add an extra $10 billion in costs within a couple of years. But let's not be too subtle. The object of those who criticize outrageously priced wrenches is not just to correct mismanagement, it is an attack on the restoration of our strength.

Finally, there is the comment by a number of the more responsible congressional critics that the process of developing strategy and buying hardware to carry it out lacks coherence. Some say that there is no system at all and that the services are basically given a share of the pie and allowed to go buy what they will—a process that, it is said, leads to waste, redundancy and, worse, to forces inadequate to carry out a sensible strategy.

It is time for Congress and the executive branch to forge a new consensus on a minimum investment for defense. Each side must give a little.

The executive branch should renew and use the original planning, programming and budgeting system of 1982. This process took the president's goals, examined them in light of the threat and defined alternative strategies for achieving them at various levels of risk. When a strategy was finally chosen, it was translated into force structure, and procurement of the necessary hardware was set in motion.

As for Congress, it should drop the pretense that it understands how to manage defense programs. Moreoever, once it has reviewed the administration's five-year program, it should approve the entire plan, rather than conduct the annual overhauls that now add so much to the cost of programs—if not for five years, then at least for two. Such a change would save tens of billions of dollars and would add stability to planning, both in the Pentagon and by defense contractors.

Meanwhile, we need to stand back and ask what the effect of our defense program will be on the Soviet Union's spending in terms both of cost and of the character of threat it evokes. We must emphasize things that we do relatively better than the Soviets. We cannot compete with them in turning out tanks, artillery weapons or even ICBMs. But we do have a comparative advantage in high technology, and we should concentrate investment in that area.

We should also focus our research and development in areas that will evoke a Soviet response that is relatively benign. The classic case is that of our emphasis on the strategic bombers in the 1950s, which led the Kremlin to divert tens of billions of rubles into building air defense missiles, none of which threatens the United States. Our Stealth systems and aspects of our Strategic Defense Initiative could have a similar effect.

We can spend tax dollars thoughtfully and deter conflict at a reasonable cost. But we cannot "de-link" defense from the Soviet threat or ignore the relationship between the defense program and arms control. Otherwise any hope of negotiating arms reductions will disappear, for we will have disarmed ourselves, and the Russians will no longer have any incentive to make concessions. Over time, as the power balance tips further in their favor, they will once again become more willing to take risks. We will have reinvented the dangerous situation we faced in the late 1970s.

The writer was President Reagan's national security adviser.

ECONOMY...from Pg.14

civilian goods not only aggravates U.S. trade deficits but, more important, spreads social and economic inequities in America, as millions of good wage-earning workers and managers in the steel, auto, machine-tool, consumer-electronics and other industries are permanently laid off and forced to take much lower-paying "service-related" jobs.

Second, the defense industries have come to pre-empt 7 out of 10 new engineering and science graduates, leaving makers of civilian goods to scramble for a dwindling pool of less trained people. Besides, the defense-first spending has made it almost impossible for the U.S. to raise the quality of elementary-to-high-school education to that of Japan and other competing nations. It is not the number of Nobel Prize-winning scientists but the average quality of high-school graduates that determines the economic and military strength of any nation.

What are the Reagan Administration and Congress doing to solve these problems? They are serving up more incoherent protection of American industries from imports in general and from Japanese competition in particular. From steel to machine tools and microchips, the trumped-up cries of national defense and "unfair Japanese competition" are being made the catch-all excuses to provide gratuitous subsidies and protections to selected U.S. industries at the expense of taxpayers.

Being shielded from foreign competition, these protected industries lose any incentive to improve their productivity and quality by modernizing their plants and retraining their workers. This precipitates the loss of international competitiveness of U.S. industries and further aggravates the budget deficits.

YOSHI TSURUMI
Professor of International Business
Baruch College
New York, Feb. 5, 1986

BASES...from Pg.15

in the World War II bombing of Japan, and the United States has a long-term lease. But there is no comparison with the huge Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

The United States has Marine Corps and Air Force units in Japan and its island of Okinawa. Expansion of forces there could run into political problems.

To the extent that the Navy might have to fall back on crowded Pearl Harbor, it would be 5,000 miles from its present location at Subic Bay.

After the Vietnam War and the Nixon approach to China, U.S. forces left Asian mainland bases (except for South Korea) and Taiwan, and the Philippines locations have since then been the only U.S. bases in Southeast Asia.

All this happened as the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas took on greater importance after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and skyrocketing oil prices, the fall of the shah of Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Philippines bases now not only anchored the U.S. Western Pacific position but were the bridge to the Indian Ocean.

The Pacific Command estimates that the Philippines economy now receives $325 million to $340 million a year from the U.S. naval and air presence.

BALTIMORE SUN
17 Feb 86 (18) Pg.3

Generals' 'posh airliner' criticized by Proxmire

Sen. William Proxmire awarded his "golden fleece" to the Air Force yesterday for what he called a waste of taxpayers' money to equip a Strategic Air Command plane so "some of its generals can fly in high style in their own posh airliner."

The Wisconsin Democrat makes his choice each month of what he contends is a misuse of federal money.

According to Mr. Proxmire, the SAC fleet includes a converted KC-135 tanker "whose primary mission is to make sure Air Force brass get a pampered, better-than-first-class ride when they fly around the country and overseas."

He said the plane last year cost $600,536 to operate and two-thirds of that time was spent ferrying top Air Force officers.

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1986

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS USE OF THESE ARTICLES DOES NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON TIMES 12 March 1986 Pg.2

Secretary shifts on Pentagon legislation

By Walter Andrews
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Congressional proposals to reorganize the Pentagon, described by Sen. Barry Goldwater as "historic," are really not that significant and probably will be changed, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said yesterday.

"One man's history is another man's footnote," the defense secretary said in his first public reaction to the pending legislation. "I don't think there is anything that is particularly earth-shaking in any of these matters."

Mr. Weinberger's comments, in an interview yesterday, were at odds with the Pentagon's official position last week that the secretary had "no quarrel" with the major thrust of the legislation.

The Senate Armed Services Committee last week recommended a bill that would make the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff — rather than the entire five-member JCS — the government's principal military adviser. The measure also would revamp Pentagon management.

"The bill, if enacted, will be the most significant piece of defense reorganization legislation in the nation's history," said Mr. Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who heads the committee.

Mr. Goldwater said the JCS section of the proposed legislation is very similar to a less comprehensive bill approved by the House in November. He said the Senate bill also is "consistent" with the recommendations of the presidential Packard Commission to reorganize the Pentagon.

He also said "some elements" in the Pentagon — including the Navy — had been fighting change "every inch of the way."

Mr. Weinberger yesterday said he believed the pending legislation would be changed. "It's in by no means final form," he said. "It's in a formative stage."

The secretary said the bills in the House and Senate are aimed at overcomstead of a strong leader, is at the head of the JCS.

"It's very hard for legislation to do that because individuals are enormously im-

SECRETARY . . . Pg. 14

WASHINGTON POST 12 March 1986 Pg.8

Troop-Carrier Report Called Too Rosy

GAO Says Vulnerability Tests on Bradley Vehicle Were Not Realistic

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Army gave Congress an unrealistically rosy view of how well the Bradley Fighting Vehicle will stand up in combat after conducting vulnerability tests last fall, the General Accounting Office has concluded.

The Army told Congress that live-fire tests proved the $1.7 million troop carrier to be more resistant to enemy fire, and better able to protect soldiers, than the Army had expected. But the GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, said in a report not yet released that the Army did not conduct realistic tests and did not give Congress a fair analysis of the tests it did conduct.

"Results do not provide a realistic picture of the vehicle's vulnerability or of the number of casualties likely in combat," the report, requested by Sen. William V. Roth Jr. (R-Del.), found.

The GAO said the Army fired less powerful weapons against the Bradley than it would meet in combat; purposely fired them away from the most explosive spots; used the vehicle configuration that carries fewest troops, so casualty figures were understated, and did not fire as many shots as planned. In addition, the report said, the Army updated computer predictions of casualties and "catastrophic kills,"

REPORT . . . Pg. 14

PHILADELPHIA INQ. 12 March 1986 Pg.13E

Weinberger rejects ban on selling cigarettes

By Norman Black
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has rejected the idea of banning the sale of cigarettes at military commissaries but has ordered the most extensive anti-smoking educational campaign in the Pentagon's history, officials said yesterday.

In addition, the secretary has ordered new limits on the locations where smoking will be allowed and prohibited any component of the Defense Department from participating in promotional campaigns sponsored by alcohol and tobacco makers and directed at members of the armed services.

Weinberger's decisions were outlined yesterday by David Newhall, principal deputy assistant secretary for health affairs. Newhall released a 79-page study prepared for Congress concluding that "smoking rates are high for active-duty personnel [and] that smoking is a major health hazard."

WEINBERGER . . Pg. 14

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

NEW YORK TIMES
12 March 1986 Pg.1

MOSCOW SAYS U.S. HURTS RELATIONS BY ITS U.N. ORDER

By SERGE SCHMEMANN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, March 11 — The Soviet Government said today that "direct damage" to relations with the United States could result from the American order that the size of Soviet missions to the United Nations be reduced.

A protest read at the Foreign Ministry to the United States chargé d'affaires, Richard Combs Jr., said:

"Of course, the Soviet side cannot pass such unlawful United States actions over and will have to draw appropriate conclusions."

The protest was distributed by Tass, the Government press agency, and read on the evening television news.

It did not specify what Soviet actions might be contemplated. But it mentioned plans for the next summit meeting, the new agreement to exchange consulates in Kiev and in New York and other joint projects.

Distrust of U.S. Fostered

The Soviet Government said that the American actions "not only cannot be reconciled with assurances by the United States side that it strives toward an improvement of relations, but do direct damage to them."

"The United States Administration must be aware," the statement continued, "that such actions increase distrust of its policy and by no means create a favorable background for a summit meeting.

"Just as it must be also clear that such actions cannot but affect most seriously the development of contacts between our countries in various fields.

"It is hard to reconcile all this with statements by the United States side in favor of implementing accords on the opening of consulates general in New York and in Kiev, on the expansion of contacts and exchanges, including the finding of new forms."

Issue of New York Site Raised

The statement said the American actions also raised the question "whether it is appropriate for United Nations headquarters to be located in a country that does not fulfil its obligations to the organization."

ORDER...Pg.4

WASHINGTON POST 12 March 1986 Pg.1

U.S. Reveals Nuclear Arms Suffer Reliability Problems

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Reagan administration has begun publicizing once-secret data showing that since the 1960s the U.S. arsenal of nuclear weapons has been plagued by serious mechanical problems, including a substantial number of duds.

To counter Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's call for an end to nuclear testing, the administration has long argued that the United States must continue detonating weapons beneath the Nevada desert to guarantee the quality of the U.S. stockpile.

As evidence to support that argument, the administration has taken the unusual course of publicly questioning the reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, offering details in congressional testimony showing significant problems in a variety of older warheads, including the Polaris and Poseidon submarine-launched ballistic missiles, the Minuteman I intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), the Sergeant short-range missile and the Army's atomic demolition munitions.

"At times in the past, the warheads for a large part of the U.S. [submarine-launched missile] force have been found to be deteriorated," according to an unclassified Department of Energy study presented last fall to a House Armed Services subcommittee. "At different times, a large fraction of the warheads either obviously or potentially would not work; they were obvious or potential duds."

More recent examples of problems "that have been revealed by nuclear tests" were contained in a classified report given to the subcommittee by Dr. Roger Batzel, director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of the nation's two nuclear weapons-building facilities.

That document along with secret reports to the subcommittee from the departments of Energy and Defense discussed problems in two major U.S. nuclear systems currently in the stockpile, according to a congressional source. They disclosed that random warhead testing uncovered deterioration in one system that was deployed, according to the source.

With the second system, which was about to be deployed, this source said, a normal dismantling of one weapon before testing discovered that "it would not work within the planned operational environment."

The problems have since been corrected, the source said.

During the Feb. 26 House floor debate on a joint resolution calling on the president to negotiate an end to nuclear testing, Armed Services subcommittee chairman Beverly B. Byron (D-Md.) and several panel members referred to testimony on past warhead failures in opposing the legislation.

The House, however, voted, 268 to 148, in favor of the resolution. Supporters of a test ban argued that past failures had been discovered without nuclear test explosions and could be remedied the same way.

Rep. Nicholas Mavroules (D-Mass.), a member of the subcommittee who supported the resolution, said the testimony proved that the administration "is only looking for reasons to continue testing." If the United States is having these kinds of problems, Mavroules said, "you can imagine what is happening to the Soviets."

Some arms control advocates have argued that a ban on nuclear tests would be good precisely because it would result in diminished confidence in the reliability of nuclear weapons over time, leading planners in both Moscow and Washington to be more cautious about considering launching their weapons even in a grave crisis. Opponents of a test ban have argued that Soviet weapons would be more reliable in such circumstances, because they are bigger and simpler than U.S. warheads.

ARMS...Pg.4

CURRENT NEWS "EARLY BIRD," is published daily at the Pentagon. Editors, Cris Schall, Charles Bailey; TV/Wire News Highlights, Taft Phoebus, Mike Tissaw, Charles Bailey; Layout-Graphics, Mike Tissaw, Barry Bock.

WIRE NEWS HIG

12 March

GAO REPORT ON BRADL
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combat vulnerability of
Bradley Fighting Vehicle,
says the GAO report
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AP's Tim Ahern reports the
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and quotes him as saying the
more realistic testing before
weapon. (See related story,

LIGHT DIVISION: AP's Korn
the Army will begin formin
division on 23 March at two
Black says the 6th Infantry
will be complete by FY 19
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MILITARY JURY DUTY: AP's
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February letter to House Speake
(D-MA) and VP George Bu
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WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

13 March 1986

GAO REPORT ON BRADLEY TESTS: A GAO study reportedly says the Army has conducted unrealistic tests in determining the combat vulnerability of the $1.7 million Bradley Fighting Vehicle. UPI's Neil Roland says the GAO report recommends the Army use more potent weapons during this month's second test phase. COL James Burton, USAF, who monitored the Bradley test for DOD, reportedly agrees with Army officials that the results were "fairly accurate and complete." AP's Tim Ahern reports the GAO study was ordered by Senate Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman William Roth (D-DE), and quotes him as saying the Pentagon needs more realistic testing before it commits to a weapon. (See related story, Pg. 1)

LIGHT DIVISION: AP's Norman Black reports the Army will begin forming its final light division on 23 March at two bases in Alaska. Black says the 6th Infantry Division (Light) will be complete by FY 1989, and include three infantry brigades, a combat aviation brigade and an artillery unit. Division headquarters reportedly will be at Fort Richardson, AK, as soon as facilities there are completed.

REVOLVING DOOR LEGISLATION: A bill passed by two House committees reportedly would make former Pentagon officials wait two years before working for DOD contractors they once supervised. UPI's Eliot Brenner reports under current law many DOD employees in this situation are required to report to the Pentagon for two years, but that only 30 percent comply. House Judiciary Committee Chariman Peter Rodino (D-NJ) is quoted by UPI as saying the legislation is "designed to keep defense-decision makers from favoring contractors in order to obtain future jobs...(and to) ensure that employees ...make defense procurement decisions in the public interest."

MILITARY JURY DUTY: AP's Norman Black reports Sec/Navy John Lehman has asked Congress to give military commanders authority to exempt servicemen from serving on state and local court juries. In a 6 February letter to House Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-MA) and VP George Bush, Lehman reportedly wrote he has the endorsement of OMB and all military services. DOD officials tell Black the request is in response to recent Supreme Court decisions that have attacked jury exemptions for "identifiable segments playing major roles in the community."

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

11 March 1986

B-1 BOMBER PROGRAM: CBS's David Martin reports the B-1 bomber program is turning out to be a model for efficient defense procurement. He quotes LT GEN William Thurman, USAF, as saying "we're delivering the airplanes about five months ahead of schedule and considerably under the base-line cost of $20.5 billion for the entire program." Martin says two of the reasons for this are "reversing the all-too-familiar pattern of building first and asking questions later" and that "Congress allowed Rockwell to save money by buying parts for all 100 B-1s at the same time."

BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE: ABC's Steve Shepard says a new detailed analysis of recent live-fire tests by GAO on the Bradley fighting vehicle reveals it is "highly vulnerable to anti-armor weapons." But he reports "the Army says that's not true; and adds that while all armored vehicles are vulnerable, the Bradley, in fact, did beter on its test than was predicted." GEN Richard Scholtes tells Shepard, "The speed of this vehicle, the flexibility that it provides, with the weapons systems that it offers, is far begond anything we've ever had in the past." Shepard also quotes COL Smythe Woods as saying with the Bradley's mobility "we have the advantage." (See related story, Pg.1)

(For verbatim text, see Radio-TV Defense Dialog)

TOWER REPLACEMENT: UPI's Matthew Quinn quotes Reagan administration sources as saying National Security Council aide Ronald Lehman is the leading candidate to replace John Tower as a US arms negotiator in Geneva. Quinn says Tower is probably stepping down because he "had designs on Sec/Def Weinberger's job and it had become clear to him that Weinberger was not leaving anytime soon."

MARCOS: UPI's Matthew Quinn quotes a Reagan administration official as saying former Philippine Pres Ferdinand Marcos will leave Hickam Air Force Base this week and move into a private Honolulu residence. State Dept spokesman Charles Redman is quoted as saying "There is no truth to the report that (Pres Reagan) has ordered the Marcoses to be off Hickam by the weekend."

(Complete text on file in SAF/AAR)

ARMS...from Pg. 2

Nuclear weapons are complex mechanisms that contain not only radioactive material, but also chemical high explosives, electronics, metals, plastics and other sealing materials. These materials react with each other over time, and the weapons are expected to last up to 20 years in a variety of storage facilities.

As Batzel put it in his testimony, "Changes do occur during the stockpile life. These metals and salts interact in unpredictable ways." As a result, random tests of non-nuclear components are regularly undertaken. It is at that stage that many of the problems are found.

In 1961, according to the testimony, warheads on the Polaris sub-launched missile, which had first been deployed one year earlier, began to show signs of deterioration in the nuclear materials. Subsequent analysis showed that 20 percent of the warheads had to be modified to eliminate corrosion.

Two years later, it was discovered that a mechanical device put on the Polaris warhead to make it safe was flawed. Chemical reactions with surface components of the weapon prevented the safety from unlocking properly, so the missile would have been a dud if fired.

The Polaris was fixed in 1965, but a similar problem was found two years later. At that time, it was estimated that 50 percent of the missiles could fail, according to the DOE study. As a result, the entire Polaris warhead inventory was rebuilt.

The Poseidon sub-launched missile, successor to the Polaris and still in operation, went into production in 1970. By 1977, scientists running an annual inspection program saw signs of deterioration in the chemical explosive component which, they feared, could prevent the warhead from firing.

By 1979, it was decided that the high explosive in the Poseidon had to be replaced and several thousand were retrofitted.

The first Minuteman warhead developed mechanical problems in its arming device after more than 100 of the weapons had been produced. By the time the redesign was concluded, 160 warheads already deployed or in the stockpile had to be retrofitted.

BALTIMORE SUN 12 March 1986 Pg. 11

Pentagon to limit time pilots can serve NASA

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — The Department of Defense plans to limit the assignment of military pilots as astronauts to five or six years, forcing NASA to search for more civilian pilots who would not come under this restriction.

Duane Ross, manager of the astronaut selection office at the Johnson Space Center, said yesterday that a small group of astronauts, about 10 to 12, would be selected this spring from about 2,000 applications being reviewed.

Another personnel officer, Teresa Gomez, said the flow of astronaut applications received by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had increased since the Jan. 28 explosion of the shuttle Challenger, in which all seven crew members died.

Ms. Gomez said the strict military limitation had been under consideration for some time and was not related to the Challenger accident.

There are 95 astronauts in the corps, said Ms. Gomez. Forty-five are military officers who can be recalled to active military service, and she said the Department of Defense had served notice that all military pilots in the future would be limited in the amount of time they could spend as astronauts.

Mr. Ross said the agency was looking for civilian pilots who would not be limited by military restrictions.

Military pilots have formed the backbone of the astronaut corps, since there are few civilian pilots who meet the qualifications required to fly spacecraft.

Mr. Ross said the new system would stabilize the rate of attrition in the astronaut corps. NASA has es-

PILOTS...Pg. 6

ORDER...from Pg. 2

The protest was in response to an American order, announced Friday, that the three Soviet missions to the United Nations reduce their staffs from 275 to 170 over the next two years.

The United States has said that the missions are being used for espionage and that the resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are being strained by the need to monitor the movements of so many potential spies. In the Soviet Union, the movements of foreigners are similarly watched by agents of the Government's State Security Committee, the internal security agency.

Under the arrangements that led to the establishment of the United Nations at the end of World War II, the Soviet Union is represented not only by a delegation from its central government, but by delegations from two of its 15 constituent republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, on the ground that these states, by virtue of their location on the western borders, suffered particularly from the German invasion during the war.

The Soviet statement today said that the United States' action was "arbitrary and unfounded, and constitutes a flagrant violation" of its obligations as the host country for United Nations headquarters. The statement said that nothing in United Nations rules gave the United States the right to "impose numerical restrictions" on foreign missions to the United Nations.

The statement said the assumption of that right was "totally inadmissible" and "incompatible with international law."

The Government further said that Washington's latest action was part of a pattern that included the American withdrawal from Unesco and earlier restrictions on Soviet and East European nationals employed by the United Nations Secretariat.

In a separate dispatch, the Soviet press agency recalled that the United States had limited the movements of United Nations employees from the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Iran, Cuba and Libya to a 25-mile radius. As of Jan. 6, the United States also imposed restrictions on the movements of diplomats or staff members from East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Responding indirectly to American charges that Soviet representatives stationed in the United States are potential spies, the Soviet press has been turning the charges around by focusing on American intelligence activity.

Several dispatches were critical of Vernon Walters, the American delegate to the United Nations, focusing on his past as a military attaché at United States embassies abroad and, from 1972 to 1976, as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

An article in Pravda recalled the case of Vitaly S. Yurchenko, the K.G.B. agent who defected to the United States and then returned to the Soviet Union, contending that he had been kidnapped. Pravda said Mr. Yurchenko was preparing an account of his experiences for publication. The reference to Mr. Yurchenko seemed intended in part to respond to rumors that he had been executed.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 12 March 1986 Pg.12

Disputes resurface over W. German involvement in 'star wars'

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

The Star Wars issue simply won't go away.

Just as Bonn thought it was nearing agreement with Washington on the broad terms of research contracts for German firms under President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), a research program into space-based defensive weapons, disputes over various old questions have again come into the public eye. According to informed sources these include:

- A request by Washington that the Bonn government take an active role — and not just be an honest broker — in promoting German firms' participation in SDI (popularly known as "star wars");
- Insistence by Washington on a United States right to all SDI patents, with foreign contracting companies not allowed commercial spinoff even from know-how developed themselves; and
- The United States' insistence on a secret rather than a public bilateral agreement on SDI participation.

In addition, says the daily Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Washington wants the agreement signed by the time the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meets March 20 in West Germany. This could not be confirmed independently.

The West German government demurs on all these points. In the year since it formulated its SDI policy, it has always carefully hedged its approval of SDI — even though it consistently emphasized the approval rather than the hedging. Bonn endorses research but not necessarily testing or development, and wants to confine its role to that of an honest broker for German firms that might win contracts. In addition, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has always specified that SDI must not destabilize deterrence, decouple US and European defense, or reduce NATO's options of both nuclear and conventional defense.

Domestically, however, the government has deemphasized strategic issues. It has justified its support for SDI on the basis of the enormous civilian technological benefits that would accrue to German industry — or at least the enormous blow German industry would suffer if it didn't hang in at the technological frontier with US and Japanese competitors.

Bonn's whole rationale for a government framework for SDI participation, in fact, has been to assure West German firms of access to any technology they might help develop. A bar on commercial exploitation of SDI technology would therefore undermine Bonn's basic aim in SDI. It is, though, the US Pentagon's standard position in awarding military contracts.

When asked about bilateral differences, one conservative parliamentry source cautioned against over-dramatizing disagreements in the still ongoing negotiations.

As part of its own domestic selling of SDI, Bonn

STAR WARS...Pg.6

WASHINGTON TIMES 12 March 1986 Pg.6

Confusion reigns as Spain votes on NATO

By Peter Almond
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

MADRID — Spain votes today whether to remain a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in a referendum whose results may well be ignored.

The confusing campaign came to a close yesterday in a vigorous call for a pro-NATO vote by the Socialist premier who won office on a pledge to pull out of the alliance. Throughout the campaign, the leader of right-wing conservatives who support Spanish membership in NATO had urged his followers to abstain from voting in the referendum.

As one observer put it: the "No" is voting yes and the "Yes" is voting no.

When last-minute opinion polls predicted a significant defeat for the government, however, the conservative Popular Alliance Party (AP) hinted at a reversal of its abstention strategy, originally designed to embarrass the government without really jeopardizing the Spanish role in NATO. Referendum results are not constitutionally binding.

AP leader Manuel Fraga Iribane initially advised his supporters, about 32 percent of the electorate, to abstain from voting in the referendum. Not only did conservatives object to the conditions under which the Socialists would keep Spain in NATO, but they saw in the referendum an opportunity to create an issue for upcoming general elections.

Mr. Fraga recently appeared on television to say he would not mind if conservatives voted yes — as long as they did not join Communists in voting no.

Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez had counted on Mr. Fraga's support when he called for the referendum last December, but the conservative leader refused to endorse the Socialist government's three conditions for staying in NATO: no nuclear presence, a reduction of U.S. bases and no Spanish membership in the NATO military command.

A leading member of Mr. Fraga's party, Maria Victoria Fernandez-Espana, resigned in protest last week, declaring that "abstention means closing the door on Europe and endangering the future of Spain."

Conservative leaders of the country's seven biggest banks issued an unusual statement saying that a negative vote would have "incalculable effects on the Spanish economy."

Mr. Fraga argued that Mr. Gonzalez should add abstentions to the yes votes in determining the outcome of today's referendum, but there is no indication that will happen.

Mr. Gonzalez campaigned up to the very last minute yesterday, urging voters to uphold Spain's place in the Western military alliance, which it joined in 1982. Mr. Gonzalez's Socialists opposed NATO membership during the general election of 1982 but have since reversed their stance.

The prime minister made a powerful presentation when he addressed a crowd of 7,000 at a Madrid sports stadium Monday night and again when he addressed the nation on television the same evening. He appealed to his country's sense of national honor, the preservation of political stability, and to Spain's duty to help uphold European peace which, he said, NATO membership ensures.

Mr. Gonzalez has given no direct indication of what he will do with a negative vote. Spanish analysts said yesterday that a massive vote against NATO membership would almost certainly mean he would start the year-long process of withdrawal but simultaneously call for early general elections with

SPAIN...Pg.6

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SPAIN...from Pg.5

NATO membership as a major issue.

A very narrow defeat, however, could enable him to find a face-saving formula to ignore the referendum or delay action on it until after scheduled elections in October.

Whatever election date emerges, the conservatives hope to use the Socialist switch on NATO, and the referendum results, as a campaign theme to win votes.

The first official referendum results are expected to be released tonight. Mr. Gonzalez, however, may not announce until tomorrow exactly what they mean to the government.

Political sources said the apparent strength of the anti-NATO vote reveals a gulf between public opinion and politicians, who overwhelmingly back continued membership in the alliance. Academicians and media commentators said that this could be the most damaging consequence of the referendum campaign.

"An anti-NATO victory at the polls would entail a serious loss of prestige for politicians," one sociology professor said.

One Spanish newspaper said that a vote against NATO would be a rare defeat for both the government and the opposition.

"This would produce a crack of such magnitude between direct and representative democracy that one can hardly believe it would not have consequences for the institutions," El Pais said.

Sociologists noted that after a decade of rapid internal change from dictatorship to democracy, yesterday was the first time Spaniards were asked to make a foreign policy and defense decision. Foreign policy, like Spain's entry into the European Community last January, has been left to politicians.

"This is Spain's adolescence crisis, the moment when an adolescent, after being obsessed with his own problems, has to face the world," said Spanish sociologist Victor Perez Diaz.

This article is based in part on wire service reports.

PILOTS...from Pg.4

tablished a plan of annual selection and is accepting applications constantly. Ms. Gomez said it was hoped that the astronaut corps could be stabilized at 100 to 105 members.

The limitation on the time military pilots can spend in the astronaut corps will be firmly applied to the group selected this spring, said Mr. Ross, and might be applied to pilots selected as far back as 1978.

Military astronauts selected in 1978 are scheduled to end their extended tours in July of 1987, and whether they are returned to the military "will be a matter of negotiation," Mr. Ross said.

The original agreement between NASA and the Department of Defense included a limitation on the time military pilots could spend as astronauts, but the limitation had been extended routinely. Mr. Ross said that would no longer be the case.

Most of NASA's senior astronaut commanders and pilots are military officers. Several, including Robert Crippen, a Navy captain, and Gordon Fullerton, an Air Force colonel, were assigned to NASA after a military astronaut program was canceled. Others, such as John Young and Paul Weitz, both former Navy captains, retired from the military, but continued as civilian astronauts.

WASHINGTON TIMES
12 March 1986 Pg.1D

ROBERT ELLSWOR

Defense budget warning

Notwithstanding President Reagan's Feb. 26 plea to the nation — "I need your help" — for further increases in defense spending, the question is not whether the military buildup will continue. The real question is which parts of the nation's future defense posture will be protected from the inevitable congressional cuts, and how will our own posture be tied in with that of our allies.

At best, Congress might provide a defense budget for 1987 equal to that of 1986 — resulting in a $30 billion cut from the administration's 1987 request of $320 billion. By 1990, U.S. defense outlays in real terms could be at or below the levels of 1980. Our NATO allies are certain to cut back on their defense efforts as well.

NATO's three nuclear powers — the United States, France, and Britain — may be tempted to save money on conventional arms, which are extremely expensive, while continuing to modernize nuclear arms, which

BUDGET...Pg.16

STAR WARS...from Pg.5

wanted the framework agreement to be a public document so that it could not later be accused of any secret collaboration on SDI. It therefore declined to follow the precedent of the secret Anglo-American agreement on SDI participation of a few months back.

Bonn's surprise at the public blow-up of differences with Washington is all the greater because the West German approach to SDI seemed to meet with American enthusiasm over the past year. Dr. Kohl and the Reagan administration both chose to play up the West German approval of SDI research while downplaying the conditions of this approval. The apogee of this treatment probably came last May, when both the West German and United States governments were glad to contrast Kohl's public 'yes' to SDI with French President François Mitterand's public 'no.'

All last year the various American salesmen for SDI in Europe also preferred a soft sell to a hard sell. Both the chief Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson Jr. and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle — the head of the team now negotiating the SDI agreement with the Germans — maintained that, while it was a good opportunity for Europe to get in on SDI Europeans were doing the US no favor by joining in and their decisions should depend completely on their own self-interest.

It's not yet clear if the current leaks about disagreements represent only infighting in Bonn or also a change in the US approach. One recent shift affecting the American-German negotiations is the new official willingness of the French government to help French companies win SDI contracts — a shift that reduces the importance of official German endorsement in the US congressional battle for funds in Washington.

Another reason for American change might be a reading of differences within Kohl's coalition government, and a judgement that Kohl's hedges reflected the misgivings of Liberal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and not Kohl's own caution.

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WASHINGTON POST 12 March 1986 Pg.7

Democrats Unsure of Contra Aid Cap

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writer

House Democrats are locked in a dispute with the Reagan administration over whether the administration's request for $100 million in aid for Nicaraguan rebels might also release unlimited secret funds of the Central Intelligence Agency for the same purpose.

At stake is the question of whether President Reagan would have to go back to Congress later on, after spending whatever rebel aid Congress gives him, in order to spend more. Before October 1983, when Congress first capped funding for the rebels, also known as contras, the CIA used its secret "contingency reserve fund" to run the program. Congress was informed of that spending but had no control over it.

After some initial confusion, the administration said yesterday that the CIA funds would remain off-limits under the new request, no matter what the wording of the request.

"We are going to give Congress whatever assurances are necessary for them to be convinced that the money that is given us will be the money that is spent," said White House deputy press secretary Edward P. Djerejian. "We are not going to play games with it."

David Holliday, spokesman for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said a committee staff analysis found that the wording of the request poses no problem. "The president's request does not override" existing law barring contingency fund use, he said. "Lawyers at the CIA are in agreement with us about this."

But Democrats are not so certain. A staff analysis by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence found the wording of the request to be ambiguous, a finding administration officials privately did not dispute.

Then, according to intelligence panel sources, an administration witness, backed by a State Department attorney, told the committee in closed session last week that the

AID...Pg.8

WASHINGTON POST 12 March 1986 Pg.7

Idea of Compromise On Contra Aid Fades

By Edward Walsh
and Milton Coleman
Washington Post Staff Writers

The idea of finding some compromise on the contentious issue of military aid to the Nicaraguan contras lost ground yesterday at the White House and on Capitol Hill.

At the same time, the top U.S. military officer in Central America, Gen. John R. Galvin, said yesterday that congressional refusal to provide military aid would not doom the Nicaraguan rebels. "They're not going to collapse if we don't give them something," said Galvin, commander of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, in an interview at The Washington Post.

Last week, White House communications director Patrick J. Buchanan said, "If we don't get that assistance to the contras, they'll be defeated."

In an interview with out-of-town journalists, President Reagan said he would reject any effort to delay or reduce the aid request, which consists of $70 million in military assistance and $30 million in nonlethal "humanitarian" aid.

Reagan specifically rebuffed a proposal by Sen. Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.) that Congress approve the aid but withhold its use for six months while efforts are made to arrange peace talks between the Nicaraguan government and the rebels.

"In the last few days here in Washington there has been talk of compromise on this issue: smaller amounts of aid, delay in providing it, restrictions on the uses to which it could be put, all the usual temporizing and quibbles," the president said.

He said he objected to the delay in the Sasser plan, and to its provision that Congress would have to vote a second time before the aid could be used. "I don't think that would be a compromise that I could listen to at all," he said.

On Capitol Hill, an administration suggestion for a "nonlegislative compromise" to the contra aid issue appeared to generate little enthusiasm.

White House officials have suggested that Reagan could promise in a letter to Congress not to send the military aid to the rebels for a specific period of time—probably 60 or 75 days—while U.S. and Latin American diplomats try to bring the Sandinista government and the contras to the bargaining table. After this delay the aid would be delivered, whether or not negotiations had begun.

Sasser rejected this proposal, and charged that the administration broke a similar promise last year to seek a diplomatic solution in return for congressional approval of $27 million in humanitarian aid to the rebels. Sasser said, "The administration doesn't have a lot of credibility."

One reason for the hardening attitude at the White House appeared to be the complaints from House Republican leaders that talk of compromise was undermining their effort to win passage of Reagan's aid request.

House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) described himself as "floored" and "distressed" by the compromise suggestions that have been floated in recent days.

The Democratic-controlled House is scheduled to vote on the contra aid request next Wednesday, and Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) said that as of last week the proposal would have lost by about 25 votes. A House aide, who dismissed Reagan's claim to have "turned the tide" on the is-

IDEA...Pg.8

AID...from Pg. 7

contingency fund would become available under the new request, even though the administration had no current plans to use it.

"That testimony was wrong," Holliday said yesterday. "It is my educated guess that [the witness] will so inform the committee." Committee officials said no such information had yet been received.

Rep. Michael D. Barnes (D-Md.) raised the issue last week with State Department witnesses at a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, which he chairs. State Department officials said they hoped to provide a definitive response today.

At a news conference yesterday, Barnes said: "My understanding is . . . that there is no restriction, as there is in the current law, on the administration using what I am told is the rather large contingency fund of the CIA."

He said Rep. Lee H. Hamilton (D-Ind.), chairman of the House intelligence committee, "agreed with my interpretation" and would say so in an upcoming report. Hamilton was unavailable for comment.

Rep. David E. Bonior (D-Mich), chairman of the House Democratic task force on Nicaragua, said through a spokesman that Reagan's new request "is asking for the ability to run the war in the future as a covert campaign. It's a fundamental change in the debate."

Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), who was author of the 1983 spending cap when he chaired the intelligence committee, said in a statement prepared for delivery last week that if the House approves the president's $100 million request, "we also remove all current legal restrictions on the CIA or the Department of Defense."

IDEA...from Pg. 7

sue as an attempt to "create illusions," said there had been no erosion in the Democratic opposition to the aid request.

The administration stands a better chance in the Republican-controlled Senate, but even here the prospects for passage were described by Sen. David F. Durenberger (R-Minn.) as "at best 50-50."

Yesterday, four senators—Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) and Sens. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.)—announced their opposition to the aid package, saying the $100 million could be better spent on a variety of domestic needs, including student loans, aid to the elderly poor and farm programs.

Their opposition was one indication of how the current budget climate and concern over the federal deficit appears to be working against the contra aid request. In the interview with reporters, Reagan conceded that White House polls show the public has not lined up behind the request.

Gen. Galvin said yesterday he would like the U.S. military to play a modest role in advising and training the contra rebels battling the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

Galvin said he believes the contras have improved as fighters during the past year, but that they need assistance in logistics and tactics and strategy. He said the U.S. military, which until now has not been permitted to work with the CIA-trained contras, is well equipped to provide such advice.

"I'm talking about a few people," he said. "I'm not talking about large involvement in Nicaragua. I'm talking about advice and just passing some ideas, and maybe doing some training somewhere."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 11 Mar 86 (12) Pg. 16

JOSEPH C. HARSCH

The other way

THE real issue over US military aid to the "contras" of Nicaragua is not over ends but over means.

President Reagan's main argument for providing them with money for guns is to head off the danger of "Soviet military bases near the United States" which would "threaten the security of the Panama Canal" and place in jeopardy "fragile democracies" in the neighborhood.

No one in responsible or influential positions disagrees over the desirability of preventing "Soviet military bases" anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Central America.

But is it necessary to arm the contras, support a counterrevolution, and overthrow the government of Nicaragua in order to prevent "Soviet military bases" in Nicaragua?

In late 1984, there was a flap in Washington over a rumor that Soviet ships were bringing jet fighter aircraft to the Sandinistas. Then the ships arrived and unloaded (under US aerial supervision) not jets capable of taking offensive action, but helicopter gunships capable of great defensive usefulness to the Sandinistas, but not useful for offensive action elsewhere.

The Cuban missile crisis of 1962 ended in an agreement between Washington and Moscow. The US would tolerate Fidel Castro and his version of communism in Cuba provided there would be no Soviet strategic or "offensive" weapons in Cuba and no Soviet military base.

The Soviets have on several occasions edged toward sending strategic submarines to Cuban ports. The US has always said "no." Nonstrategic Soviet ships visit Cuba regularly for "R&R," but not carrying strategic weapons.

No one in the Congress in Washington or anywhere else could object seriously or reasonably to the US saying loud and clear to Nicaragua and to Moscow that under no circumstances would the US tolerate the establishment of a Soviet military base in Nicaragua or the provision of offensive weapons to the government of Nicaragua.

But it is not necessary to formalize this position. It operates tacitly for both Cuba and Nicaragua today. Also, the ruling party in Nicaragua has committed itself to see that all foreign "military advisers" home if the US will cease and desist from supporting the contras. The neighboring "Contadora" countries favor just such an agreement.

In other words, guns for the contras are not necessary to protect the strategic and military interests of the US in the hemisphere. The Soviets would no more send offensive weapons to Cuba or Nicaragua than the US would send major strategic weapons to anti-Soviet dissidents in Poland or Czechoslovakia or Hungary. The superpowers do not establish military bases on each other's doorsteps.

Nikita Khruschev tried to do just that in Cuba in 1962, and came to grief. He had to take his nuclear missiles home, uncovered on the open decks, for everyone to see. Khruschev lost his job for the blunder. No superpower has tried any such stunt since.

National security is not a valid argument for guns to the contras. But if the purpose is to overthrow the Sandinista regime then guns would be necessary. President Reagan has not avowed such a purpose.

In effect, Mr. Reagan is using a non-relevant argument to sustain an unavowed purpose. No wonder Congress is rebellious.

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By JOHN F. FITZGE
Courant Staff Wri

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The Midgetman is just part
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HARTFORD COURANT 9 March 1986 Pg.1 (12)

Shift Seen In Arms Buildup

Military Plans More Research Of New Weapons

By JOHN F. FITZGERALD
Courant Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — In two months, the first of 50 MX missiles are to be delivered to the Wyoming prairie just outside Warren Air Force Base.

By Christmas, 10 of the 96-ton behemoths should be installed in superhardened silos, ready to deliver up to 100 hydrogen bombs to the Soviet Union with sufficient accuracy to destroy 50 Soviet missile silos or military command bunkers.

It will be the culmination of a 20-year effort by the Air Force to acquire a large rocket with "silo-busting" capabilities. The Soviet Union has long had such weapons in its huge SS-18 and SS-19 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Even before the first MX is lowered into the ground, however, the Air Force has returned to Congress to ask for full-scale development of yet another long-range missile. Called Midgetman, the new weapon will reverse recent trends in missile development by being smaller and carrying fewer warheads than its predecessors.

The Midgetman is just part of an ambitious arms buildup the Reagan administration proposes to launch immediately on the heels of an "off-the-shelf" buildup that dominated defense spending during Ronald Reagan's first term as president.

The administration says the accelerated research into programs such as the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "Star Wars," might lessen or eliminate the threat of nuclear war by making missiles such as the MX and the Soviets' SS-18 and SS-19 obsolete and by forcing the Soviets into serious arms-reduction negotiations.

The administration also says development of sophisticated conventional weapons could well enable Allied armies to defeat the Soviet army without resorting to nuclear weapons.

Critics say the second Reagan arms buildup will distort defense spending for decades to come. Influential legislators are asking the administration to postpone the next round of new weapons for three years while the Pentagon concentrates on buying weapons already in production.

The focal point of the debate is the research and development section of Reagan's $311.6 billion 1987 defense budget that would push a host of new and, in some cases, revolutionary weapons systems to the point of production.

When Reagan arrived in Washington in 1981, he rapidly secured congressional approval to expand the military and equip it with additional weapons then in production.

In addition, the president revived or accelerated deployment of a new generation of "strategic" weapons — those that can carry thermonuclear bombs across oceans.

Atop everything else, Reagan called for development of a defense, such as Star Wars, against strategic weapons.

Ushered into production were the very accurate MX missile and the B-1B bomber. Like the submarine-launched Trident II missile, the development of which has just been completed, the MX and the B-1B essentially were products of 1970s technology. Both had languished on the drawing boards, not so much because of technical difficulties but because of political problems. In the years after the Vietnam war, America had little enthusiasm for fielding expensive new weapon systems.

"Things kind of got backed up during those years," said Stephen Daggett, an analyst at the liberal Center for Defense Information. Then the Soviets invaded Afghanistan and Reagan assumed command. With the changed political climate, the MX and B-1B were brought into production with little delay.

Now, for the first time in the Reagan years, the budget proposal for 1987 seeks no increase in spending to buy weapons already in production. Still, the Pentagon is pressing as hard as ever to bring an entirely new generation of weapons into production.

Research and development will be the fastest-growing part of the 1987 Pentagon budget, with a proposed increase of nearly 20 percent. The budget would pay for initial purchases of four major weapons, and a lengthy list of other "new starts" is planned for the decade to follow.

"We had a big wave of new weapons beginning in 1978 or 1979," Daggett said, "and now, just a few years later, we are hit with another wave."

In a move with both symbolic and real impact, the 1987 budget proposal makes Star Wars the Pentagon's most expensive weapons system. It seeks $4.8 billion for a program that still is years from moving to the test range from the laboratory.

Even by Pentagon standards, the investment would be colossal — enough to build five of the Navy's most sophisticated cruisers, 300 front-line jet fighters or 2,100 tanks.

And there are still other major programs in the offing. The Pentagon has budgeted $3 billion to advance the Trident II, which is big and accurate enough to demolish Soviet missile silos and command bunkers, from testing to production.

The Midgetman, which would give the nation's land-based missiles mobility to make them less vulnerable, is slated in 1987 to cost $1.4 billion, about twice the spending on the system this year. Such spending would move the missile out of the laboratory and onto the test range.

Then, there is the "Stealth" bomber, which incorporates a variety of technological innovations making it difficult to detect. If it works, Stealth could render obsolete the large and expensive radar system the Soviets have built up over four decades.

The Stealth is a secret program, and the Air Force will say only that its development is advancing at a "fast yet prudent" pace and that the plane will be delivered early in the next decade.

Still, the Midgetman and Stealth programs are but the beginning of a long list:

- The Navy wants to begin production of the sophisticated DDG-51 Arleigh Burke destroyer, an $842 million ship that would be equipped with the Aegis radar system, which is designed to protect aircraft carriers and surface ships from even the heaviest attack by jet aircraft and low-flying cruise missiles.

Together with a recently built generation of Aegis cruisers, the Arleigh Burkes are intended to allow the administration's vaunted 600-ship Navy to aggressively approach the shores of the Soviet Union itself.

- The Air Force would like to buy parts for the C-17, a jet transport large enough to cross oceans yet agile enough to land on rough airstrips close to a war front. Despite stiff resistance from some in Congress and industry who think the job can be done more cheaply, the C-17 is slated to go into full production in 1988. The Pratt & Whitney division of United Technologies Corp. will build the engines for the C-17, if the project is pursued.
- The Navy also wants to begin collecting parts for its new "Seawolf" submarine, though production is not expected until 1989. The Seawolf's ultimate price tag — $33 billion for 30 submarines — may make it a tempting target for budget cut-

ARMS...Pg.10

ARMS...from Pg.9

tern. The Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corp. in Groton is helping to design the Seawolf and will bid on constructing it.

The Seawolf would be a fast, quiet, deep-diving vessel meant to keep the Navy one step ahead of an aggressive Soviet submarine program that now boasts the world's fastest and deepest-diving ships. The Seawolf will be designed specifically to operate under polar ice, an area favored by the commanders of Soviet missile-firing submarines.

• The Navy also wants to move into full development of its "Osprey" tilt-rotor aircraft in 1987. The craft resembles a helicopter and an airplane, and would be used by the Army and the Marines.

• The Army, looking beyond 1987, is planning a new family of light helicopters called LHX. With initial production planned in the early 1990s, LHX could cost $30 billion for as many as 6,000 aircraft. Three Connecticut companies — Pratt & Whitney, UTC's Sikorsky division and Avco Lycoming of Stratford — are among the companies helping to develop the LHX.

There is even a blimp in the proposed budget. The Navy is looking for $9.8 million next year to begin work on lighter-than-air ships to hunt for submarines and aim cruise missiles fired from warships.

Reagan laid out his justification for the new buildup in a recent speech to the nation. Acquisition of the MX and the B-1B has driven the Soviets to the arms negotiations table, he said. Backing off from development of weapons such as Star Wars, Midgetman and the Stealth bomber might ease pressure on the Soviets, he said.

"Just as we are sitting down at the bargaining table with the Soviet Union, let's not throw America's trump card away," the president urged.

Reagan also said the United States must continue to press its technological advantage over the Soviets. Moreover, the president said, the next generation of sophisticated weapons promises that the West will meet the Soviet threat armed without using nuclear weapons.

"When we fail to equip our troops with these modernized systems," he added, "we only increase the risk that we may one day have to resort to nuclear weapons."

The extraordinary breadth of the proposed arms development has some critics worried that the Reagan administration will bequeath to its successor large budgetary requirements at a time of fiscal constraints and fading public support for arms purchases.

"Today's research and development budget drives tomorrow's procurement budget," said Jeffrey Colman, senior associate at the Defense Budget Project, another liberal-oriented think tank.

"All this research turns into procurement somewhere down the road," said Colman, who asserted that generous development spending creates constituencies that lobby Congress to buy the fruits of their research.

"The research people, the contractors, the districts where the contractors are located all have a stake in keeping these programs going," Colman said. "By the time a big program like Star Wars is ready for production, it becomes very hard for a policy-maker to say, 'No, we don't need it.' "

The biggest problem with developing and buying all the new weapons, Daggett added, is that such an ambitious procurement schedule probably will leave too little money to man, train and operate the armed forces in the next decade.

"There is just too much in there," he said. "We don't have enough money to buy all these weapons and do everything else. We never had that much money and we never will."

Daggett predicted that personnel, training, ammunition and spare parts budgets will be raided to pay for the procurement of many weapons now in development. "The 1987 replenishment [spare parts] budget is already 36 percent below what was budgeted just one year ago," Daggett said. "We are already experiencing these kinds of cuts."

Lawrence Korb, an assistant defense secretary during the first Reagan administration, also warned that the time is not right to begin a new round of procurement.

"Whatever you buy, you've got to be able to operate and maintain," Korb said. "Normally you would expect procurement funds to go up first. Then you've got to make sure you provide the infrastructure for it [the weapons bought]. The problem is, just when we were ready to provide the infrastructure, the budget got tight, and now we are not going to be able to provide as much resources for modernization [as was earlier hoped]."

Another problem, according to Daggett, is that procurement of already available weapons probably will be stretched out to free money for development and procurement of new weapons. Such "stretch-outs" save money in the short run, Daggett warned, but end up costing taxpayers more because weapons are bought in lots that are not economical.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., agrees. Nunn, the top Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee and a widely respected moderate, recently asked the Congressional

WASHINGTON TIMES
12 March 1986 Pg.2

Doubts about Dellums

The Reagan administration's policies toward Nicaragua, in the estimation of left-leaning Rep. Ronald Dellums, California Democrat, are "illegal."

"It is immoral," Mr. Dellums railed to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a House Armed Services Committee hearing this week. Mr. Weinberger was there to lobby for $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

"It is insane. It cannot be defended," Mr. Dellums said.

When Mr. Weinberger could get in a word edgewise, he replied: "We're putting him down as 'doubtful.' "

* * *

Soviet 'star wars'

It's a matter of semantics, says Jim Guirard. The Soviets are able to bash us on the Strategic Defense Initiative because *our* program has a name. They have similar programs and have had for years. But Americans don't have a routinely used name for Soviet star wars programs.

"Namelessness is a very powerful psychological ploy," says Mr. Guirard, a consultant specializing in semantics and foreign affairs. "I

SOVIET...Pg.11

Budget Office how much could be saved if the Pentagon postponed procurement of the new weapons and spent its money buying today's weapons in larger, more economical lots.

The budget office reported that 10 major new systems including LHX, the Osprey, the Sea Wolf, the C-17 and Midgetman were delayed three years, the Pentagon could save $2.1 billion in 1987 and $48.6 billion by 1991.

Some of those savings could be be invested to increase production of existing weapons, making such production more efficient. If production of the F-15E fighter were doubled from today's rate of 60 per year, the Air Force would get all the F-15Es it wants by 1990 instead of 1995 as planned, and save $2.6 billion in the process, the budget office said.

If all the savings from postponing procurement of the new weapons were invested in speeding production on 19 existing systems, the budget office concluded, the Pentagon would end up with a net savings of $32 billion by 1991.

WASHINGTON TIMES
12 March 1986 Pg. 8B

U.S. speeds arms sale to Saudis

By Bill Kritzberg
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The United States is speeding up a proposed $354 million arms sale to Saudi Arabia as a "strong signal to Iran" not to attack Persian Gulf states friendly to Washington, a senior State Department official said yesterday.

Notification of the sale, the official said, had been scheduled to take place later this year, but "Iranian success in southern Iraq and the fact that Iranian troops are now on the border with Kuwait" sped the announcement.

Instability in South Yemen and Soviet activities there also contributed to the change in timing.

In an effort to deflect opposition to the arms sale in Congress, the official said: "This sale does not threaten Israel's qualitative military edge nor change the power equation in the Middle East." But he admitted that getting congressional approval would be "a difficult fight."

The arms deal calls for the United States to sell Saudi Arabia air-to-air missiles including 295 AIM-9L missiles for $98 million,, 271 AIM 9P4 millions for $60 million, 200 Stinger missiles and 600 reloaders for $89 million and 100 Harpoon air-to-sea missiles worth $107 million.

The official said all the items in the proposed sale "are already in the Saudi inventory." But newsmen disputed this, noting that the Harpoon missiles were air-to-sea weapons while the Saudis now have only sea-to-sea missiles.

The Reagan administration, acting under congressional statutes, informally notified Congress yesterday of its intention to proceed with the sale. Congress has 50 days to turn down the package.

Shifting from their earlier low-key opposition to the arms sale, pro-Israel groups vowed yesterday to fight it and a source on Capitol Hill said, "If the vote were taken today [it] would go down to defeat." Some 60 senators have signed a letter to the administration against the sale.

The Reagan administration scaled down its original arms sale request from $1.1 billion to $354 million, hoping to win congressional support. The official said that the administration would not ask for additional arms for Saudi Arabia this year, but he did not rule out additional requests next year.

Opponents accuse the administration of using "salami tactics," breaking arms sales to Arab states into smaller packages that attract less attention from the pro-Israel lobby and congressmen.

These critics say Saudi Arabia has not met its commitments to back Jordanian and American peace efforts in the Middle East.

Responding to the criticism, the State Department official admitted the "Saudis haven't done everything we want them to do. It's too bad that our friends don't always do everything we want them to do."

WASHINGTON POST 12 March 1986 Pg. 1

NASA Concedes Need For Booster Redesign

By Walter Pincus and Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writers

At least $350 million will be needed this year and next to correct the space shuttle's solid rocket booster problems and to make other system modifications resulting from reviews of the Challenger disaster, William R. Graham, the space agency's acting administrator, told a congressional committee yesterday.

It was the first time since the Jan. 28 shuttle explosion that an official of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has conceded that a redesign of the booster joints and seals is necessary.

Graham also said the space agency is estimating a year's delay before a shuttle flies again and is studying whether its launch schedules have been too ambitious.

Design defects in the joints that connect the booster segments and the O-ring seals that keep the booster's hot gases from leaking are thought to be a leading cause of the explosion that took the lives of Challenger's seven crew members.

"My view today," Graham said, "is that it would be very appropriate to modify or redesign the seal rings."

In another development yesterday, it was revealed that the chief of the astronaut program, John W. Young, warned in an internal memo three months ago that the space agency was risking a potentially catastrophic landing accident because of its "political policy" of landing shuttles at Kennedy Space Center in Florida rather than Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Graham, making his first budgetary presentation to Congress since the accident that destroyed the $3.2 billion shuttle, told the House Science and Technology Committee that the administration has yet to decide whether to seek funds for a new orbiter.

Graham put the cost of a new shuttle at $2.8 billion and said it could be ready to fly 3½ to 4 years after it was authorized. He made it clear that he believes a fourth orbiter is needed and received support for that position from committee members.

Graham said that without the fourth shuttle, there would be a backlog of 24 full shuttle loads by 1990, which "would grow [in succeeding years] with no cost-effective way to reduce it."

To illustrate his current problem in dealing with commercial customers, Graham said that last Friday he had to tell the British, who wanted their Skynet satellite carried into orbit in 1989 or 1990, that "the United States was interested but not able to

NASA...Pg. 12

SOVIET...from Pg. 10

I were a spy, it would be a tremendous asset, almost the same as having no face."

We've had a program for 25 years, Mr. Guirard said, but it was not until it was named SDI that public opinion was aroused.

What would we call the Soviet effort? SSDP is one possibility, suggests Mr. Guirard. That would stand for Soviet Strategic Defense Program.

"It doesn't really matter what we call it, just so it doesn't remain illusively unnamed. That's the disinformation," he said.

WASHINGTON POST 12 March 1986 Pg.23

Milton Viorst

Sell The Saudis The Missiles

That the fight over the sale of anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia comes at the moment when Iranian forces seem poised to break through Iraqi defenses is surely a coincidence. That the pro-Israeli lobby in Congress is leading the fight against the sale is pure Pavlovian reflex.

For as long as one can remember, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee has ferociously spearheaded opposition to the sale of arms to Arab countries—any country, any kind of arms. To do so, under our system, is surely its right. The exercise of that right, however, is not in Israel's interest, or America's.

The open question in dealing with the Saudis is not whether they will use their arms against Israel, but whether they are prepared to use them to defend themselves and their neighbors.

The Saudis know from whence the danger comes, and it does not come from across the desert in Zion. The enemy is Iran, across the water to the east. Iran is a culture hostile to the Arabs; its people are Shi'ites, a rival branch of Islam; its society is medieval, aspiring to establish a modern-day theocratic empire. The prospect grows more menacing daily.

Though poorly fed and ill-equipped, Iran's troops, according to the evidence from the battlefields to the north, are driven by a sealotry that the Iraqis simply cannot match. Iraqis have been promised a better life by their government. Iranians have been promised a better death, and they surge relentlessly forward in the face of machine guns, tanks, even poison gas.

Strategists do not know whether Iran, having largely overrun Iraq's defenses where they meet the border of Kuwait, is planning to turn next toward Baghdad or south into the Arabian penisula. The region is watching the battle with apprehension.

The Saudis have no tradition of defending Arabia from outsiders. They are a desert people who still think in terms of tribal confrontation. Though never colonized, they let Britain defend them as long as the empire lasted, and, afterward, they accepted Washington's advice to rely on the shah. Now the shah is gone, the United States has not filled the gap, and the shah's successor makes no secret of a desire to swallow them up.

At the start of the Gulf war, the Saudis were roused from their insularity to organize the neighboring principalities—Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates—into a loose alliance called the Gulf Cooperation Council. To avoid offending Iran, the GCC said its goals were economic, but it is the Saudis' opening effort to confront the need for collective security in the region.

The Iran-Iraq war also pushed them to embark on an expensive program of defense—but of defense alone. Their early warning system is first-class. But the regime remains essentially inward-looking; it fears that if it establishes a strong army, the monarchy may find itself challenged. The dilemma for Western interests is not whether the Saudis will attack Israel, but whether they will fight for their homeland and their neighbors.

One need not be a strategic genius to recognize that the threat to Israeli security from the east is not from lethargic Saudia, even less from the much-bloodied Iraqis. The danger is heavily populated, frenetically motivated Iran. Does anyone doubt that the road from Tehran to Tel Aviv passes through Baghdad, barring a detour through Kuwait and Riyadh?

Yet old habits among Capitol Hill lobbyists—including the American Israel Public Affairs Committee—die hard. The lobby is more anxious than Israel itself to stop the missile sale. Part of the explanation is that Israel's coalition government has competing foreign policies—the official policy of the prime minister and the hard-line policy of the foreign ministry. The lobby's ties, traditionally, are with the foreign ministry.

Lobbies also tend to acquire vested interests of their own, apart from those of their clients. Thus the measure of the fight over the sale to the Saudis becomes its own image of invincibility. As much as anything, however, the explanation is habit. Organized for a certain job, a lobby does it automatically.

Israel scarcely needs to adopt the Arab maxim that "the enemy of my enemy is my friend." Saudi Arabia is not Israel's friend. But the ayatollah's Iran is, and is likely to remain, a more menacing enemy for some time. Israel must set priorities, and the first is to stop Tehran from establishing domination over the Persian Gulf. Its friends would do well to help it.

Milton Viorst is a Washington writer who specializes in the Middle East.

NASA...from Pg.11

commit a reliable launch capability in view of the backlog."

That response drew a strong protest from Rep. Bill Nelson (D-Fla.), chairman of the panel's space subcommittee and a passenger on the shuttle flight before Challenger. The committee, Nelson said, "feels unanimously that it doesn't want to see commercial payloads given up."

Graham said NASA's planning has focused on a 12-month delay as the most reasonable, recognizing that much depends on the report of the presidential investigating commission headed by former secretary of state William P. Rogers.

Responding to a question about chief astronaut Young's suggestion in a separate memo last week that the pressures of the launch schedule may have contributed to the accident, Grahamtold the committee that NASA "is conducting a complete review of the launch rate issue."

Graham said that when flights start again, there would be a three-month wait between the first and second flight and then at least a two-month wait until the third flight.

NASA "intends to resume at a fairly low rate," he said. "We don't intend to increase until the launch rate is safe and appropriate to the system."

The slow return of shuttle flights would affect NASA's two major space probes, the Ulysses vehicle to explore the sun's poles, and Galileo, which is to investigate Jupiter. Graham said the agency, which once planned to launch those two ambitious experiments this May within 15 days of each other, now will have to choose between the two for a mission in June 1987.

Chief astronaut Young, in a strongly worded Jan. 6 memo on landing problems, contended that the Kennedy Space Center posed serious safety hazards—including a narrow, inadequate runway and unpredictable weather—that carry "a significantly higher probability of costing NASA orbiters and killing flight crews."

As part of its overall goal of increasing the number of shuttle launches, NASA had recently adopted a policy of landing orbiters at Kennedy in Florida rather than at Edwards to spare the five days it takes to ship the orbiter back from California for its next mission.

But Young said he "urgently recommended" that shutttle landings return to Edwards because the technical problems of landing at Kennedy "cannot be solved in our environment of limited resources."

The memo was addressed to George W.S. Abbey, chief of crew operations at Johnson Space Center in Houston, three weeks before the Challenger explosion. Challenger was scheduled to be the first shuttle to land at Kennedy since April 1985.

A copy of the Young memo appeared in yesterday's Houston Post and was released by NASA later. NASA spokesman Hugh Harris declined comment on the memo.

NEW YORK CIT...

DEFENSE REPORT

Why Are the...

The Geneva SALT talk... nowhere. This was clear... close of the fourth round... that were to achieve "r... tions in U.S.-Soviet in... strategic nuclear weapo... are supposed to resum...

Given the failure to r... in Geneva, isn't it time... the Soviets agreed to r... talks in 1985 if they did... seems, to see them thr... gible results?

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Consider how b... Geneva talks are. The... round opened on Jan... those Russian-doll So... big promissory doll, i... smaller dolls, down t... "zero" inscribed on i... rest.

Gorbachev's big ... proposal to eliminate ... on by A.D. 2000. A... Soviet leader — actin... tally, outside the ... framework — propos... intermediate-range ... Europe.

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Where Would th...

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NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE 10 March 1986 (12) Pg.2

DEFENSE REPORT / ALBERT L. WEEKS

Why Are the Soviets Taking Part in the SALT Talks?

The Geneva SALT talks are getting nowhere. This was clear at the recent close of the fourth round of discussions that were to achieve "realistic" reductions in U.S.-Soviet intermediate and strategic nuclear weapons. Discussions are supposed to resume in May.

Given the failure to reach agreement in Geneva, isn't it time to ask just why the Soviets agreed to resume the SALT talks in 1985 if they did not intend, as it seems, to see them through to any tangible results?

The same question might well be asked of the inconclusive Reagan-Gorbachev summit last November and the stalled process of setting a date for the Soviet leader's visit to America. Whether the next summit was to be held in the United States in June or September, neither date now looks viable — or so must we read the straws in the wind from Washington and Moscow.

Consider how bogged down the Geneva talks are. The fourth and latest round opened on Jan. 15 with one of those Russian-doll Soviet proposals: A big promissory doll, inside of which are smaller dolls, down to a tiny one with "zero" inscribed on it negating all the rest.

Gorbachev's big doll was his vast proposal to eliminate all nuclear weapons by A.D. 2000. As a first step, the Soviet leader — acting publicly, incidentally, outside the Geneva/SALT framework — proposed withdrawing all intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

On its part, the United States, which seeks a scaling-down of intermediate-range missiles on the Continent, was nearly forced into a rejection of playing with the Gorbachev dolls.

Where Would the SS-20s Go?

In the first place, Moscow had not indicated what it intends to do with the SS-20s it would withdraw. What if they were simply displaced east of the Urals? So disposed, the same missiles would thereupon threaten U.S allies in the Far East — South Korea, Japan, parts of Southeast Asia (such as Thailand and the Philippines).

For that matter, one fine day such missiles could simply be wheeled back into position where they came from, facing Western Europe.

The second and perhaps major reason for the American rejection of the Gorbachev "plan" was Moscow's insistence concerning French and British missiles. Gorbachev persists in wanting to count these two countries' nuclear defenses into a deal respecting the Pershings and cruise missiles (the Pershings cannot reach Moscow) in the West and the Soviet SS-20s and other intermediate-range missiles (which can reach and decimate every single major West European target).

Adding insult to injury, the Soviet propaganda mills cranked out an unqualified rejection of President Reagan's own Euromissile plan, calling it "unfair, giving the United States a one-sided advantage."

But the president's proposal was a realistic, step-by-step plan for reducing this category of arms. Completing these stages, Washington said, would open the possibility of thence moving on up to the level of strategic-nuclear arms, where the basis of agreement would have been prepared by successful agreement on intermediate-range missiles.

The Soviets also ground out their usual anti-SDI hedge: if "Star Wars" R&D continues, the talks inevitably will fail.

From the Soviet side, therefore, no dice. And from the party congress that ended last week, the same old anti-U.S. story. Every problem — whether arms reductions or global indebtedness — is traceable, Gorbachev & Co. intoned to the 5,000 delegates, to the "citadel of imperialism, the U.S.A."

Given this Soviet axiom, again we must ask: Where do the SALT talks, resuming in May, go from here? And the bigger question: Why did the Soviets agree, in the Gromyko-Reagan and Shevardnadze-Reagan talks in 1984, to return to what is euphemistically called in our media the Geneva "bargaining table?"

Soviet analysts are divided on the answer to these questions.

The liberal wing — as represented, say, at the Brookings Institution in Washington — claims that with persistence and American flexibility, the Kremlin can be induced to rise above its "traditional paranoia." Thus an agreement must eventually be reached, for "Moscow sorely needs and wants one." That is why, they insist, the Soviets have come back to the table and why a fifth round is bound to open in May.

The conservative wing of such analysts — which happens to be the majority — says the whole SALT process is little more than a charade, if not on the Americans' part, definitely on the Soviets'. The Americans continue to propose, as they have since 1946 on a whole range of nuclear issues, while the Soviets continue to dispose, or cook up counter-proposals merely in order to make propaganda abetting their global image and peace campaign.

Yet with the latter answer, we don't go back to Square One — e.g., to their rejections of the generous Baruch and Lilienthal plans of the '40s, of Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal of the '50s, etc. In those times past, the U.S. held the big cards and proposed a poker-like "showdown," or laying all the cards on the table. The Soviets refused to play, holding, as they did, few face cards.

Now the Soviet game is seven-card stud — i.e., some of their cards lying on the table but with powerful unseen jokers chested and kept out of sight by them.

What is seen are the SS-20 deployments, which are used as pawns on the board in a diplomatic game which, the Soviets hope, will make themselves look good and us inflexible.

Greater Superiority Sought

Meanwhile, they hold in their hands several "cards" marked with the clear intent to achieve a broader margin of superiority over us than they now already have. To do this, SALT talks must be exploited in order to stall us while encouraging Congress to bestow less and less largesse on building up our arms.

I wouldn't be surprised if what induced Gromyko to make his new, forthcoming noises in fall 1984 looking toward resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms negotations was the writing on the wall of the U.S. federal debt. As keen observers of the U.S. law-making and advise-and-consent process in the House and Senate, the Soviets knew that penny-pinching surely lay ahead in Congress.

Of course, they were right — cuts have and will continue to be made on the Hill, the debt being the nimbus encouraging this austerity.

The White House continues to reason, it seems, that continued negotiations are worth a chance. Besides, Reagan cannot afford to leave the Republican Party by 1988 without a record of at least trying and trying very hard to come to some agreement with the Gorbachevian Kremlin.

So far, however, the Soviet, not the American game plan is doing better on the score pad. If both are dead-ended, it is Moscow that stands to gain more from a dead end than we. As Lenin said repeatedly, "worse is better."

SECRETARY...from Pg. 1

portant," Mr. Weinberger said. "They [lawmakers] wanted to ensure more authority in the chairman."

Recently retired JCS Chairman Gen. John Vessey was a strong chairman and "exercised the authority given him," Mr. Weinberger said. "Gen. [David] Jones did not."

Gen. Jones preceded Gen. Vessey as chairman. Upon his retirement in 1982, Gen. Jones began campaigning to revamp the JCS because he said its committee structure made it difficult to give the president and defense secretary urgently needed military advice.

Gen. Jones charged that indecision reing the differences in military leadership that occur when a weak chairman, insulted because each of the five JCS members had an effective veto power of any of the 3,000 matters that come before the group annually.

Yesterday, Gen. Jones said Mr. Weinberger's charge that he was a weak chairman "doesn't come as a surprise." He said opponents of change always have said people are the important element and not the bureaucratic system.

The general said "lots of studies" inside and outside government have shown that the Pentagon has "deep institutional problems" in decision-making and management. Problems of poor cooperation among the military services became apparent in the Vietnam war and in the 1983 invasion of Grenada, he said.

On the charge of being a weak chairman, Gen. Jones noted that the defense secretary "said awfully nice things about me in my [1982] retirement ceremony."

Last year, Mr. Weinberger had defended the current JCS structure, saying "if it isn't broke, don't fix it."

Yesterday, he said this statement and his current position "are fully compatible" because many of the recommended changes already had been implemented by the Pentagon.

Mr. Weinberger said there was "an enormous improvement" in the JCS organization after Gen. Vessey took over in 1982 and there were "a number of changes" he made "a year or so" after he took over as defense secretary in 1981.

He said the Packard Commission, which recommended a new undersecretary of defense in charge of all weapons development and production, "had new ways of acquiring weapons."

"Some of the things they [the commission] suggested they themselves acknowledged are already things we are doing," he said. "And, they said that they were emboldened to make their suggestions because they had seen they [the changes] had worked under our administration."

On the changes recommended by the presidential commission and the bills pending in Congress, Mr. Weinberger said, "I think some of these things can help, and some of them would cause a certain number of problems."

On another subject, Mr. Weinberger said it was still the administration's position to support a single-warhead Midgetman missile, although "the expense bothers everybody."

He indicated that a larger Midgetman with more warheads would be more cost effective. The single-warhead missile, widely dispersed to provide a retaliatory threat to any Soviet first strike, was initiated by some members of Congress as a measure to stabilize the nuclear balance.

WEINBERGER...from Pg. 1

The study, based on a 1985 survey, found that 47 percent of all active-duty military personnel smoke. That is a drop from the 52 percent rate reported in a similar survey in 1982 but still substantially above the civilian rate of roughly 30 percent, Newhall said.

The military study also concludes that smoking costs the Pentagon hundreds of millions of dollars for health care. In fiscal 1984, smoking-related costs totaled at least $209.9 million, the study said.

The study concluded that if cigarettes were banned from commissary shelves, a reduction of 8 to 10 percent in consumption could be expected. Weinberger has rejected that step for the time being, however, because he believes that the new anti-smoking program "will make a significant dent in the consumption rate," Newhall said.

Weinberger, in a memo to each of the services, said he was rejecting the ban on commissary sales for now because it "would constitute the beginning of a bad precedent."

Commissary privileges are "an old, established and valued portion of military compensation," Weinberger wrote, and many would view a price increase or sales ban on cigarettes as an assault on their benefit system.

"I have concluded that we should give the education plan a reasonable chance to persuade people of their own free will to decrease or eliminate their own smoking. Afer a reasonable trial ... I will again review the situation," he said.

The Defense Department operates 412 commissaries — or grocery stores — worldwide. In fiscal 1985, tobacco-product sales totaled roughly $400 million out of the commissaries' total gross of $4.5 billion.

WALL STREET JOURNAL "WORLD-WIDE" 12 Mar Pg.1

The U.S. released $150 million in aid to Egypt that it had held back after security police conscripts rioted two weeks ago in a dispute over pay and length of service. The State Department also declared that Egypt was safe for tourists. The moves followed talks between Assistant Secretary of State Murphy and Egyptian President Mubarak.

REPORT...from Pg. 1

but did not provide that information to Congress.

Army officials said they could not comment because they have not seen the GAO report. But they have said before that they avoided firing weapons at the Bradley which they knew would blow up the vehicle because little would be learned from such tests.

The Bradley has emerged as one of the Army's most contentious requests this year. Army officials, who say they need the tracked vehicle to complement the M1 Abrams tank, have bought almost 3,000 Bradleys and want to buy about 4,000 more for $13 billion.

Because the vehicle is supposed to fight as well as carry infantry, it is equipped with guns and antitank missiles. Critics charge that the dual mission forces soldiers to ride into battle alongside stowed explosives, making the Bradley a dangerous proposition for the GI. The Army conducted its first live-fire tests last fall, and will run a second series this spring. After the tests, the Army designed a $75,000-per-vehicle improvement package that will be fitted onto existing Bradleys to make them less vulnerable.

"Critics will argue that the fact that we plan modifications proves that the Bradley is unsatisfactory as is," an Army report said. "In fact, the test proved that the Bradley is pretty damned good just as it is."

But Rep. Denny Smith (R-Ore.), a Bradley critic, said the GAO report suggests the Bradley may meet the same fate as the Divad (Sgt. York) antiaircraft gun, which Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger canceled after test results were disappointing.

"I thought the Pentagon had learned a lesson on the Sgt. York," Smith said. "If the spring tests aren't run and reported honestly, the Bradley could become the next casualty of Gramm-Rudman."

HARTFORD COURANT 8 March 1986 (12)

Tighten the Pentagon's Belt

How could the Pentagon spend $800 on a coffeepot and millions on an anti-aircraft gun everyone knew couldn't work?

The President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, better known as the Packard Commission after its chairman, former Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, was set up to find out. This week, it gave President Reagan the answer: The procedures, planning and procurement systems of the nation's military establishment are inefficient, extravagant and strangling in red tape.

Both the Pentagon and Congress are to blame, the commission concluded, for the bureaucratic nightmare that permits the chiefs of each branch of the armed services to ask for more and more new weapons and Congress to routinely grant the requests.

The commission said that because the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff don't agree on military goals and coordinate their needs before making weapons requests, and because Congress doesn't insist on more carefully supervised procurement, taxpayers have been put willy-nilly over what has become a $330 billion annual military-spending pork barrel.

The Packard Commission followed its sharp criticism with recommendations. Among them: Systems should be devised to allow the executive and legislative branches to reach agreement on national military strategy; the Pentagon should draw military budgets two years at a time instead of annually; the position of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be strengthened as a way to eliminate wasteful interservice rivalry for dollars; an under secretary of defense should be appointed with the specific duty to oversee cost-efficient weapons procurement; and military contractors must be made to adopt stronger codes of ethics.

President Reagan promised to act on the commission's recommendations "just as quickly as it can be done, even if they run counter to the entrenched bureaucracies and special interests." That will be a tall order, considering that he has repeatedly urged Congress to approve an 8 percent increase, after inflation, in the military's budget for the next fiscal year.

The job may fall to Congress, which has not been loath to find the money for each weapons system the president has pushed since taking office, including the B-1 bomber, more Trident submarines, new nuclear aircraft carriers, the MX missile and, most recently, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Perhaps the Packard Commission's strong language will give Mr. Reagan and the Congress the push they need to end the confusion and extravagance that have cost the public a trillion dollars in the past five years. Otherwise, the military spending spiral has nowhere to go but up.

NATURE 27 February 1986 (12 March) Pg.714

Japan likely to participate in SDI

Tokyo

THE Japanese government has been dropping broad hints that it will soon allow participation in the US Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Whether the hints are partly intended as trial balloons to see whether opposition remains is unclear, but they have been sufficient to draw a strongly worded warning from the official Soviet news agency Tass.

The government appears to have abandoned thoughts of participating directly in the SDI project through research in its own institutes. Instead, private industry will be allowed to accept contracts for SDI research. A final decision is likely to be announced before the annual summit of seven industrial nations in Tokyo in May.

A year has already passed since the United States invited Japan to participate in SDI, without the government having been able to come to a decision. Early on, obstacles were seen to participation in Japan's bans on weapons exports and on nuclear weapons research. But supporters of SDI within the government argue that joint research and development is different from arms exports and that even if nuclear energy is used in SDI, to pump X-ray lasers for example, that does not make them nuclear weapons. Fear of arousing public opposition has, however, made the government very cautious. Two missions have visited the United States to seek further information and a third, which will contain business leaders as well as government representatives, is likely to be despatched in the near future.

Japanese corporations are mainly concerned that they might be left behind in the "technological dust" if they do not participate in SDI. Nor do they wish to miss access to the huge sums of money that are likely to be spent in the research phase of SDI. But there is also a strong awareness that Japan's own great economic success is not entirely unrelated to high expenditure on commercial development research and tiny expenditure on military research. For that reason, industry is keen to maintain a position in which the results of SDI research can be easily transferred to the commercial sector. But that position may not necessarily work to industry's advantage. Although under present Japanese law it would be hard to stop such transfer, it is likely that few contracts will come Japan's way unless legal protection of "military secrets" can be strengthened.

Alun Anderson

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1986

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BALTIMORE SUN 13 March 1986 Pg.1

Reagan says he might use part of SDI before system is complete

By Charles W. Corddry
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said yesterday that he might favor partial early deployment of a missile defense shield before the entire system was developed if that proved feasible and he "could work out" arrangements with U.S. allies and the Soviet Union.

Moscow has adamantly sought an end to the president's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "star wars" defense, while the administration has argued in arms negotiations that both sides should devise such defenses and ultimately make nuclear missiles obsolete.

On another arms control issue, Mr. Reagan said in an interview with *The Sun* that the United States was "willing to meet" the Soviets to discuss a comprehensive nuclear test ban, but he blamed them for foot-dragging on the question of how to verify compliance with an agreement.

The administration has rejected Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal to join in a testing moratorium that Moscow is now observing. This was because the Russians "are ahead of us in modernizing and expanding their weapons systems," Mr. Reagan said.

He indicated that "we could talk such a test ban" after the United States had carried out comparable tests with its new weapons, but did not say when that would be.

Despite a lack of progress in the just-concluded round of arms talks in Geneva, Switzerland, the president said he remained "hopeful" because of general negotiating aims he and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed on and was convinced the Soviet leader wanted arms agreements to relieve the economic burdens on his country.

"I think that he would much prefer to have practical . . . arms reduction agreements rather than face a continued arms race," Mr. Reagan said.

"Star wars," has been viewed as a 21st- century system, if it proves feasible, for using multiple layers of space- and ground-based beam weapons and non-nuclear missiles to defeat any attempted attack on the United States and its allies with

SDI...Pg.4

WALL SREET JOURNAL 13 March 1986 Pg. 4

Weinberger Was Warned in December Not to Seek Funds for Unproven Missile

By Tim Carrington
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's top weapons tester warned Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger against seeking funds to begin production of a costly air-to-air missile because the missile is as yet unproven.

Despite that warning, Mr. Weinberger told Congress earlier this month that the missile can be purchased, as designed, within the cost limit. He has requested $796 million to produce 260 of the missiles.

Secretary Weinberger told Congress that he conducted "a thorough review" of the Amraam program. He said that "some design refinements will occur" in the missile in coming months, but he said they will make the weapon more reliable. In addition, Pentagon officials say that the two contractors have been told that they must keep the program within cost limits.

Jack Krings, director of the Defense Department's testing office, said in a memorandum last December to Mr. Weinberger that tests of the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile had fallen behind schedule. He warned that the Pentagon couldn't guarantee that the missile can be bought within congressionally imposed cost limits and without further design.

The Krings memorandum is likely to increase congressional opposition to producing the missile in a year in which lawmakers are searching for budget savings in the defense program. Rep. Denny Smith (R., Ore.), who released the memorandum, is pushing a proposal to withhold funds from the missile program pending an investigation.

In a letter to Rep. Les Aspin (D., Wis.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. Smith said that Secretary Weinberger's assurance about the system "stretches the limits of one's imagina-

MISSILE...Pg.14

NEW YORK TIMES 13 March 1986 Pg. 19

Army Grounds 2 Helicopter Fleets After Mishaps

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP) — The Army decided today to temporarily ground its two newest helicopter fleets, the UH-60 Blackhawk and the AH-64 Apache, because of safety concerns.

It was the second time in less than a year that the fleet of Blackhawks had been grounded and the second time in a month that the Apache fleet was ordered out of the air.

The grounding of the Blackhawks was prompted by the crash of one of the helicopters Tuesday at Fort Rucker, Ala., in a routine training flight. Three soldiers died in the crash.

The Apaches were grounded because of an incident Tuesday in which a corporate test pilot had problems controlling the craft in flight. The pilot managed to set it down without incident, but the Army decided to ground the entire fleet for inspection.

Maj. Phil Soucy, an Army spokesman at the Pentagon, said the grounding orders affected 643 Blackhawks and about 60 Apaches.

Both directives are "temporary, precautionary measures," he added.

The spokesman said the Blackhawks would be grounded at least until Army investigators determined the likely cause of the Fort Rucker crash, but he declined to predict how long that would be.

Lieut. Col. David Burpee, another Army spokesman, said the Apache helicopters would each return to the air after being inspected. He said the problem experienced by the test pilot appeared to be mechanical.

Colonel Burpee said the problem arose in a routine test flight of a new

ARMY...Pg.4

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WASHINGTON POST 13 March 1986 Pg. 11

Habib Departs on Diplomatic Mission

Reagan's Nicaraguan Aid Package Needs 30 More House Votes

By Lou Cannon and Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Reagan sent special envoy Philip C. Habib to Central America yesterday in what aides said was an attempt to dramatize U.S. diplomatic efforts when the administration is at least 30 House votes short of obtaining a $100 million aid package for the Nicaraguan rebels.

Asked whether he was using Habib's mission as "a cover" for his attempt to obtain military aid for the rebels, Reagan replied that critics of his proposal "have been making ridiculous noises for a long time, and that's one of the most ridiculous."

As he saw Habib off on the White House driveway, the president added, "Nine times we have tried to persuade the Sandinista government to enter into negotiations and nine times we've gotten nowhere."

Earlier, State Department spokesman Charles Redman announced that the president's package of $70 million in military aid and $30 million in humanitarian aid "in no way changes the rules" to permit the Central Intelligence Agency to dip into contingency funds and provide additional aid for the rebels, known as contras.

The announcement was a response to the concern of some House Democrats that the aid request would allow the CIA's secret contingency reserve funds to flow to the rebels without any control by Congress.

These developments occurred as new offers of compromise came from House Democrats and Senate Republicans while the White House and House GOP leaders appeared to stiffen their resistance to anything less than the $100 million aid package.

Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) said he had sent White House chief of staff Donald T. Regan "information on what may be the basis" of a compromise. He declined to give details, but administration sources said it involved delaying military aid for two or three months while diplomatic efforts attempted to prod the Sandinistas into direct negotiation with the contras.

In the House, Rep. Ike Skelton (D-Mo.) sent Reagan a letter, signed by three other swing Democrats, proposing that Congress approve the package but delay sending offensive weapons for 90 days. This would give "negotiations one last chance," he said.

During the 90-day period the contras could be supplied with defensive weapons, such as shoulder-fired anti-aircraft weapons, under terms of the Skelton proposal, which is taken seriously by administration strategists. Last year Skelton was chief architect of a congressional compromise approving an administration plan to produce chemical weapons.

Despite such manuevering, administration and congressional sources said the president's package appeared headed toward defeat. House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.), predicting defeat and opposing any compromise, said "the people of America will win" when the House votes on the issue next Wednesday or Thursday.

Administration strategists began the week believing they could win if they converted 20 undecided Republicans, mostly from the East and Midwest, and 20 undecided Democrats, mostly from the South and West. The administration count yesterday showed only a gain of five in each camp.

Redman's announcement that the administration would not use contingency CIA funds to augment aid to the contras was an attempt to erase a barrier that arose during testimony before the House Intelligence Committee.

Rep. David E. Bonior (Mich.), chairman of the House Democratic caucus committee on Nicaragua, said he was pleased with the statement. "They got caught with their hand in the cookie jar . . . but now I think we can get on with the debate," he said. Rep. Michael D. Barnes (D-Md.) said he still found administration assurances insufficient.

The confusion continued yesterday as administration officials ... to demonstrate a willingness ... hear congressional proposals ... at the same time proclaiming ... termination not to compromise.

White House spokesman ... Speakes said, "We're not interested ... in anything short of getting ... president's package approved ... out conditions."

Emphasizing this approach, ... White House canceled a scheduled ... presidential meeting with Senate ... Foreign Relations Committee ... Chairman Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) ... and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), a ... moderate. "They don't want to send ... signals about compromising," said ... Lugar aide.

However, Reagan refused to rule ... out the possibility of a 60- or 75-day ... delay in the military aid in his answers to reporters' questions on ... the White House driveway. "We're ... continuing to talk about all possibilities like that," the president said.

Lugar, who supports the administration measure but believes a ... compromise will be necessary for ... congressional enactment, canceled ... a committee meeting today that had ... been scheduled to vote on the aid ... package. Aides said this meant that ... the committee would not have approved the request.

House Republican leaders remained adamantly opposed to any ... compromise, and congressional ... sources said that House Minority ... Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) ... told Dole that he wanted the House ... to vote first if the Senate was inclined to compromise.

Debate is scheduled to begin in ... the Senate next Monday, but a vote ... is not expected until the following ... week. If the package fails in the ... House and passes the Senate, administration officials said the president will try to bring the Senate ... version back before the House.

Reagan, who will attempt to rally ... public support in a nationally televised speech Sunday night, emphasized yesterday that Habib is seeking regional support for peace efforts in his visit to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. In Guatemala, Habib also will meet with Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias, who has opposed military aid to the contras.

The president said that Habib wasn't going to Nicaragua because

HABIB...Pg. 4

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WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

13 March 1986

HOUSE PROCUREMENT PANEL: A panel created by House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D-WI) to improve defense procurement met Wednesday with Sec/Def Weinberger, AP's Daniel Beegan reports. Weinberger is quoted as saying DOD and the panel "can work together very well." Beegan quotes panel chairman Nicholas Mavroules (D-MA) as saying he plans to have recommendations on changes in the Pentagon procurement system completed in time to be written into this spring's DOD spending authorization bill. Mavroules reportedly says the panel may adopt some of the suggestions recently submitted to Pres Reagan by the Packard Commission on defense management.

ARMY HELICOPTER GROUNDINGS: The Army has temporarily grounded its entire Blackhawk helicopter fleet following a fatal crash Tuesday, AP's Norman Black and UPI's Richard Gross report. Black says three soldiers at Fort Rucker, AL, died in a crash shortly after their Blackhawk "lifted off for a routine training flight." An Army spokeswoman tells Gross there was "no apparent cause" for the crash. The Army's Apache Helicopter fleet has also been grounded this week after flight problems at Fort Rucker, Gross reports. (See related article, Pg. 1)

US TROOPS IN HONDURAS: Pentagon officials reportedly told the House Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee that US military forces stationed in Honduras are there for a "temporary and indefinite period." UPI's Eliot Brenner quotes GEN John Galvin, head of the US Southern Command as saying US bases in Honduras are "a sign to the Sandinistas they should be careful about adventurism they have in mind....If (Honduras) was attacked by the Sandinistas or anyone else...we would come to their aid." Deputy Asst Sec/Def Nestor Sanchez reportedly told the subcommittee "We're not constructing bases to be there on a permanent basis. It depends on...regional stability and the threat to the countries" in Central America. Subcommittee member Bill Alexander (D-AR) reportedly told Galvin and Sanchez most political leaders in the region believe "that what we're doing is wrong."

(Complete texts on file in SAF/AAR)

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

12 March 1986

MILITARY EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS: NBC's Tom Brokaw reports safetv concerns have led the Army to ground its Apache and Blackhawk helicopters. NBC correspondent Fred Francis reports a soon-to-be-released report says the military's inventory-control methods are inadequate. Francis reports the GAO as saying the Army's system of keeping track of its bullets and bombs is, "bad, real bad." Francis says GAO cites a 20-year-old AF computer system which can't keep track of most of its inventory once shipments are flown around the world. He quotes LT GEN Leo Marquez as saying "For us to expend the manpower and time to track each and every item wherever it might be...would be foolish for us to try. Because, very frankly, that costs more than what you're losing." Francis says the GAO report "is scheduled to be released this week by California Sen. Pete Wilson." (See related article Pg.1)

CONTRA AID: Pres Reagan's dispatch of Philip Habib to Central America and his ongoing campaign for $100 million in aid for Nicaragua's Contras is reported by NBC and ABC. NBC's Chris Wallace says " Habib will see the leaders of almost every Central American country except Nicaragua." He quotes Nicaraguan Pres Daniel Ortega as saying "Mr. Habib's appointment is, in fact, a method being used to complement a terrorist policy." Wallace says Pres Reagan was "also undercut today by his own top soldier in Central America who said failing to fund the Contras would not bring the disaster Mr. Reagan predicts. GEN John Galvin told Wallace "If we don't give it to them, it doesn't mean that, poof, they disappear." Wallace also says the White House is exploring a congressional idea to "give the Contras antiaircraft missiles now, but delay other military aid 90 days to allow talks with Nicaragua." (See related article Pg.2)

(For verbatim texts, see Radio/TV Defense Dialog)

WALL STREET JOURNAL 13 March 1986 Pg. 34

Spaniards Vote to Keep Membership in NATO

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MADRID — Spaniards overwhelmingly approved continued membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, giving Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez a stunning political victory and cementing Spain's military ties with the West.

With 92% of the vote counted, voters endorsed participation in NATO by a projected margin of about 14 percentage points, a sharp reversal from the final opinion polls last week that showed they would reject it by between six and 10 points.

The surprise outcome of the referendum called by Mr. Gonzalez practically assured him of another four-year term in office after general elections scheduled for October.

It also relieved the U.S. and Spain's other military partners, who had feared that a vote for a pullout would strain NATO solidarity and give a propaganda victory to the Soviet Union.

"This represents a success for the entire Spanish people," a somber-faced Mr. Gonzalez said in a brief nationwide televison address late last night. "It's positive for democracy. Peace and defense are now confirmed by a majority of the Spanish people."

SPAIN...Pg. 4

SPAIN...from Pg.3

The turnaround clouded the political future of Manuel Fraga, leader of the conservative opposition Popular Alliance. Though his party has always been staunchly pro-NATO, he called on his backers to abstain, saying the referendum was unnecessary.

SDI...from Pg.1

nuclear ballistic missiles.

Some authorities in the research program have said that parts of the system — defenses for U.S. strategic missile bases, for example — could be deployed much sooner than the more exotic and less-certain lasers and particle beams, or speed-of-light weapons, which are ultimately wanted.

Mr. Reagan was asked whether he would favor partial deployment — of ground-based defenses — as it became feasible to protect intercontinental Minuteman and MX missiles.

The president said he would "have to seriously think about that." He had told Mr. Gorbachev that he saw SDI as a "defense for all mankind" that could make possible the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Thus, to deploy parts of the system "without a lot of further meetings and exchanges" could make it appear that the United States "might be seeking to get a first-strike advantage." The Soviets have made that argument against SDI — that a country with missile defenses could launch a first strike and sweep away with its defenses the attacked country's retaliatory strike.

"I think that would be the most dangerous thing in the world," Mr. Reagan said, "for either one of us to be seen as having the capacity for a first strike."

But if part of the SDI became feasible before the entire system was in hand, Mr. Reagan said, "OK, then go earlier to both our allies and to the others and say, 'Look, here is the potential now for this weapon and we want it to be used for all mankind,' and see what we could work out."

Besides SDI's main quest for non-nuclear defenses, the research program includes work on a so-called third-generation nuclear weapon (the first two being atomic fission and hydrogen fusion bombs). Such a weapon would involve hydrogen explosions producing focused X-ray beams. The X-ray laser, as it is called, would operate in space and be designed to destroy attacking missiles.

While the X-ray laser was not mentioned in the interview, it requires underground testing and was obviously encompassed in Mr. Reagan's statement that a total test ban "wouldn't be fair for us until we've made the same tests comparatively with our [weapons] that they have made with their new and improved modernized weapons."

"Then," he said, "we could talk, but with better verification than we now have — we could talk such a test ban."

Only underground nuclear testing is permitted under the U.S.-Soviet 1963 partial test ban treaty. Mr. Reagan has invited the Russians to send experts here to discuss verification methods and to witness a U.S. underground test to see whether their own measurements of such tests were accurate. No such arrangement has been worked out, however.

For all the current lack of progress in arms control, the president seemed determinedly optimistic yesterday.

"I still continue to be hopeful," he said. He and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed in general on a goal of 50 percent cuts in nuclear weapons and "ultimate elimination." The Soviet leader was his country's first to be "willing to eliminate weapons they already have," Mr. Reagan said.

Still, the Soviet position at the moment seemed to be that "we accept their offer entirely or else," he added. Mr. Gorbachev proposed in January that both sides eliminate all nuclear arms by 2000 in a "step-by-step process" and renounce space weapons.

ARMY...from Pg.1

Apache by a pilot from its manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas Helicopters, at the company's plant in Mesa, Ariz.

The grounding of the Blackhawk, the Army's newest troop-carrying helicopter, follows a similar grounding that lasted two months last spring after two crashes in which 15 people died. Investigators determined that one of those crashes, on April 18, 1985, at Fort Rucker, was caused by the failure of a main rotor-blade spindle. The incident prompted repairs to the entire fleet.

The Apache, the Army's newest attack helicopter, was grounded this year from Jan. 30 to Feb. 20 after cracks were discovered in some rotor blades. That order was lifted after investigators determined the cracks had been caused by an improperly designed maintenance tool.

Victims Are Identified

Sgt. Charlie Arons, a Fort Rucker spokesman, identified the victims of the latest Blackhawk crash as Chief Warrant Officer Jerry L. Brown, 30 years old, of La Follette, Tenn.; Warrant Officer Stanley E. Harris, 26, of Kannapolis, N.C., and Warrant Officer Gary M. Reynolds, 38, of Centerville, Ohio. They were all from the Ninth Training Battalion at Lowe Army Heliport.

The Blackhawk is a twin-engine, single-rotor helicopter that is replacing the aging UH-1 Huey copters of the Vietnam era as the Army's primary air assault and air cavalry craft. First introduced to the Army in April 1981, the Army describes the Blackhawk as the most capable, most easily maintained troop-carrying helicopter in the world.

The Blackhawk is made by the Sikorsky Aircraft division of the United Technologies Corporation in Stratford, Conn., and each costs about $4.9 million. The Army hopes to acquire more than 1,100 of them.

The AH-64 Apache is replacing the Cobra helicopter gunship as the Army's primary attack helicopter. Designed to knock out tanks, the Apache is a twin-engine helicopter and carries Hellfire and Hydra 7 missiles and a 30-millimeter cannon.

They cost about $11.5 million apiece. The Army hopes to acquire 675 Apaches.

Marty Moore, a spokesman for Sikorsky, said he could not discuss any details of the Blackhawk crash or the Army's decision to ground the helicopter. He said the company was participating in the service's investigation.

Hal Klopper, a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas Helicopters, declined immediate comment on the Apache grounding.

HABIB...from Pg.2

he hadn't been invited there but that "if anything comes up which would show there might be any prospect or profit in doing that, I am sure he would make that decision."

Today Reagan will stress his contention that Nicaragua exports revolution. Officials said the president will appear at the State Department with a defector from the Sandinista government and a former commander of leftist rebels in El Salvador to display weapons purportedly smuggled to guerrillas by the Nicaraguans.

The House Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, in a report prepared for release today, says that 12 of 13 members of the contras' military high command are former officers of ousted dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard. A recent contradictory report, released by Lugar, listed leaders of nonexistent "ghost commands" to reduce the apparent National Guard involvement, the study said.

Staff writers Joanne Omang and Milton Coleman contributed to this report.

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Military Spen
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By David Roc
And David Shri
Staff Reporters of The Wall

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By Bryan Brumley
Associated Press

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WALL STREET JOURNAL 13 March 1986 Pg. 5

Military Spending Could Prove Thorny As Senate Seeks Accord for Fiscal 1987

By David Rogers
And David Shribman
Staff Reporters of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON — Military spending is emerging as a difficult and potentially divisive issue for Senate negotiators seeking a bipartisan agreement on a fiscal 1987 budget resolution.

Democrats, spurred on by the new Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law, are asking that defense be frozen or even cut from the current program level. The differences between the two sides could be as large as $22 billion in new budget authority for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

Although talks continued yesterday between Pete Domenici (R., N.M.), Senate Budget Committee chairman, and the panel's ranking Democrat, Sen. Lawton Chiles of Florida, the dispute casts further doubt on the panel's chances of reaching an agreement this week.

The starting point for both sides' calculations is a $291 billion figure set by the Congressional Budget Office as the level for military spending in the current fiscal year.

In fact, new budget authority is somewhat lower at $286.8 billion; but the CBO added items funded from unobligated balances included in the omnibus appropriations bill passed in December.

An adjustment for inflation would bring the level to $300.9 billion next fiscal year, and Sen. Domenici is asking for a further 3% increase to $309 billion, which includes adjustments to reflect lower oil prices.

Democrats would lower the program level to $290 billion because of lower oil prices, and there is pressure to go as low as $286.8 billion to help shrink deficit projections immediately.

The dispute comes as the Republican-controlled chamber put off final consideration of a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution, amid signs that the measure won't win approval.

Though a slightly different version won Senate approval in 1982, support appears to be eroding. The amendment wouldn't go into effect until after 1991, when the Gramm-Rudman law already mandates a balanced budget. Opponents said that ironically the new budget process had lessened the urgency for the amendment. "People want to give Gramm-Rudman a chance to work," said Sen. Daniel Evans (R., Wash.).

Separately, Dan Rostenkowski, House Ways and Means Committee chairman, threatened to report legislation to raise the federal cigarette tax above 16 cents if the Senate fails to act soon on a pending $18.1 billion deficit-reduction bill for fiscal 1986 to 1988.

The current federal tax is scheduled to fall to eight cents a pack on Saturday; Mr. Rostenkowski said he would consider raising the tax—or not pushing the deficit reduction measure—as a means of forcing tobacco interests to put pressure on the Senate leadership to act.

Tobacco state delegations have a big stake in passage of the package, which includes amendments providing for the government to write off an estimated $1 billion in past tobacco-crop loans and revamp the current price-support program to give more power to influential cigarette manufacturers.

"Unless they are willing to take their responsibilities seriously, that's not out of the realm of discussion," the Illinois Democrat said of a possible increase.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER 13 March 1986 Pg. 6B

Conservative group blasts military coal-use mandate

By Bryan Brumley
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congressional requirements that military bases convert their heating systems to coal and stockpile huge amounts of the fuel could cost taxpayers more than $5 billion through 1993, a congressman said yesterday.

That figure was listed in a conservative lobbying group's private study, cited yesterday by Rep. William E. Dannemeyer (R., Calif.). The cost results from two congressional requirements, he said.

One orders the Pentagon to convert heating plants at 37 bases in the United States to burn coal. The other requires U.S. bases in Western Europe, already required to buy U.S. coal, to stockpile a year's worth of the fuel.

"This is nothing more than a requirement imposed by members of the House and the Senate who come from coal producing states ... to expand the economy of their local jurisdictions, and in so doing, shifting the unreasonable cost to the rest of us," Dannemeyer said in a telephone interview.

"We are wasting billions of taxpayers' dollars," he said. Dannemeyer, a member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, wants Congress to review the coal requirements to help meet the Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law.

The appropriations bill passed by Congress last December requires the Pentagon to buy an additional 1.6 million tons of U.S. soft coal by 1993, regardless of its comparative cost to other fuels, and also buy 302,000 tons of anthracite, or hard coal.

American miners will dig 890 million tons of coal this year, 4 million of it anthracite, according to estimates by the National Coal Association, a coal industry lobby in Washington.

Coal burned at U.S. bases will be "a fairly insignificant amount," association spokesman John Grasser said, "but it sure could be a boost for out-of-work anthracite miners" in northeastern Pennsylvania.

The conversion to coal heating was ordered in the fiscal 1986 appropriations bill Congress passed last December.

The Defense Department has estimated the cost of converting the heating plants at the 37 U.S. bases at $1.4 billion.

However, a report distributed last week by Milton R. Copulos of the National Defense Council Foundation, a conservative lobbying group, projects the price at $5 billion, based on overruns for conversions already undertaken at Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane, Wash., and at Malmstrom Air Force Base near Great Falls, Mont.

Stockpiling coal at the bases in Europe would cost $62.6 million, according to a letter from Assistant Defense Secretary James P. Wade to the House Appropriations Committee.

The amount includes $17.5 million for ocean transport, but the total does not account for "local handling costs and maintenance costs such as sealing (with asphalt) to prevent deterioration," Wade said in his letter, obtained by The Associated Press.

Wade contested the congressional argument that stockpiling American coal in Europe would bolster security, saying, "In a military contingency, the critical energy items are mobility fuels, not fuel for utilities, for which many substitute strategies are available."

Wade noted negative West German press on the U.S. policy saying it "can affect public opinion on more important and strategically significant issues involving the presence of U.S. forces in ... Germany."

West German officials oppose the burning of coal at U.S. bases because they believe it contributes to the

MANDATE...Pg. 6

WASHINGTON POST 13 March 1986 Pg. 5

Revising Space Program Could Cost $5 Billion

CBO Estimate Includes Unmanned Boosters

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Congressional Budget Office said yesterday that it could cost an additional $5 billion over the next five years to diversify the U.S. space program by replacing the shuttle Challenger and building more unmanned booster rockets to carry payloads into space.

A White House senior interagency group for space (SIG-Space) has tentatively decided to follow such a course but is reconsidering how many unmanned rockets are needed and how they are to be financed, informed sources said.

The price of the group's first proposal, which included about 20 more unmanned launch vehicles for the Pentagon and a new orbiter for NASA, was set at $5.6 billion, sources said. That was termed too high and thus the group is reconsidering its proposal, one source said.

William R. Graham, acting administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, told Congress Tuesday that it would cost $350 million to correct shuttle problems including those in the solid rocket boosters—thought to be responsible for the explosion that destroyed Challenger Jan. 28—and $2.8 billion for a replacement orbiter.

A Navy salvage ship yesterday located a part of Challenger's solid rocket boosters in 650 feet of water about 32 miles off the Florida coast. The 4-by-5 foot piece of debris was described as part of a ring-like fitting for a strut that connects the booster to the shuttle's external fuel tank. It could be a crucial clue, because flames emerged near a similar fitting on the right booster about 14 seconds before the explosion.

Also yesterday, a Navy search team continued recovery of the Challenger's crew cabin containing

PROGRAM...Pg. 14

MANDATE...from Pg. 5

acid rain that is destroying central European forests. They want the bases to tie into local heating systems, which primarily use oil and natural gas, but also have back-up coal furnaces.

Wade had proposed lifting the coal requirement in Europe in return for a Pentagon commitment to convert all U.S. bases using other energy sources to coal.

But Congress instead chose to order conversion at U.S. bases while still keeping the coal requirement in Europe.

BALTIMORE SUN 13 March 1986 Pg. 4

Non-astronauts should go on missions, Reagan says

By Ernest B. Furgurson
Chief of The Sun's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Reagan admitted concern yesterday at the findings of his commission investigating the space shuttle disaster, but said he believed non-astronauts still should be included in future missions despite the danger involved.

He said the White House had told the National Aeronautics and Space Administration that it wanted to have a manned space station by a certain time years hence (1994, according to former NASA chief James Beggs), but had never applied pressure to push ahead with specific shuttle launchings.

Despite the commission's discoveries, Mr. Reagan insisted again that "we have no intention of canceling the program because of this tragedy."

"You know, when you look at it, you have 24 times right and one accident — one wrong — you can't cancel out the program."

In an Oval Office interview with Sun reporters, the president said that each future space trip by civilians should be examined carefully. "Does it have some value or is it just publicity?" he asked. Many outside the space agency have said the inclusion of teachers, journalists and others in shuttle flights was more a public relations idea to inspire support for the program than one of substantive worth.

But Mr. Reagan noted that almost since the program's beginning, scientists had flown "who are not astronauts," and that valuable medical and other findings had resulted.

"I think the teacher thing had a value," he said, referring to the assignment that resulted in New Hampshire teacher Christa McAuliffe's death aboard the Challenger. Since that explosion, some of the professional astronauts have expressed dismay that they were not informed of specific safety problems with the shuttle.

The president pointed with approval to the "privately supported junior astronaut program," called the Young Astronauts Council, which encourages interest in space among school-age youngsters.

"I don't think we should just blanket it that only astronauts are going up there to loose satellites and do other things of that kind," the president said.

He spoke after disclosure that the space agency was deciding to shift to a mixture of shuttle trips with unmanned rocket missions since the loss of Challenger six weeks ago.

The president said he would await his commission's complete findings and recommendations before stating whether he supported building new shuttle equipment to replace the Challenger.

While saying all the shortcomings turned up by the commission should be remedied before further flights, he added that "there's a limit beyond which you can't go. Anyone who gets on an airplane knows that, that there are things that can happen."

Asked whether a 1984 White House directive aiming the shuttle program at 24 missions a year could have created pressure in any way responsible for the Challenger disaster, the president said flatly, "No, and we have never done anything except to approve their schedule."

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THE FLETCHER FORUM Winter 1986 Pg.

ETHICS AND PUBLIC POLICY:
THE CASE OF SDI

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER

ETHICS AND PUBLIC POLICY: THE CASE OF SDI

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER

I must admit that it's a bit baffling to find a debate raging about the morality of a strategic defensive research program, such as SDI. In the actual conduct of war, moral issues do play an important, sometimes decisive, role — at least in those nations that believe in the existence of things beyond the merely material. And it is surely proper that the strategic, technical, and political aspects of SDI, or any defense system, be subject to vigorous debate. But does it not strike you as odd that the very idea of defending oneself, and defending one's notion of the good, should cause an ethical dilemma?

It would seem to me that in a nation based on the idea of inalienable rights, the obligation to defend the idea that all men are created equal would be simply unquestionable. Today it is not. Jean-Francois Revel recently wrote that, "democratic civilization, is the first in history to blame itself because another power is working to destroy it." There is no better example of this self-denying criticism than the debate surrounding SDI and arms control. The important aspect of strategic defense, so far as ethics are concerned, is what this issue tells us about the moral foundations of the United States and Soviet Union.

The best characteristics of democratic ideals are inherent in our SDI program — the hope of transcending a purely offensive deterrence capability, complete candor, open and honest debate in our own country and with our allies, and an on-going effort to discuss with the Soviet Union the possibility of a transition to a deterrence based on strategic defense.

And the Kremlin's defense program has given us as clear a picture of their politics as we could ever imagine. In return for our openness, the Soviets offer what can only be described as a stunning degree of hypocrisy — they denounce our SDI research while continuing their own vigorous strategic defense programs.

The ancient Athenians had a word for those who spent their life, and earned their living, in the practice of making the worse seem the better cause — they were called sophists. The ancient sophists are today well represented by the Soviets — who charge America with "militarizing space" while they quietly and secretly exploit space for military purposes.

Unfortunately, this Soviet sophistry is taken at face value by our critics, while America's openly acknowledged research into strategic defense is labeled as fuel to the arms race. SDI threatens strategic stability, it is argued, and so makes war more likely. Some critics even go beyond this argument and tell us that they have moral qualms about defense related research. Maintaining a balance of terror — a mutual suicide pact — they say, is the more moral course of action. What is more amazing, is that a purely defensive research effort, which seeks only to protect people from nuclear annihilation, should cause such existential angst. I hope this is not a sign that some people can find no moral justification for the energetic defense of liberal democratic values, such as liberty and equality.

About a year ago, the popular magazine *Psychology Today* claimed to have discovered, through survey research, that the most sensitive and well-educated Americans cannot tell the difference between the Soviet Union and the United States. There is good reason to doubt that the survey can be taken seriously, but it is certainly the case that some well-educated Americans — they may even be sensitive — believe there is a moral equivalence between American and Soviet power.

The problem seems to arise, not only from what Revel mentions — that many people have lost confidence in the ideas of liberalism or merely taken them for granted — but also from our desire for absolute perfection. "Liberal perfectionism," Reinhold Niebuhr said, "is unable to make significant distinctions between tyranny and freedom because it can find no democracy pure enough to deserve its devotion. . . ."

This "liberal perfectionism" seemed to characterize the previous administration, which found it nearly impossible to justify even tepid support for democracies it regarded as less than perfect, such as South Korea. Indeed this search for the pure and uncorrupted democracy was no doubt one reason why that administration did not pay adequate attention to our own national security needs. After all, they probably reasoned, even the United States is not a perfect democracy.

This problem, of course, was understood by the framers of our constitution. Indeed, our imperfection was the precise reason for government in the first place. ". . . What is government . . ." Madison asked, "but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary." Our revolution, in contrast to the Soviets', was one of sober expectations about what government could do, and what you should expect from fallible human nature. This is precisely why we have a separation of powers — what Madison called a "policy of supplying, by opposite and rival interests, the defect of better motives . . ." Unlike the Soviet system, ours is based on the worth and value and dignity of each individual.

What we seek is to secure individual human rights for all, and this cannot be done in our imperfect world without a powerful military establishment. For the perfectionists, however, the very existence of the military is a sign of failure. Again Niebuhr explained the fallacy in this way of thinking. "[liberal perfectionism] does not," he wrote, "realize that its effort to make the peace of the Kingdom of God into a simple historical possibility, must inevitably result in placing a premium upon surrender to evil, because the alternative course involves men and nations in conflict."

But things have gone so far down the road of denying the dignity of democratic government, that merely attempting to study the possibility of defending yourself against tyranny is for some morally questionable. What can one say, but that this notion must stem from moral and political ignorance.

WEINBERGER....Pg.8

I often hear that arms control is a more ethically justifiable course of action than attempting to strengthen deterrence through defensive weapons. But how can arms control, in itself, be either good or bad — for it is obviously the consequences of arms control that we're worried about, not simply the process of negotiation. And recent history shows that arms control has hardly been a raving success.

SALT I, for instance did little more than provide a fleeting record of the existing balance of forces, which rapidly began to shift. The Soviets continued to modernize their nuclear arsenal, adding so many weapons of such accuracy and throw-weight that they threatened our retaliatory force. Since 1971, they have deployed at least four new types of ICBMs, nine improved versions of their existing ICBM and SLBM force, and we will soon see their new intercontinental bomber — the Blackjack.

Furthermore, today I can officially confirm that one of their new ICBMs, the Mobile SS-25, is now being deployed and is an unquestionable violation of Soviet assurances given to us under the SALT II accord. This single warhead missile measures just under 20 meters in length and has a range of 10,500 kilometers. The SS-25 is road-mobile and can be housed in launcher garages equipped with sliding roofs. This makes it an extremely versatile weapon. The SS-25 violates the SALT II agreement that permits development of only one new type of ICBM. Their first new type developed, the SS-X-24, is now being tested.

This isn't, sadly, the only case of a Soviet violation of arms control agreements. A particularly troublesome violation is taking place with their construction of a missile detection and tracking radar at Krasnoyarsk. This is a blatant violation of the 1972 ABM Treaty, which limits such radars to the periphery of the nation, pointing outward to operate only as early warning radar. The Krasnoyarsk radar, however, is located 750 kilometers from the nearest Soviet border and looks across 4000 kilometers of Russian territory. This radar closes an important gap in their defense radar coverage.

Now there has been a lot of controversy over our interpretation of this violation and many people in the west have attempted to explain it away. The technical information we have convinces us that this radar is a violation. But even if there were some doubt about this, what does it say about the Soviet Union that they have so little regard for the ABM treaty that they would not even consult us before they began to build this radar? Even if their motives were pure, why did they not avail themselves of this treaty and explain the intention of this radar? Instead they have pressed ahead with construction.

Even more damning about the history of "arms control" is that it has not brought about any *reductions* in arms. Given the recent history of arms control, it is, I think, difficult to argue that the only moral course of action open to the United States is more of the same. There is nothing moral about a situation in which the strength of the democratic nations is slowly eroded. Again, it is the consequences of negotiations that must concern us. And that is exactly why President Reagan has insisted on real, equitable, and verifiable arms reductions in Geneva.

Also quite frankly, I am at a loss to understand why it is moral to allow the Soviets to develop a defensive shield while we sit back and do nothing. And why is it immoral to research the possibility of creating options for a safer future, which may lessen the risk of war? Indeed we do not think that there is any contradiction between serious arms reduction negotiations and vigorous research into strategic defense. In fact, the efforts are completely complementary. Our critics, however, don't appreciate why real arms reduction agreements with the Soviets are so difficult. The reason lies in exactly what I have been speaking about — the moral foundations of our two governments.

Let me give you one example, of many, to illustrate this point. The United States has openly conducted vigorous research into the potential of strategic defense. We even briefed the Soviets in Geneva on our project, and we are attempting to engage them in serious discussions on the future relationship between offensive and defensive weapons. We stated, as clearly as we could, our desire to determine if we can move beyond deterrence through mutual vulnerability, to deterrence based on defense. We think this is an effective and moral way to ensure peace — and a better way than the mutual suicide pact we now live under.

The Kremlin, however, has been anything but open and candid. Around Moscow, the Soviets have the world's only operational ABM system, and they spend about ten times as much as we do on all forms of strategic defense. More than 10,000 of their scientists and engineers are involved in one aspect of strategic defense research — laser weapons. In some cases, they are well beyond the research stage. For example, they now have ground-based lasers that could be used to interfere with our satellites. By the late 1980s, the Soviets could have prototypes of lasers that could hit ballistic missiles.

Indeed, the Soviets are using what systems they already have for a potent defense capability. They now have nearly 12,000 surface-to-air missile launchers at over 1,200 sites and more than 1,200 interceptor aircraft dedicated to strategic defense — with an additional 2,800 interceptor aircraft if required.

When faced with this evidence, the Soviets simply deny the existence of their own strategic defense program despite our certain knowledge of its existence. Their primary concern is to insure that our SDI research is curtailed, so they constantly denounce us for generating a new round in the arms race, or attempting to acquire a first-strike capability, or attempting to "militarize space." These cynical assaults against SDI should not surprise us. The Soviets are simply implementing Marx's doctrine that "criticism is . . . a weapon. Its object is an enemy it wants not to refute but to destroy. . . ."

If our critics would take a long and sober look at the reality behind Soviet sophistry, they would soon understand why arms reductions are so difficult.

They would surely see that the Soviet Union and the United States have fundamentally opposing views on the nature and goals of politics. While we attempt to secure individual rights and encourage the widest possible diversity, the Soviets attempt to impose, within the limits of their power, the greatest conformity to their own doctrines. This desire for obedience to their dictates, of course, permeates their foreign policy. Consequently, they will never feel they have accomplished Marx's and

WEINBERGER . . . Pg. 9

USAF BEEFING UP LOW-LEVEL WARFARE CAPABILITIES

Washington—Air Force officials are trying to deflect criticism of the service's efforts in the new "hot" topic this year among Defense Department planners: low intensity conflict.

Yet, despite major aircraft buys, reconfigurations of existing aircraft, and a reactivation of its Air Commando forces, several experts insist the service is still not doing enough in the right areas to address problems and shortcomings in dealing with what the Air Force itself calls, "the most pervasive threat to Free World security for the remainder of this century."

Low-intensity conflict (LIC) is a somewhat nebulous term used to describe broad-based areas of potential involvement on the part of the military. According to various experts, LIC is anything short of sustained conventional warfare, and includes terrorism/counterterrorism, insurgency/counterinsurgency, peacetime contingencies (a short-term use of force, such as the Grenada invasion) and peacekeeping.

A recent Defense Department-sponsored conference on low-intensity conflict pointed out the intellectual, legal, political and moral challenges to this country's engaging in what Secretary of State George Schultz called, "ambiguous warfare." But it appears not so much a test of will as it is a question of literally having the right stuff with which to fight on a low-level of conflict that seems to confound conventional military wisdom.

The Air Force was left smarting last year after Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Noel Koch took the service to task at an Air War College symposium for not being attentive enough to the area of LIC.

In order to adress the deficiencies, the Air Force began entertaining a broad spectrum of ideas, but settled on spending $3 billion over the next five years for procurement of the kind of aircraft the service will need to support U.S Special Operations Forces, which includes Army Rangers and Special Forces and Navy Special Warfare Units.

Current Air Force capabilities in providing air support for low-intensity operations involves sensing platforms (AWACS), jet aircraft and helicopters. Air Force budget requests for fiscal 1987 call for spending more than $300 million to increase the number and sophistication of Lockheed-Georgia C-130 variants, in order to provide airlift (infiltration, exfiltration and resupply) and selective firepower support missions.

But this approach only compounds the problem, say experts. The Air Force mission, as the service continues to perceive it, is to be ready to fight a Soviet threat in Central Europe. To that end, air service planners have always pushed the high end of technology, with better air superiority aircraft, better and farther-reaching weapons.

Given a defense-wide push to involve all the services in low-intensity conflict, and, more importantly, the budgetary wherewithal to do so, it is only natural, experts concede, for the services to gravitate toward what they think they will need to fight their respective battles, regardless of the efficacy of these systems in fighting low-intensity conflicts.

One of the key areas where the air service ought to be putting more of its rsources, experts say, is in developing a counterinsurgency air capability, something none of the services as done.

Says one expert: "The perception appears to be that when dealing with a spectrum of warfare, if you need X airwings to deal with hgh intensity, then you need X minus some airwings to deal with low intensity. But that's usually not the case."

What is needed as far as aircraft is concerned, say low-intensity conflict specialists, is an aircraft that is able to operate under austere conditions, has a vertical/short take off and landing capability, can fill light transport, observation and combat roles, and can stay in the area for a long time.

While there is certainly a room for industry participation in this area, experts concede that there is very ltle market for such products.

"It's virtually imnpossible," said one LIC specialist, "to plan a force structure for a series of one-time only events."

In order to more fully explore the options in its approach to such low-scale warfare, the Air Force has jointly set up with the Army The Center for Low Intensity Conflict at Langley AFB, Va. The center will study how the services can best use their personnel and equipment in future unconventional conflicts, and assess requirements for research and development into new and innovative weapons systems. □

WEINBERGER...from Pg.8

Lenin's orders until they have neutralized the world's free nations.

The point is that relations between our countries, at best, will always be difficult. But unlike the liberal perfectionists of whom Niebuhr spoke, we do not expect any kind of complete resolution of our differences. We, therefore, have realistic notions of what can be accomplished in Geneva, and at a meeting between the heads of state.

Let me conclude by suggesting that there is today a considerable amount of moral and political confusion about our strategic defense program in particular, and U.S.-Soviet relations in general. Edmund Burke said that "the people never give up their liberties but under some delusion." We now see one of the most ugly consequences of the delusion that there exists no essential moral distinction between democracy and communism — the idea that there is no ethical foundation for the defense of free government.

Free people do not always choose wisely, but we believe there exists no better guide to prudent politics than the open clash of opinions. The result of that free clash of ideas is obvious to all — especially our adversaries. We have created the freest, most prosperous and strongest nation in the history of the world. We have a moral obligation to defend it — and we will.

Caspar Willard Weinberger has been U.S. Secretary of Defense since 1981. He was educated at Harvard University, and received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1941. Prior to his current position, Secretary Weinberger held many positions in both the public and the private sectors, including Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under Presidents Nixon and Ford, and vice President of the Bechtel Group of Companies.

BOSTON GLOBE 12 March 1986 (13) Pg.3

GAO challenges Army tests of fighting vehicle

By Fred Kaplan
Globe Staff

WASHINGTON — Official Pentagon reports on recent tests of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, the Army's $1.7 million-per-copy armored personnel carrier, "do not provide a realistic picture of the vehicle's vulnerability or of the number of casualties likely in combat," according to a study by the General Accounting Office.

The study, completed last month but not yet released, says the Army conducted the tests "in such a manner that the results indicated less vulnerability than should reasonably be expected in combat."

The GAO concludes, "Our review of the test results clearly indicated that the Bradley, as it is presently configured, is highly vulnerable to antiarmor weapons. . . ."

The GAO study was requested by Sen. William Roth (R-Del.), and was obtained yesterday from other sources on Capitol Hill.

Tests against Soviet arms

The Bradley tests, which began in late 1983 after much resistance from the Army, were ordered by Col. James Burton, a tactical-weapons test analyst in the office of the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering. His idea was to fire Soviet antiarmor weapons at a Bradley vehicle fully loaded with dummies, fuel and ammunition. No US weapon had ever before been subjected to this sort of "live-fire" test.

Last December, the Army released a report, with endorsements from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, summarizing the test results in glowing terms. However, Burton wrote his own analysis, which concluded the Bradley was excessively vulnerable.

The GAO study sides with Burton and, in strong language by GAO standards, chides the Army for testing the Bradley inadequately and for reporting on the tests incompletely.

The GAO says that in firing Soviet weapons against the Bradley, "the Army avoided, in almost all cases, shots that could have directly penetrated stowed ammunition [inside the Bradley] which it knew, with a high degree of certainty, could cause catastrophic losses."

"Furthermore, the . . . weapons fired at the Bradley were not, in all cases, typical of the latest Soviet weapons deployed and, therefore, were not representative of certain weapons likely to be encountered on a battlefield."

In addition, only the M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicle version of the Bradley — not the M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicle — was tested. Since the M-3 carries only five troops while the M-2 carries nine, "casualty rates would have been higher, on the average, had the infantry [M-2] version been used, given the same number of hits in identical areas." These criticisms of the Army's report affirm many of the points made by Burton.

"If a shot from a high-caliber warhead penetrated the armor (which the tests show to be likely) and hit one of those areas [containing ammunition] (which also appears highly probable, given the percentage of the total exposed area they represent)," the GAO says, "total loss of the vehicle would likely have resulted."

In official comments on the GAO study, the Army disputed this point, saying some of these shots "might have caused only minimal damage."

The Army also disagreed that testing the M-2 version of the Bradley would have resulted in more casualties because of its additional crew members. Officials said this effect "would have been partially mitigated" by the fact that the M-2 carries less ammunition and so presents less area that is vulnerable to catastrophic hits.

WASHINGTON POST 13 March 1986 Pg.18

2 Cosmonauts To Travel to Space Station

Reuter

MOSCOW, March 12—The Soviet Union said today it would launch two cosmonauts aboard a Soyuz spacecraft Thursday and, in a break with precedent, announced that the liftoff would be broadcast live on television.

A Soviet space official said on the main evening news program that Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov, who stayed a record 238 days in space in 1984 with cosmonaut Oleg Atkov, would be launched at 7:33 a.m. EST.

Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonauts' training program, indicated that Kizim and Solovyov would travel on their Soyuz-T15 spacecraft to the orbiting Mir (Peace) space station, which was sent up Feb. 20.

"They have recently succeeded in studying and mastering the new orbiting station, Mir," he said.

Western specialists said the new mission underlined the Soviet goal of making Mir the heart of the first permanently manned space station.

"I would guess they are probably going to break the new station in and test drive it," one specialist said.

A television announcer said live coverage of the liftoff would start at 7.15 a.m., EST. Recent manned Soviet space missions, like the launching of Mir, have not been publicly disclosed until after the launch.

The Soviet Union has a second orbiting space station, Salyut-7, which was launched in April 1982. It was on the Salyut-7 that Kizim, Solovyov and Atkov set their endurance record.

Photographs of Mir indicate that it is substantially bigger than Salyut-7, which weighs 47 tons and to which 10 manned missions were sent, including one in April 1983, which was aborted after the Soyuz craft failed to dock with it.

WASH TIMES 3/13/86 Pg.2

The GAO hotline

In a report on the effectiveness of the fraud hotline it operates, the General Accounting Office said 74,000 calls were received in the past six years — including one that led to the revelation that then-Attorney General William French Smith's wife used a government car for more than 300 personal errands.

Almost three-fourths of the calls were anonymous, and 11,828 of them touched off investigations that have led to hundreds of convictions, prosecutions, firings, demotions or other penalties against federal employees, government contractors and others found to have cheated Uncle Sam.

The agency is seeking more information about government waste, fraud and abuse. The toll-free fraud hotline number is 800-424-5454. The local number in Washington is 633-6987.

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Congres Wide-Ra

By TOM DONNELLY
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — gressional Budget Of duced a hit list of ma programs to be can layed as options to spending and reduc deficit.

The just-complete presents a wide rang cuts for Congress t their efforts to meet lion deficit target fo the Gramm-Rudman anced budget law. T pared under the su Robert W. Hartman on research by ma lysts, not only prese duction options in domestic programs

Targeted for ca the study are:

- The Air Force port aircraft.
- The Advanced Air-to-Air Missile.
- The Army's Ad piloted vehicle.
- The Army He provement Progra
- M9 Armor Earthmover.
- M2/3 Bradley ing Vehicle.
- The Navy's E- rey aircraft.

Delaying optio ed by the study Force's Advance er developmen Navy's Triden launched balli slower growth Defense Initiati

Other option

- Reduce co planned 15 SS class and thr submarines th four to three p
- Cancel or F-15 fighter a
- Reduce te
- Retire so bombers earl
- Reduction ment and development.
- Slow incr of tactical air
- Place thr

DEFENSE NEWS 10 March 1986 Pg.3 (13)

Congressional Budget Office Releases Wide-Ranging 'Hit List' of Programs

By TOM DONNELLY
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office has produced a hit list of major weapons programs to be canceled or delayed as options to cut Pentagon spending and reduce the federal deficit.

The just-completed CBO study presents a wide range of possible cuts for Congress to consider in their efforts to meet the $144 billion deficit target for 1987 under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget law. The study, prepared under the supervision of Robert W. Hartman but drawing on research by many CBO analysts, not only presents deficit reduction options in defense but in domestic programs as well.

Targeted for cancellation by the study are:

■ The Air Force's C-17 transport aircraft.

■ The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile.

■ The Army's Aquila remotely piloted vehicle.

■ The Army Helicopter Improvement Program.

■ M9 Armored Combat Earthmover.

■ M2/3 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle.

■ The Navy's E-6 and V-22 Osprey aircraft.

Delaying options recommended by the study include the Air Force's Advanced Tactical Fighter development program, the Navy's Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missile and slower growth for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Other options are to:

■ Reduce construction of the planned 15 SSN-688 Los Angeles-class and three SSN-21 attack submarines through 1991 from four to three per year.

■ Cancel or reduce buys of the F-15 fighter aircraft.

■ Reduce test MX missiles.

■ Retire some G-model B-52 bombers early.

■ Reduction in general procurement and research and development.

■ Slow increases in the growth of tactical air wings.

■ Place three carrier groups in reserve.

The study presents justification for each of its recommendations, as well as savings to be realized from each option. Some higlights:

■ Easing the pace of Strategic Defense Initiative research over the next five years would save $7.8 billion in budget authority and $6.2 billion in outlays, says the study.

The current SDI plan calls for devoting about $33 billion through 1991 to studying applicable technologies systems concepts, from space-based lasers and particle beam weapons to antiballistic missiles. CBO estimates that under current plans, SDI research would account for 19 percent of all Defense Department research in the five-year period, and recommends cutting the level to about 16 percent.

■ Amending DoD's current airlift plans could net five-year authority savings of $11.8 billion and outlay savings of $6 billion, says CBO.

The study recommends canceling the C-17 program outright, but not increasing other airlift or sealift. "This proposal would adversely affect military capability only in certain types of wars," says the study. "Current transport aircraft, together with the additional KC-10s and C-5s already approved, could provide sufficient airlift for the most likely contingencies. Only in the early weeks of a war involving the Soviet Union would the current airlift fleet be unable to meet the level deemed necessary by DoD."

■ Canceling the Army Helicopter Improvement Program (AHIP) would save $1.6 billion in authority and $1 billion in outlays through 1991.

The AHIP program modifies current OH-58 scout helicopters with updated electronics and a mast-mounted sight that allows the pilot to remain behind cover while finding targets for artillery and AH-64 Apache attack helicopters. The study says the scout mission can be performed by the current, unmodified OH-58s until the Army's next generation of light helicopters, being developed in the Light Helicopter Experimental program, becomes available in the 1990s.

■ Scrubbing the Aquila remotely piloted vehicle program would save $560 million in authority and $460 in spending over five years, says the study.

The Aquila's primary function, of providing laser designation for the Copperhead artillery and Hellfire missile laser-guided rounds, could be performed by ground-based laser designators.

■ Nearly $5 billion in authority and $2.2 billion in outlays could be saved by halting the V-22 Osprey program.

The CBO study says that the Osprey's cargo and special operations missions could be done by other aircraft, including the aging CH-46 and CH-53 medium-lift helicopters now handling those chores. The study also expressed concern about the number of Navy aircraft programs now funded at low procurement rates.

■ The study also recommends scrapping the controversial Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile, at a savings of $5 billion in authority and $3.3 billion in outlays over the five years.

The study says the Air Force and Navy could continue to rely on the Sparrow, despite the fact that the F-16 cannot carry the missile. "Furthermore, some argue that air-to-air combat is most likely to take place at closer-in, visual range where the existing Sidewinder missile would be effective," says the report.

■ Delaying the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) development while continuing to rely on F-15s as front-line fighters could net $4.3 billion in authority savings and $2.9 billion in outlays, says the CBO assessment.

CBO is worried about the cost growth in ATF, and says that the F-15 cost twice as much as the F-4 it replaced. The study recommends putting off development of the ATF until the 1990s.

■ Nearly $10 billion in authority and $6.4 billion in outlays could be saved by delaying the procure-

'HIT LIST'... Pg.12

SCIENCE 7 March 1986 Pg.1062 (13)

After the Spydust Settled . . .

THE "spydust" crisis in U.S.–Soviet affairs has ended. The fanfare was less than deafening on 14 February when the State Department released its final report on the case, perhaps because there was so little to release.

The State Department says that Soviet agents have been sprinkling a chemical called NPPD* in places where Americans would come in contact with it, creating a chemical trail they could follow later. Last year, the U.S. government warned that NPPD might pose a cancer threat and spent 6 months researching the proposition. In February, the department came up empty handed. The bottom line, said department spokesman Charles Redman on 14 February, is that NPPD "does not pose a health hazard" to anyone.

Six months earlier, on 21 August, Redman told the press that the United States was protesting "in the strongest terms" the "use of chemical substances against its diplomatic representatives in the USSR." Redman said that NPPD tested positive in the Ames test, which uses bacteria to check a chemical's ability to cause genetic mutations. U.S. diplomats, it seemed, were working in a biohazard zone. The department's assistant medical director, Charles Brodine, flew to Moscow to break the news to the American community and give counsel to those who might be alarmed. U.S. senators inveighed against the assault. One said the Moscow embassy should be closed, not a good omen for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit scheduled to take place 3 months from then.

In late August, following the initial blast of invective, the United States sent a team of scientists to Moscow to find the evidence. The experts collected samples, analyzed the data, and wrote up several reports in December. The central paper, by Karen Hammerstrom and Richard Levy of the Environmental Protection Agency, was not released until February.

Hammerstrom directed the sample collecting effort, which she described in her paper as a random survey aimed at discovering the extent of exposure to NPPD in the entire U.S. community. The scientific team collected 418 "surface wipe" samples and 18 samples of lint or vacuumed material. Each was analyzed at Versar, Inc., a laboratory in Springfield, Virginia. The results were negative. "NPPD was not found in any of the samples," the report said. It concluded that "no purpose would be served by further random sampling of the general population."

However, the authors guessed that the State Department might be dissatisfied with the results and might want to continue looking for evidence. In this case, it said, the department should "identify those individuals and locations most likely to be exposed to NPPD and conduct sampling only among the members of that group." That is just what happened, on orders from U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman, who demanded "a more pointed sample."

Accordingly, the embassy in Moscow resumed the search for NPPD in January. A technician who runs medical tests for the embassy collected 189 additional samples from 30 cars used by officials who might be of interest to the Soviets. The Versar lab analyzed the samples in January and February and found five positive for NPPD. However, the lab noted that the NPPD in the samples had a slightly different spectrographic signature from the laboratory standard NPPD issued by the State Department.

Meanwhile, another group of scientists under Ernest McConnell at the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, had been running tests on this American-made NPPD. (The researchers did not use NPPD collected in Moscow, because they had none, and the amounts collected later would have been too small to use in testing.)

The researchers found that the NPPD induced no significant effects in mouse bone cells or hamster ovary cells. A skin test revealed that it is not easily absorbed, but that once it is in the body, it is quickly metabolized and flushed out within 48 hours. The department's conclusion is that NPPD poses essentially no health hazard, and that anyone worried about skin irritation should simply wash with soap and water.

The embassy's search for NPPD in January turned up a second sleuthing compound in some of the cars. It is called luminol and is available commercially in the United States. It has many applications, including as an agent to detect latent blood deposits. Although mutagenic in the Ames test, luminol is not dangerous, the State Department concluded, because the safety data sheet issued for it in the United States carries no health warnings. The government did not investigate further.

One useful by-product of this curious investigation is a spot test for detecting NPPD in the field, developed by NIEHS. The paraphernalia is compact enough to fit in a spy's pocket, says its inventor C. W. Jameson, chemist for the National Toxicology Program. In his test, a solution or a swab turns pink in the presence of NPPD. The technique is highly specific and can detect minute quantities of the chemical a day or two after it has been deposited. The Russians may be interested.

Did the State Department overstate the risks last August? Brodine says it did not, for he believes the U.S. community never regarded the cancer threat as terribly serious, even at the peak of the furor. Redman was asked whether he had any second thoughts about the wisdom of sounding the alarm so sharply on the eve of the summit. "None whatsoever," he answered, "absolutely none." ■ ELIOT MARSHALL

'HIT LIST'... from Pg.11

ment of Trident II (D-5) missiles.

However, relying on Trident I missiles would involve early retirement for the Poseidon submarines carrying Tridents and continued life for Poseidon boats carrying older Poseidon missiles. Also, overhauls scheduled for Trident submarines until 1994 would have to be delayed two years.

■ Selectively extending the service lives of some attack submarines could save $4.7 billion in authority and $1.6 billion in outlays over the five years.

From 1987 through 1991, CBO estimates that the Navy will retire about 13 attack submarines and plans to request funds to build 15 SSN-688s and the first three of the new SSN-21s.

"The average cost of each new SSN-688 will be about $640 million . . . while the first SSN of new design will cost over $1.6 billion," says the study.

The report also suggests slowing reserach and development spending by 10 percent, resulting in $21.4 billion in authority and $17.9 billion in outlay savings through 1991. Noting that research budgets have grown by 74 percent in real terms from 1980 through 1985, the report did not specify which programs might be cut.

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WASHINGTON TIMES 13 March 1986 Pg.3

Nuclear test ban resolution undercuts U.S., Reagan says

By Jeremiah O'Leary
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

President Reagan yesterday told Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole that a House resolution urging a ban on nuclear tests doesn't "serve the interests of the United States, our allies and our friends."

The House passed the non-binding resolution — calling on the administration to negotiate a total ban on nuclear testing — by a vote of 268-148 on Feb. 26.

The Senate passed a similar resolution in June 1984, but Republican leaders in the upper chamber say they won't bring the issue to a vote again unless Mr. Reagan requests it.

In a letter sent to the Kansas Republican yesterday, the president said the actions called for in the House resolution would harm arms control progress.

"They would undercut the initiatives I have proposed to make progress on nuclear test limitations issues and they would set back prospects on a broad range of arms control efforts, including the achievement of deep, stabilizing and verifiable arms reductions," Mr. Reagan said.

In addition to calling on the administration to resume negotations with the Soviet Union toward a comprehensive test ban, the House resolution urges immediate ratification of the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, without verification improvements.

Neither treaty has been ratified by the United States, but both the United States and the Soviets have said they would observe them.

In 1963, the Limited Test Ban Treaty banned open-air testing. Since then, both sides have said they would attempt to reach a total ban on testing. Negotiations were suspended in 1979 by President Carter in reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and have never been formally reopened.

The administration has voiced serious reservations about the comprehensive test ban under present conditions.

"Any limitations on nuclear testing must be compatible with our security interests and must be effectively verifiable," Mr. Reagan said.

The president said the security of the United States and its allies must rely on a credible nuclear deterrent. He added that a limited level of testing assures that American weapons are safe, effective and reliable, and assures the United States of the ability to respond to the continued Soviet nuclear arms buildup.

A comprehensive test ban remains a long-term goal of the United States, Mr. Reagan said, but negotiators in Geneva must first agree on "broad, deep and verifiable arms reductions," on enhanced verification measures and a greater balance in conventional forces.

NEW YORK TIMES 13 March 1986 Pg.1

U.S., IN REVERSAL, FAULTS CHILEANS OVER RIGHTS ISSUE

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 12 — The United States, in a reversal of policy, today expressed concern over the human rights situation in Chile. It called on other countries to support a United Nations resolution condemning the Chilean rights record.

State Department officials said the United States had been quietly pressing for months in favor of changes under the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, which has been in power in Chile since 1973.

But they said that the efforts had been frustrated and that the United States had therefore decided not only to publicize its unhappiness in a public statement but also to denounce Chile in a resolution introduced last week at a meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

U.S. Fears Leftist Inroads

The criticism of Chile follows American support for the ouster of Jean-Claude Duvalier in Haiti and of Ferdinand E. Marcos in the Philippines, both of whom had also been accused of rights violations by Washington.

The United States says it fears the failure of General Pinochet to create room for a non-Communist opposition will make a sham of the political transition he has promised and enhance support for Communists.

A Constitution that took effect in Chile in March 1981 provides for continued direct rule by the military junta until 1989, when presidential elections are to mark the beginning of a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997.

The draft resolution introduced by the United States in the United Nations rights commission marked the first time that it had taken the lead in criticizing Chile before that body. In past years, the Reagan Administration had either voted against or abstained on anti-Chilean resolutions.

Richard Schifter, the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, said at a news conference in Geneva today that the United States had made public its criticism because Chile had not responded to quiet diplomacy.

Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said the United States had also decided to introduce its own resolution because it had been dissatisfied with resolutions offered in the past by Cuba and others.

"We believe the resolution we introduced in Geneva presents the human rights situation in Chile in an objective way and hope that other countries will join us in supporting this text," Mr. Redman said.

The resolution, although commending Chile for admitting a United Nations human rights observer last year, noted the allegations made by the observer and expressed concern "at the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile."

The draft resolution said the Human Rights Commission "notes with particular dismay the ineffectiveness of government and judicial authorities in preventing the recurrence of abuses by security forces, and expresses special concern over the failure of the Government of Chile to insure the thorough investigation and persecution of the many recent cases of kidnapping and torture."

American officials said the criticism had apparently caused concern in Chile. United Press International reported that General Pinochet met today with his Cabinet to discuss the American condemnation of Chile's rights record.

PROGRAM...from Pg. 6

remains of its seven crew members. United Press International reported that two unused space suits were found amid the sunken debris.

In another development, the presidential commission investigating the accident said it is exploring independent testing of seals used to join segments of the booster to see how they react to cold. Last week, commission members questioned the reliability of tests by the booster manufacturer, Morton Thiokol.

The CBO study, while recognizing that cost estimates "may change significantly" depending on the findings of the Challenger investigation, said that "NASA cost estimates may be low."

Underlying the uncertainties in these administration and congressional studies is the realization, voiced in the CBO study, that the "Challenger accident probably will prompt a reconsideration of many aspects of U.S. space policy."

The CBO said all current planning involves the knowledge that if NASA were to lose one of its three remaining shuttles, "a two-orbiter fleet would be incapable of fulfilling even minimum national security needs, let alone civilian research or commercial demand."

Graham said Tuesday that NASA has developed a planning schedule that would halt shuttle flights until at least February 1987. Thereafter, the agency is looking at slowly accelerating the three orbiters' launch rates. A fourth orbiter would not be available before 1990, he said.

The White House plan—to build new unmanned boosters or modify old ones to share payload-carrying duty with the shuttles—is also time-consuming and costly. The first of 10 new large Air Force rockets, approved by Congress last year, will not be ready until 1989. That fleet will cost $2 billion, almost the same as a new shuttle.

Reopening production lines for old rocket boosters would be a long, expensive undertaking, sources said.

The CBO study said 21 shuttle flights could be lost this year and next under its estimate of NASA operations after the accident. When flights resume, it said, delayed national-security flights would take precedence in the first two years of limited operations and prevent NASA from carrying more than five full nondefense shuttle payloads in that period.

MISSILE...from Pg. 1

tion."

The missile, known as Amraam, was designed by the Hughes Aircraft Co. unit of General Motors Corp. After the missile experienced huge cost overruns and technical problems, the Air Force last year brought in Raytheon Co. as a second producer. And Congress ruled that the Pentagon couldn't go into full production unless it could guarantee that the cost of 17,000 Amraam missiles wouldn't exceed $5.2 billion.

Mr. Krings said in his memorandum that the Air Force had conducted only three live firings by December. A fourth was conducted in January, but that still falls far short of an initial Air Force plan to carry out 90 test firings by March.

Mr. Krings also warned Secretary Weinberger that delivery of certain parts of the Amraam were months behind schedule, and thus couldn't be tested in time for the March notification.

Last year, Congress required the Defense Department to guarantee the missile's performance by March 1 in order to receive more funds. Besides overruling Mr. Krings, Mr. Weinberger apparently disregarded another Pentagon official who said he urged the secretary to ask Congress for more time before making the guarantees.

The squabble over the Amraam tests pits Secretary Weinberger against many members of Congress at a time when he is facing what probably will be his toughest budget campaign since taking office five years ago.

Beyond the fate of this individual missile system, the dispute reignites allegations that the Defense Department shortchanges needed weapons tests.

The Pentagon plans to buy 1,000 Amraam missiles before the last operational tests of the missiles are completed in early 1988.

A White House commission on defense management recently recommended that the Pentagon complete operational tests of its weapons systems before moving them into full-scale production.

To rememdy that situation, the White House group is considering shifting 18 Pentagon Navstar satellites, now scheduled to be launched from shuttles beginning next January, to unmanned launch vehicles. Air Force officials are studying whether they can turn Titan II missiles, retired as nuclear-weapons carriers, into space-launch boosters by 1987 rather than 1988 as planned.

In any event, the Global Positioning System (GPS), as the Pentagon navigation satellite system is called, will not meet its planned 1988 operational date, sources said.

CBO based its $5 billion estimate on "returning the shuttle system to safe operation, procuring a fourth orbiter and establishing a backup [unmanned rocket booster] program." It also projects "a more conservative and probably more costly operating mode for the shuttle system."

The CBO study concludes that Congress may have to slow the pace of the space-station program if it is to contain the added costs resulting from the Challenger accident. Congressional sources said yesterday that the space-station program, already cut sharply by the administration, may be reduced further in line with CBO findings.

Staff writer Michael Isikoff contributed to this report.

NEW YORK TIMES
13 March 1986
Pg. B8

U.N. Bids U.S. Consult Soviet on Mission Size

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 12 — Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has advised the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union before enforcing cuts in the size of the Soviet missions to the United Nations.

François Giuliani, a spokesman, said that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar , after studying an opinion of his legal counsel, Carl-August Fleischhauer of West Germany, gave the United States and the Soviet Union a paper on Tuesday recommending consultations.

The Secretary General will give the two sides time to resolve the matter before deciding whether to convene a three-member tribunal, in accordance with the 1947 Headquarters Agreement, which determines the conditions under which the United Nations has its headquarters in New York.

The accord provides for disputes to be taken first to the General Assembly's Host Country Committee. In reply to a Soviet request, the committee is scheduled to convene on Thursday.

The United States has ordered cuts in the Soviet missions on the ground that staff members are potential spies and represent a burden on the resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which monitors their movements.

Under the arrangements that gave rise to the United Nations at the end of World War II, the Soviet Union was allocated three seats. In addition to a delegation from the central Government in Moscow, they are filled by delegations from two of the 15 republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1986

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS NOT AVAILABLE TODAY

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NEW YORK TIMES
21 February 1986 Pg.1

HOUSE UNIT VOTES TO RESTRICT AID TO THE PHILIPPINES

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — A House subcommittee voted unanimously today to put all military aid to the Philippines into a trust fund until a "legitimate government" has been established in Manila.

The bill also says that all economic aid to the Philippines has to be funneled through nongovernmental agencies, such as the Roman Catholic Church or rural cooperatives.

The 9-to-0 vote reflected the pervasive resentment on Capitol Hill against President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and the widespread fraud that has been reported in the Philippine elections two weeks ago. Six Democrats and three Republicans voted for the measure.

Marcos Declared Winner

The Philippine National Assembly declared Mr. Marcos the winner over his oppcnent, Corazon C. Aquino, but practically every American lawmaker who has spoken publicly this week called Mrs. Aquino the rightful winner.

The Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs voted after hearing testimony from Administration witnesses who advised the lawmakers to act with caution and wait for the return of Philip C. Habib, the special envoy who is now conducting a fact-finding mission in the Philippines.

But the legislators followed the lead of Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of Brooklyn and chairman of the panel, who urged his colleagues to act quickly and decisively.

'Results of a Stolen Election'

Before the vote, Mr. Solarz told the panel: "It is essential, at this critical moment in the history of the Philip-

AID...Pg.4

WASHINGTON POST 21 February 1986 Pg.14

Admiral Runs Up Storm Signal Over Grenada Plans Criticism

"If we analyzed World War II the way we analyzed Grenada, we lost that one badly," Adm. James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations, said yesterday in lashing out against critics of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs' planning for the 1983 invasion.

The criticism of that operation and the chiefs' stewardship of the armed forces "comes from PhDs with foreign accents who have never served their country," Watkins continued during a hearing before the House Armed Services subcommittee on investigations.

"We think it was a good operation," Watkins said on the day President Reagan was visiting Grenada to celebate the invasion. "Once in a while in this country we should be proud of a victory."

Watkins' outburst came as the chiefs expressed opposition to a Senate Armed Services Committee report recommending sweeping changes in the military command and control structure. The panel is marking up its bill to reform the Pentagon. Marine Commandant P.X. Kelley said that the measure was supposed to represent a consensus on the wisest ways to restructure the military.

"If that's consensus," Kelley said, "I'm a monkey's uncle."

WASHINGTON POST 21 February 1986 Pg.15

GAO: Construction Rules Bypassed

Pentagon Accused of Unauthorized Activity in Honduras

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Reagan administration is improperly using training exercises to build millions of dollars worth of facilities in Honduras that have not received the required congressional approval as military construction projects, the General Accounting Office has concluded.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, said that many of the airstrips, barracks and other facilities constructed during three years of continual maneuvers appear permanent and operationally useful. The Defense Department has said they are temporary and useful only to train the soldiers who build them.

In a 35-page report that has not yet been published, the GAO said the administration reported $3.7 million in exercise-related construction in the Central American nation since 1983, which the GAO said significantly understates the real total. In some cases, the military improperly manipulated figures to evade congressional reporting requirements, the GAO said.

"Clearly, the conclusion is that the Defense Department is continuing to fund its Honduran operations in a manner outside that which is prescribed by law," said a spokesman for Rep. William V. (Bill) Alexander Jr. (D-Ark.), who requested the GAO report. "The way they've manipulated the figures to make it appear legitimate is amazing."

A Defense Department spokes-

GAO...Pg.6

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

WASHINGTON POST 21 Feb 1986 Pg.1

President Welcomed In Grenada

Reagan Attacks Latin Communists

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Feb. 20—President Reagan today celebrated the 1983 U.S. military intervention here and said that aid to the anti-Sandinista rebels would enable the Nicaraguan people "to free themselves from communist tyranny and win the liberty you now enjoy in Grenada."

Bearing promises of more economic aid for Caribbean countries and a message of unrelenting anticommunism, Reagan told more than 20,000 cheering Grenadians in a cricket stadium on the edge of this steamy port city that the U.S. invasion halted "what appeared to be an attempt to turn your island into a staging area for subversion and aggression."

Reagan said that in Nicaragua "we see a chain of events similar to what happened here . . . . We hear the same excuses made for the communists, while the people of Nicaragua see their freedom, slowly but surely, eaten away." The president did not refer directly to the $100 million in military and economic aid he is going to ask Congress for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, also known as contras, but he said the United States "must help those struggling for freedom in Nicaragua."

Reagan was introduced by Prime Minister Herbert Blaize as "our own national hero, our own rescuer, after God."

To the beat of islands music and warm banners such as "Welcome President Reagan and Caribbean Heroes," Reagan, wearing a tropical suit and hatless, basked in an enthusiastic welcome.

But Nicaragua, not the U.S. military success on this English-speaking island, dominated the visit.

On Air Force One en route to Grenada, Elliot Abrams, the assistant secretary of State for inter-American affairs, told reporters that the Sandinistas will not negotiate with the opposition in Nicaragua unless forced to do so by arms. His comment was made when he was asked about the position of Oscar Arias Sanchez, the president-elect of Costa Rica, who has opposed military aid to the contras and called for negotiation instead.

"It's crystal clear to us that the way to get them to negotiate is to force them to negotiate," Abrams said. "There comes a point—and we reached it in Grenada and we've reached it in Nicaragua—where no amount of talking will change the situation."

Abrams said "a real turning point" had been reached in the Nicaraguan war and that the Sandinistas hope to delay a vote on U.S. military aid to the rebels until after the current dry season with the hope of wiping out the contras this year.

But Reagan said during a picture-taking session with Governor General Sir Paul Scoon that the success of military force in Grenada had not given him any thoughts of using U.S. military force in Nicaragua.

"No, I think that's an entirely different situation," Reagan said. When reporters pressed him on ruling out U.S. force, he added, "I never had plans for such a thing."

In his speech in Queen's Park, the president focused on the dangers of communism in the region.

"As we rejoice in your renewed freedom, let us not forget that there are still those who will do everything in their power to impose communist dictatorship on the rest of us," Reagan said. "[Cuban President Fidel] Castro's tyranny still weighs heavily on the peace and freedom of the hemisphere. Doing the bidding of his faraway masters, he has shipped Cuba's young men by the thousands to fight and die in faraway lands. When one recalls the tons of military equipment captured here, we can thank God things were changed before young Grenadians, too, were sent off to fight and die for an alien ideology."

Reagan was applauded by a noisy crowd that had been let off work or school for a national holiday in the president's honor. Many waved both U.S. and Grenadian flags.

The president spent nearly five hours on this island in a carefully orchestrated visit in which he met with leaders of nine English-speaking nations in the Caribbean and laid a wreath on a memorial at the St. George's School of Medicine to the 19 U.S. servicemen killed in the Oct. 25-Nov. 2, 1983, invasion.

WASHINGTON POST 21 Feb 1986 Pg.8

Foreign Aid Request Slashed by Panel

Chairman Fascell Says Budget Law Forced 'Tough Decisions'

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday voted to slash $2.3 billion from President Reagan's foreign aid request for fiscal 1987, a cut of 13.5 percent that committee leaders said reflects the requirements of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget control act.

The vote also reflected political reality, since congressional criticism of Reagan's proposed budget request earlier this month focused on the fact that he outlined sharp cuts in every area except defense and foreign aid.

The committee acted with unaccustomed haste to reduce the administration's $17.3 billion request, knowing that "we can let the Budget Committee decide which pro-

PANEL . . . Pg.4

One-hundred fifteen U.S. servicemen were injured in the operation, which has been criticized in retrospect for inefficiency by U.S. military planners. Twenty-five of the Cuban defenders of Grenada, most of them armed laborers, were killed and 59 wounded. The civilian toll on Grenada was 45 killed, including 21 at a mental hospital hit by U.S. bombs, and 358 wounded.

Reagan said that the U.S. intervention was in response to an "urgent request" for aid from six members of the Organiztion of American States, joined by Jamaica and Barbados. He said the operation had rescued 800 U.S. students at the medical school "whose lives were in danger."

Reagan brought with him a few governmental gifts designed to show that he understands the economic plight of the hard-pressed Caribbean nations, where unemployment is up and exports to the United States are down.

One was a program designed to provide increased access to the U.S. clothing market by increasing quotas for apparel assembled in Caribbean nations from cloth woven and cut in the United States. But the administration is so politically sensitive to the depressed domestic textile industry that no figures for the increased quota were announced and U.S. officials told reporters that any increase in Caribbean imports would be subtracted from the totals of countries in other regions.

The other initiatives included a $5.5 million in direct aid from the Agency for International Development to assist English-speaking Caribbean nations in improving their legal systems and a program raising U.S.-funded scholarships for Caribbean students from 500 in 1985 to 1,500 in 1988.

Reagan discussed the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) in glowing terms in a speech Wednesday but was more restrained on Grenadian soil, saying "whether the CBI succeeds and the economies of the Caribbean prosper depends as much on what you do as on what we do."

In any case, he said, the result will be preferable to what has happened in Cuba, where "Castro has turned a once-thriving economy into a basket case."

While the overwhelming majority of Grenadians were enthusiastically friendly to the president, about two dozen supporters of murdered Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop gathered in the town square to protest the visit. About 15 persons were arrested Wednesday night by a U.S.-trained Grenadian paramilitary unit when they became rowdy during a rehearsal of the presidential motorcade at the town harbor.

The president's plane landed at the Point Salines Airport, under construction by Cubans when waves of Air Force C130s dropped paratroopers onto the runway early the morning of Oct. 25, 1983. Reagan had cited the airport and its 10,000-foot runway as evidence that the Cubans were preparing the island for military equipment.

Reagan was reportedly troubled by the turbulent flight but was in high spirits as he received a hero's welcome.

The president expressed gratitude for the reception in a conversation with reporters after he met with the Caribbean leaders. But when he was asked how it felt to return to the site of his "greatest military triumph," Reagan replied with a smile, "I didn't fire a shot."

Staff writer Edward Cody contributed to this report.

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WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

21 FEBRUARY 1986

JCS REPORT: The Joint Chiefs of Staff Posture Statement for fiscal 1987 cautions that the US lead over the Soviet Union "in several key (military) technologies is slipping," UPI's Richard Gross reports. The statement reportedly discusses "key" gains in sensor technology, which Gross says "would be critical" for an SDI anti-missile system, and guidance and navigation. Gross says the report omits the "chemical warfare" category which last year gave the Soviets "a position of clear superiority." JCS is quoted as issuing "grave concern" over "the adequacy of the US chemical warfare posture.... The Soviets continue to maintain the most significant capability in the world to employ chemical weapons." Gross says the report includes a chart of the 20 "most important basic technology areas," and that JCS "ranks each category according to whether the US or the Soviet Union has the lead, or if (they) are equal." The Soviets only gain over the fiscal 1986 JCS statement was reportedly in the category of optics, where last year's mark of US superiority changed to one of equality with the Soviets. JCS is quoted as saying optics technology is "changing significantly" in the Soviet direction.

METCALF ON GRENADA: VICE ADM Joseph Metcalf III, commander of the 1983 Grenada rescue mission, is interviewed by AP's Norman Black. Metcalf criticizes charges by Congress that the operation's inclusion of all four military services led to serious logistical problems. Black quotes Metcalf as saying "What's wrong with a four-service operation? I can deal with one service or four services. We should be looking at the good side of this operation. Given the short time that we had to plan this operation, I'm satisfied....You can always think in hindsight that you would do something differently. But you can't second guess things." Metcalf was criticized last year by Sec/Navy John Lehman for his role in attempting to bring back Soviet AK-47 rifles from Grenada. A Pentagon source tells AP the rebuke by Lehman "killed" Metcalf's chances for advancement. Black quotes the source as saying Metcalf "had expressed private exasperation over the media's treatment of the case." Metcalf tells Black the Grenada mission "was a highly successful military operation that was accomplished with a minimum loss of life. But that gets lost in the haze of what went on." (See related article, page 1)

AF GENERAL ON DOD HEALTH CARE: Cox News Service's Jim Stewart reports MAJ GEN William H. Greendyke (USAF), head surgeon of the US European command, has engineered a letter-writing campaign by servicemen to complain to Congress about DOD health care. A senior staff member of the House Armed Services Committee tells Stewart "It's a definite campaign. All the letters have the same tenor and most come from the Air Force." Greendyke has reportedly criticized Pentagon studies that charge the European command with poor medical readiness, and has argued against DOD plans to have more military dependents and retirees use civilian health care. Referring to Asst Sec/Def Dr. William Mayer, Greendyke is quoted as saying "I don't understand why the 'Top Doc' in Washington isn't pleased." Greendyke has reportedly disputed DOD figures which show that only three out of ten US casualties in a European conflict would receive immediate medical treatment. He is quoted as saying "We are extremely well prepared for war," and that the actual figure is "10 out of 10." Air Force Surgeon General spokesman Pat Bragg tells Stewart Greendyke's position with the European command means he is "no longer part of our chain of command. I don't think MAJ GEN Greendyke is going out of his way to be disagreeable. He is just looking at thiongs differently."

MILITARY SPIES: A directive signed by Pres Reagan and authorized by Congress will institute the death penalty for military personnel convicted of espionage during peacetime, UPI and AP report. UPI says the executive order will apply the death penalty to cases where a member of the military "transmits information directly related to nuclear weapons, military spacecraft or satellites."

VA BENEFITS: AP's Lee Byrd reports the Reagan administration's budget proposal would force a reduction of 8800 VA jobs and eliminate free medical care to veterans whose ailments are not service connected and can afford to pay elsewhere. The budget proposal would also reportedly limit VA loans to $90,000, and raise the loan origination fee for VA mortgages from 1 percent to 2 percent in 1987, and to 3.8 percent over the next three years. Sen. Alan Cranston (D-CA), reportedly has called the proposed VA mortgage increase "a veteran's housing tax."

JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY 8 Feb 86 (21) Pg.175

A third of SS-20s 'in reach of Japan and East Asia'

By Kensuke Ebata

MORE THAN 162 Soviet SS-20 medium range ballistic missiles are based within range of Japan and East Asia, according to a statement by Richard L Armitage, assistant US Defense Secretary for International Security Affairs.

In a speech to the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council in Honolulu, he said: "Today, the Soviets have more than 162 nuclear-tipped mobile SS-20 missile sites based east of the Ural Mountains, all of which are capable of reaching Japanese territory."

It was the first time that a high-ranking DoD official has confirmed that one-third of the Soviet SS-20 capability is directed at Asia.

According to a statement by Caspar Weinberger last year, the total number of SS-20s deployed was 441 — although both Pentagon and NATO have repeatedly declined to say precisely how many of those missiles are threatening Europe.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON WIRE P. 1
21 February 1986

IRAN'S OFFENSIVE against Iraq is unlikely to change the war's stalemate.

U.S. officials believe Iran launched the attack mostly to scare Iraq's Gulf states backers, such as Kuwait, and to embarrass Baghdad. The Iranians also want to shore up support back home. But the U.S. officials expect that Iraq's superior artillery and air power can rebuff the latest assault.

Iran seeks more sophisticated weapons from the Soviet Union, which has supported Iraq. West European sources say a recent trip to Iran by a senior Soviet official, Deputy Foreign Minister Kornienko, didn't win any Moscow assurances that the Soviets would stop arming Iraq. But it did give Iran more hope of getting Soviet weapons, primarily through third countries such as Libya.

AID...from Pg.1

pines, that the United States make it clear that we will not countenance the results of a stolen election."

The legislation is likely to move swiftly through the Foreign Affairs Committee and reach the House floor within the next few weeks. The unanimous vote today indicated that it was virtually certain to pass.

Senator Richard P. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is "working on the same track" as Mr. Solarz and drafting a similar measure, according to Mark Helmke, the Senator's spoksman. With Mr. Lugar's blessing, the bill should have little trouble passing the Senate.

While Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other Administration officials have argued publicly that any measure to cut off aid is premature, Mr. Lugar does not feel any pressure to slow down his bill, Mr. Helmke said.

The Senator talked to Secretary Shultz for an hour on Wednesday, and outlined his intention to draft a bill similar to the Solarz measure. "Shultz did not tell Lugar: 'Don't go forward on this,'" Mr. Helmke said.

According to the House subcommittee, the Philippines is to receive about $52.6 million in military aid this year under two programs. One is direct assistance, which accounts for $38.2 million, and the other provides credits to purchase American military supplies, which is worth $14.4 million.

Bill Establishes Trust Fund

Under the legislation, this money would be placed in a trust fund until the President certifies to Congress that a government that "commands the support of the people." has taken power in Manila. Each house of Congress would have to pass a resolution agreeing with the President's judgment before the funds could be released.

Manila also receives $119 million in economic aid, and $63.7 million in various forms of humanitarian assistance, such as food. These funds would still go to the Philippines under the legislation, but they would be diverted from the Marcos Government.

Mr. Solarz said this formula would serve two purposes. By continuing economic support, the Congress "sends a signal" that the "United States remains deeply committed to the welfare and well-being" of the Filipino people, the Brooklyn Democrat said.

But by sidetracking the military funds, Washington "withholds support for a Government that has lost its legitimacy and no longer enjoys the support of its people," Mr. Solarz said.

'Bastion' Against Communism'

Those voting for the measure included Representative Gerald B. H. Solomon, a Republican from upstate New York who has supported Mr. Marcos and described his Government as "a bastion against the spread of international Communism."

But the Republican said he decided to support the bill today because "there is one thing we Americans can't do — we can't condone what is happening in this election in the Philippines."

Before the panel voted, it heard testimony from Paul D. Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Richard L. Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. Both urged Congress to wait until Mr. Habib returns from the Philippines, perhaps next week.

Effect on War Cited

"Our decisions on the subject of foreign assistance are highly consequential," Mr. Wolfowitz argued. "We need to get a better feel for the thinking of many elements in the Philippines."

In addition, the officials expressed particular alarm that any halt in military assistance would undercut the ability of the Philippine Army to counter Communist insurgency.

"If the armed forces of the Philippines disintegrate," Mr. Wolfowitz said, "there is only one organized armed force remaining in the Philippines. That is the Communist New People's Army. No democratic or moderate leader of any persuasion would survive under those circumstances."

However, lawmakers from both parties said they wanted to consult with the Administration in the weeks ahead to fashion a bipartisan measure that could command White House support. Mr. Solarz maintained that while the "train is leaving the station" on this issue, "there will be a few more stops where passengers can get on board before we reach our final destination."

WASHINGTON POST
21 Feb 1986 Pg.15

U.S. to Reveal Nicaraguan Document

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House announced yesterday that it will make public Monday a declassified version of a document that allegedly outlines a "disinformation campaign" by Nicaragua to influence Congress and the U.S. news media.

Central Intelligence Agency Director William J. Casey was reported to have shown the document to Republican congressional leaders earlier this week, apparently to warn them about the reported campaign. Nicaragua has denied that any such document or plan exists.

Sen. David F. Durenberger (R-Minn.), chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, denounced the declassification move as an "outrageous" ploy by the White House to increase support in Congress for new financial aid to rebels fighting the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

"The administration clearly intends to use that document, an alleged plan by the Sandinistas, to lobby Congress, to portray every senator and congressman who votes against lethal aid as a stooge of communism," Durenberger said in a statement.

Durenberger has said he opposes military aid to the counterrevolutionaries, also known as contras. President Reagan is expected to

DOCUMENT...Pg.5

WASHINGTON

House Dem... To Fight Tw...

Speaker Says U.S. Tro...

By Edward Wal...
Washington Post Staff W...

As President Reagan t... nada to push his foreign... jectives, House Democra... served notice yesterday... will strongly oppose tw... gan's top priorities: mili... the rebels fighting the... government of Nicaragu... vert aid to the forces op... Marxist government of A...

House Spreaker Thom... O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) pre... congressional approval ... million military and eco... package to the Nicaragua... revolutionaries, also know... tras, as sought by the a... tion would be followed by... and the "slaughter" of the... government forces. Ever... said, that would lead to th... of U.S. troops to tha... American country.

"Give $100 million and... would be in there," O'N... "That is what I'm fightin... all the way."

Meanwhile, House

DOCUMENT...from...

ask Congress next week... million in covert military... $30 million in nonlethal h... ian aid for the rebels, ... been fighting since 1981... throw the Sandinistas.

"The damage to our so... methods of this transparen... tactic is bad enough, but... betrayal is to the America... who look to their senior le... to live up to the respons... protect intelligence mate... political exploitation," Dur... said.

Jerry Berman of the A... Civil Liberties Union said... cision to make the docume... "is an effort to discredit pe... oppose the administration ... Central America." He said... standard tactic that goes ... the McCarthy era but with... guise, calling it disinforma... stead of subversion or ... traveling."

PANEL...from Pg.2

grams are going to be cut and how, or we can do it ourselves," Chairman Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.) told the committee.

The action, which came on a voice vote, would authorize $15 billion for foreign aid and State Department operations in fiscal 1987, a reduction of $476 million—or 3 percent—from the amount appropriated in fiscal 1986.

Fascell said the totals represented "tough decisions," but the committee left until later the more difficult decision of how to distribute the cuts among military and economic aid programs and State Department operating funds, and then how to allocate the money among individual nations.

In addition, the committee figures assume that the administration's request for $1.4 billion to begin a five-year program of security improvements to U.S. facilities abroad will be dealt with separately.

Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.) said he was "concerned" that the committee remain blameless for its budget decisions in the event of a terrorist attack on some U.S. facility abroad. Rep. Daniel A. Mica (D-Fla.), head of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on international operations that handles the State Department authorization, assured him that there had been "no decision to accept any less" than Reagan's recommendation for the security program.

At a later hearing on the security plan, Mica said it enjoys broad House support. "The House is co... cerned about security and is mov... this fund as quickly as it can," ... said, adding it could be reported ... the House floor in three to f... weeks.

He warned State Departm... witnesses that he wanted to s... "not one penny in this request ... anything other than security, ... what's needed to counter ... threat." If critics find any frills, ... said, "first I would blame myself ... and then I would blame you for ... having told us."

WASHINGTON POST 21 February 1986 Pg.15

House Democratic Leaders Promise To Fight Two Rebel Aid Proposals

Speaker Says U.S. Troops Would Follow New Funds to Contras

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer

As President Reagan toured Grenada to push his foreign policy objectives, House Democratic leaders served notice yesterday that they will strongly oppose two of Reagan's top priorities: military aid to the rebels fighting the Sandinista government of Nicaragua and covert aid to the forces opposing the Marxist government of Angola.

House Spreaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) predicted that congressional approval of a $100 million military and economic aid package to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, also known as contras, as sought by the administration would be followed by "disaster" and the "slaughter" of the rebels by government forces. Eventually, he said, that would lead to the dispatch of U.S. troops to that Central American country.

"Give $100 million and our boys would be in there," O'Neill said. "That is what I'm fighting against all the way."

Meanwhile, House Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr. (D-Tex.) said that if the administration insists on providing covert military aid to the UNITA rebels of Jonas Savimbi in Angola, against the advice of the chairmen of the House and Senate intelligence committees, it will be setting up a "confrontation" with Congress with possibly unintended results.

Wright suggested that Congress might attempt to revive versions of the Clark amendment, which banned covert aid to UNITA before it was rescinded last July, and the Boland amendment, which prohibited aid to the Nicaraguan rebels before it expired last October. The amendments are named for their chief sponsors, then-Sen. Dick Clark (D-Iowa) and Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.).

Such a move by the House would likely run into strong opposition in the Republican-controlled Senate and an almost certain presidential veto. But the comments of O'Neill and Wright indicated the depth of House opposition to many of Reagan's foreign policy goals, particularly in Central America.

The Democratic leaders also brushed aside administration suggestions that Congress take a cautious approach toward the future of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, setting up the possibility of a three-way confrontation with the administration over foreign policy issues. O'Neill said he will bring to the House floor "forthwith" any legislation designed to pressure Marcos to resign by cutting off or restricting U.S. aid.

O'Neill, who also said he is "absolutely opposed to covert aid to Savimbi," whom he characterized as "an agent of South Africa," made the remarks after a House Democratic leadership meeting. They came on theday that Reagan toured Grenada, scene of an October 1983 U.S. invasion, where he called for support for the Nicaraguan rebels and other anti-Communist forces around the world.

"I can see a big Hollywood showdown there," O'Neill said of the presidential visit. "This is the start of a kickoff by the right wing for American funding [of rebel forces] in Angola and Nicaragua."

Congress is in a much stronger position to block the Nicaraguan aid package than it is to halt administration plans to supply covert aid to Savimbi. The administration has notified the two intelligence committees that it plans to supply Savimbi's forces with $10 million to $15 million. Earlier this week, Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker told a Senate committee that this process is "in motion."

The administration has the funds available to aid Savimbi, and Congress could block their use only by reenactment of the Clark amendment or similar legislation.

In the case of the Nicaraguan rebels, however, the administration is expected to make a formal request soon for authorization of a $100 million package made up of $70 million in covert military aid and $30 million in overt, nonlethal assistance such as clothing and medical supplies.

Under a procedure adopted last year when Congress reluctantly authorized $27 million in nonlethal aid to the contras, the new aid request cannot be ignored but must be brought to the House and Senate floors for a vote.

Rep. Michael D. Barnes (D-Md.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee that deals with Central America and a strong opponent of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, said his panel will explore "all possibilities," including a revival of the Boland amendment, in an attempt to halt the aid package.

"I think the president's request will run into very strong opposition in the committee and the Congress," Barnes said. "Whether or not there are the votes to reinstate the Boland amendment, I don't know."

Warnings about the shaky prospects for the Nicaraguan aid package were also voiced yesterday by Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) and House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.). Because of budgetary constraints, the two GOP leaders said the $100 million should be "reprogrammed" from other foreign aid accounts and not involve new money.

DOCUMENT...from Pg.4

ask Congress next week for $70 million in covert military aid and $30 million in nonlethal humanitarian aid for the rebels, who have been fighting since 1981 to overthrow the Sandinistas.

"The damage to our sources and methods of this transparent political tactic is bad enough, but the real betrayal is to the American people, who look to their senior leadership to live up to the responsibility to protect intelligence material from political exploitation," Durenberger said.

Jerry Berman of the American Civil Liberties Union said the decision to make the document public "is an effort to discredit people who oppose the administration policy in Central America." He said it is "a standard tactic that goes back to the McCarthy era but with a new guise, calling it disinformation instead of subversion or fellow-traveling."

NEW YORK TIMES 21 February 1986 Pg.3

U.S. Again Weighs Options For Reply to Soviet on Arms

By MICHAEL R. GORDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — President Reagan is now considering two alternative approaches to respond to the most recent Soviet arms proposal, both intended to allay allied concerns, Administration officials said today.

On Jan. 15, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had proposed that all nuclear weapons be eliminated by the year 2000. At the time, President Reagan welcomed the plan as potentially positive, but officials have been divided over whether it contained constructive ideas or was a Soviet ploy.

One approach now being considered by the United States with a view to addressing Japan's concerns, would eliminate all American and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe, confine the Russians' Asian deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles to Soviet Central Asia and allow the Americans to store an offsetting number of missiles in the United States.

The other approach, intended to satisfy Western Europe, would set overall limits on SS-20's without specifying where they could be deployed and would permit some American medium-range missiles to be kept in Europe.

Gorbachev Listed Three Phases

Mr. Gorbachev had proposed that all American and Soviet medium-range missiles be removed from Europe during the first phase of a three-phase process. He also asked that the British and French freeze their missile arsenals and that the United States forgo the transfer of missiles to other countries. Mr. Gorbachev did not address the issue of missiles in Asia.

Mr. Reagan's initial proposal, presented to the allies, accepted the removal of American and Soviet missiles from Europe. But he also suggested that the Soviet Union reduce its force of SS-20 missiles in Asia by 50 percent and he rebuffed the suggestion of a freeze on British and French arsenals.

The proposal evoked different responses among the allies. Japan voiced concern on the ground that security problems in Asia were being treated as secondary to Europe's. Britain and other Western European nations said they preferred an accord that left some medium-range missiles in Europe.

West Germany asked for assurances that an arms agreement would also deal with the issue of shorter-range missiles, such as Soviet SS-22's, Administration officials said.

The West Germans also suggested that the United States respond to all of Mr. Gorbachev's wide-ranging plan, and not only to part concerned with medium-range missiles. Mr. Gorbachev had addressed the issues of intercontinental weapons, defensive systems, chemical arms and negotiations over conventional forces in Europe.

Under the new American approach intended to satisfy Japan, the Soviet SS-20 force in Asia, now estimated at 170, but be cut in half, and it would be confined to Central Asia, far from Japan. Officials said there were now about 90 SS-20's at two Central Asian installations, within range of parts of Europe and Asia. The Americans would have the right to match the deployment with an equal number of medium-range kept in the United States. Other medium-range missiles would be destroyed.

Under the global limit on medium-range missiles that is meant to respond to Western European concerns, the number of SS-20 missile launchers would be reduced to about the same low level as in the other plan.

Critics say this approach is less desirable because it would allow the Soviet Union to pick its areas of deployment. It might, for example, decide to place all its SS-20 missiles in Asia, which would raise questions about the rationale for keeping American missiles in Europe.

Administration officials said additional approaches might yet be devised. They said there was support for a response that would incorporate the existing American proposal in the Geneva, setting a limit of 140 on medium-range missiles in Europe.

West Counts Dismantled Missiles

The West puts the total present SS-20 strength at 441. It acknowledges that the Russians have reduced the number of SS-20 missiles based in the European part of the Soviet Union from 270 to 243, in line with public statements. But the missiles that have been withdrawn are still counted because there is no evidence that they have been destroyed.

American officials said they were surprised by the initial skeptical reaction of the allies. Some said they had thought the Western Europeans would accept the original plan because the United States had proposed in 1981 that all medium-range missiles be eliminated, the so-called zero option.

However, Western Europeans have taken the view that the 1981 proposal was a good "rhetorical" position, but that some American missiles should be kept in Europe as a show of support.

Officials also said that some of the concern expressed by the allies seems to be directed at Mr. Reagan's views favoring a nuclear-free world. The Western Europeans maintain that this would present dangers because of the strength of Soviet conventional forces.

The Americans counter by saying that the United States could still have tactical nuclear weapons and possibly shorter-range missiles in Europe.

GAO...from Pg.1

man said he could not comment because he has not seen the report. In the past, the administration has said that, facilities are constructed in Honduras only to train Army engineers and thus are legitimate by-products of military exercises, but the GAO disputed that rationale.

"This exercise-related construction has been used to support a continuous U.S. military presence in Honduras, carrying out a variety of training and operational functions," it said, adding that "even at the time of construction, a more extensive use . . . was contemplated."

Alexander and some other Democrats in Congress have expressed fears that the administration is using maneuvers to establish a permanent military presence in Honduras without congressional approval. Honduras is located between El Salvador, where the U.S. military is helping the Army fight a leftist insurgency, and Nicaragua, where the Central Intelligence Agency is supporting rightist insurgents seeking to topple a leftist government.

The administration, while saying it does not intend to establish permanent bases in Honduras, recently told Congress that it plans to build $50 million worth of facilities there during the next five years. But not all the facilities to be built during the course of exercises were specified in that report to Congress.

The GAO accused the military of evading reporting requirements, which apply to facilities costing more than $200,000, by breaking projects into components and treating each as a separate unit. In a recent case, engineers built a stretch of road in northern Honduras but listed it as two connecting stretches, each costing less than $200,000, the report said.

"Both of these 'projects' were considered separate from a base camp constructed to support the entire effort," the report said. In addition, the report said, the military had Honduras supply some of the fuel and other materials for the project so that their value would not be included in the total, then reimbursed Honduras for the materials.

WASHINGTON TIMES

Admiral ta

By Jay Mallin
and Mark Tapscott
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Rear Adm. Richard H. Truly, a former astronaut, yesterday took the helm of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttle program, a move that puts the civilian space agency's top project under the direction of a military officer.

Adm. Truly, 48, replaces Jesse Moore, 46, the official whose signature committed the shuttle Challenger to its ill-fated launch Jan. 28. The switch came as the presidentially appointed Challenger commission continued to zero in on flaws in the process the space agency uses to approve launches.

The appointment of an active-duty rear admiral to head the shuttle program was an unusual step for NASA, which at times has been at odds with the Defense Department over priorities in the U.S. space program. Before Adm. Truly's appointment, there were only six active-duty military personnel working at NASA headquarters, none of whom holds a rank higher than colonel.

Mr. Moore's transfer to the Johnson Space Center, where he will become director in May, had been announced five days before the Challenger accident. The center's last director, Gerald D. Griffin, resigned in December to become president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

NASA officials yesterday stressed that Challenger commission findings were not related to the decision to transfer Mr. Moore.

"This is not a direct response" to the commission's work, said William Graham, NASA's acting administrator.

Mr. Graham conceded, however, that the move was in accordance with the commission's request that NASA officials responsible for the decision to launch Challenger be barred from the investigation of the tragedy. In his new position, Adm. Truly is to take over chairmanship of the NASA team reviewing evidence concerning the cause of the accident.

Shortly after Mr. Graham announced Adm. Truly's appointment, Sen. Ernest Hollings, South Carolina Democrat, called for the resignation of Mr. Graham and NASA Administrator James Beggs.

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WASHINGTON TIMES 21 February 1986 Pg.3

Admiral takes helm of shuttle program

By Jay Mallin
and Mark Tapscott
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Rear Adm. Richard H. Truly, a former astronaut, yesterday took the helm of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttle program, a move that puts the civilian space agency's top project under the direction of a military officer.

Adm. Truly, 48, replaces Jesse Moore, 46, the official whose signature committed the shuttle Challenger to its ill-fated launch Jan. 28. The switch came as the presidentially appointed Challenger commission continued to zero in on flaws in the process the space agency uses to approve launches.

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"NASA needs strong leadership, especially now," Mr. Hollings said. "It does not have that in Jim Beggs, who faces criminal investigation. And it does not have that in William Graham, who has misled a congressional committee and the American public."

Mr. Beggs has been indicted on fraud charges stemming from when he was an executive with General Dynamics, before joining the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He is on a leave of absence from NASA.

"Mr. Graham told us that key NASA officials were unaware of the engineers' objections to a shuttle launch, and now we are finding out differently," Mr. Hollings said.

Mr. Hollings told reporters that he asked Mr. Graham at a Senate hearing Tuesday whether there was any evidence that Morton Thiokol opposed the launch of Challenger. Mr. Hollings quoted Mr. Graham as saying, "No sir, the evidence is the other way."

Responding to Mr. Hollings' charges, Mr. Graham said, "I cannot let his statement that I have misled him on the issue of the decision to launch the space shuttle Challenger go unanswered. After substantial discussion, Morton Thiokol recommended launching the Challenger."

Both Mr. Graham and former NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher have been mentioned as leading candidates for the space agency's top job.

But an administration source said Mr. Fletcher "is no longer being considered for the top job" at the agency "because he basically took himself out of it." Mr. Fletcher said yesterday he would "have to be dragged kicking and screaming" back to NASA.

Mr. Fletcher's removal as a candidate "probably strengthens the hand of William Graham," an administration source said.

White House and Capitol Hill conservatives are supporting Mr. Graham.

Heritage Foundation national defense analyst James T. Hackett said: "It seems to me Bill Graham has done a remarkable job in two and a half months as an acting director of an agency, and he's demonstrated a very low-key professionalism in handling a very difficult situation. Having done that, it seems to me he ought to have a chance at it permanently."

The Challenger commission yesterday split into three working groups and was awaiting material it has requested from NASA and Morton Thiokol.

The commission has demanded by tomorrow all "documents, memoranda or personal notes" from all who took part in the decision to launch Challenger in subfreezing weather — the coldest temperatures ever for a shuttle launch.

An unidentified Morton Thiokol engineer yesterday told National Public Radio: "I fought like hell to stop that launch. I'm so torn up inside, I can hardly talk about it, even now."

Adm. Truly, who flew on space shuttle missions in 1981 and 1983 and until yesterday headed the Naval Space Command, refused to comment on the causes of the Challenger explosion. But he did say that the accident would lead to a review of the process NASA uses to approve shuttle launches "to make sure the organization and the process NASA has are proper."

At a press conference to announce the personnel change yesterday, Mr. Graham denied reports of a morale problem at NASA because of the Challenger tragedy and the leave of absence taken by Mr. Beggs to fight an indictment for fraud.

"I find no low morale — I find terrific morale," Mr. Graham said, winning applause from NASA headquarters personnel who filled the back of the briefing room.

WASHINGTON POST 21 February 86 Pg.1

Official Told NASA Seals Were Safe

Assurance on Rocket Boosters Contradicted Morton Thiokol Study

By Boyce Rensberger
and Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Morton Thiokol Inc. official who approved the launch of the Challenger over objections of subordinates—apparently acceding to NASA pressure to get on with an already-delayed liftoff—said in his written evaluation that cold temperatures could compromise the primary seals on the space shuttle's booster rockets but assured NASA that the backup seals would function.

That assurance the night before the launch, however, contradicted Thiokol's study of August 1985, of which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was aware, that there was "a high probability" of the backup seals failing. It also was at odds with NASA conclusions in February 1983 that the backup seals would probably fail and that corrective measures were needed.

NASA and the maker of the booster rockets had found that pressures inside a firing booster warped the joints enough to prevent the secondary seals from working. NASA, however, continued to fly shuttles while searching for a better way to seal the joints. Copies of the approval document, signed by Joe C. Kilminster, vice president for Thiokol's space booster programs, were released late yesterday by NASA.

Although the document does not reflect the strong warnings not to launch Challenger voiced by several Thiokol engineers, it says "calculations show" that Challenger's O-ring seals "will be 20 degrees colder" than on any previous launch and that they would not be as resilient.

Proper resiliency is essential if the rings are to seat tightly in the gap between booster segments, and on Jan. 28, the day of the launch, temperature readings on the right-hand booster showed it was 7 to 9 degress, more than 40 degrees colder than any previous launch.

But the document, wired from Thiokol's Utah plant to Cape Canaveral at 11:45 the night before the disastrous launch, took a reassuring tone: "More gas may pass primary O-ring before the primary seal seats. If the primary seal does not seat, the secondary seal will seat."

Films of the Challenger launch show a large puff of black smoke emerging near a joint of the right-hand booster less than a second after the solid rocket fuel was ignited. Because rocket fuel burns with a white smoke, this is thought to have been the result of hot gases burning the O-rings or the putty that is supposed to protect the rings, or both.

Despite the 1983 study and the engineers' warnings, Kilminster concluded that the launch of Challenger "will not be significantly different" from that of the space shuttle Discovery, which was launched the previous January when the temperature was 51 degrees.

NASA's pressure on Thiokol to approve the launch, according to Allan J. McDonald, a Thiokol engineer, came in a series of telephone calls between NASA officials in Florida and at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala.

Several times, McDonald said in a National Public Radio broadcast yesterday, NASA officials argued against Thiokol's initial recommendation not to launch. Eventually,

SEALS...Pg.8

FRIDAY MORNING, 21 FEBRUARY 1986

TIME 24 February 1986 (21) Pg.26

Base Politics

"I'd like a list of bases that you want to close and can close," Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater solemnly told Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. "I don't need them this afternoon, but maybe tomorrow morning would be time enough." As Goldwater's hearing room rocked with laughter, Weinberger promised to respond.

A week later the Secretary submitted a token list of three bases, craftily selected to see just how serious Congress was on the subject. Weinberger's choices—the Army's Materials Technology Laboratory in Watertown, Mass., the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, and a big piece of Lowry Air Force Base in Denver—are all redundant. But they also happen to be in districts of outspoken Democratic critics of the Pentagon: House Speaker Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts, House Budget Committee Chairman William H. Gray III of Pennsylvania, and Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder of Colorado. Predictably, all three raised a howl. Somehow, Pentagon Spokesman Robert Sims kept a straight face when he declared, "I don't think Secretary Weinberger's decision . . . had anything to do with partisan politics whatsoever."

TIME 24 February 1986 (21) Pg.48

Operation Hydrofoiled

Near dawn on Jan. 30, explosions rocked the Rodriguez S... yards at Messina, Sicily. When the smoke cleared, two Pale... ian-owned hydrofoil ferries were at the bottom of the harbor. ... cause the operator of the hydrofoils is known to be a supporter ... Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organiza...

police at first theorized that the sabotage was the work of an a... Arafat group. No such luck. Israeli undercover agents made ... known last week that they were responsible for the blasts.

Israel, it seems, was convinced that the hydrofoils, each w... a capacity of 150 passengers, had been sent to Messina to be ... ted with guns and armor plating so they could be used to fer... Fatah guerrillas into the Palestinian refugee camps in Leban... from which they were driven by Israeli troops in 1982. The pl... say the Israelis, was for Fatah fighters to make a dash for t... Lebanese coast from Cyprus on the high-speed hydrofoils unde... cover of night. And how did the Israeli spooks who foiled t... plan smuggle bombs into Italy? "You just come in as a tour... and bring what you need," said one source. "There are a lot ... sophisticated ways of smuggling things in these days."

SEALS...from Pg.7

Kilminster was persuaded to tell NASA that the data on temperature effects were "not conclusive" and that the launch should proceed.

Meanwhile yesterday, NASA acting administrator William R. Graham named Richard H. Truly, who has flown three shuttle missions, to take over the shuttle program and lead NASA's internal review of the Challenger explosion.

Truly, a rear admiral who previously headed the Naval Space Command, immediately declared his readiness to examine the process that yielded the decision to launch despite warnings from Morton Thiokol and to change that process if necessary to ensure the safety of future shuttle flights.

The presidential commission investigating the accident has said NASA's decision-making process may have been flawed.

"This tragic accident," Truly said, "is going to cause a review—and if nobody else does it, I will—to make sure that the organization and the process that NASA has is proper."

Jesse W. Moore, who had held both jobs now given to Truly and who played a key role in deciding to launch Challenger, assumed his duties as director of the Johnson Space Center in Houston, a post to which he was named five days before the disaster.

Although Graham's action complies with the recent request by the commission to remove from the investigating team those who had a hand in deciding to send the shuttle up, Graham insisted the move was not a direct result of the commission's request.

However, according to a NASA statement issued before the launch, Moore was to have stayed as head of the shuttle program until May.

Graham and Moore defended the process used to decide whether it is safe to attempt a launch but conceded something went wrong.

"It's not the policy of NASA to launch the shuttle system on anything less than a hearing of all concerns and all views and all issues associated with the launch," Graham said. "Undoubtedly, something was not right in this launch, perhaps technically, perhaps procedurally. If that process broke down, then it should not have."

Although Moore maintained his assertion that he was unaware of any warnings from Thiokol about the dangers of cold temperatures, he said, "It is the way this program operates that those issues get bubbled up all the way through the line until they are thoroughly discussed by the appropriate people and then resolved in terms of whether or not it is safe to proceed."

Moore refused to speculate on the point at which the temperature warnings stopped "bubbling up."

The commission's probe is now focusing on officials of the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville and how far up the center's chain of command the warnings of Thiokol enginners were passed, according to commission and agency sources.

"There is a suspicion the smoking gun is at Huntsville," said one NASA official.

A commission source said that in addition to Moore, his deputy, Arnold Aldrich, the manager of National Space Transportation Systems; Robert Sieck, director of shuttle operations at the Kennedy Space Center, and Richard Smith, the director of Kennedy Space Center, were also unaware of the Thiokol protests.

However, sources say the situation is most "fuzzy" at Marshall where at least one senior official, Lawrence Mulloy, manager of solid-rocket booster project, participated in the meeting with Thiokol executives and successfully urged them to reconsider their opposition to the launch. Mulloy's superior at Marshall, Judson A. Lovingood, the deputy manager of the shuttle projects office at Huntsville, was also at the meeting.

In public testimony before the commission last week, Lovingood mentioned that "there was some concern about the cold temperatures," and then added that Thiokol "recommended to proceed" without telling the panel about the continued objections of company engineers.

One key question facing the panel is who else besides Mulloy and Lovingood were aware of the protests. Lovingood's direct superior is Stanley Reinhartz, manager of the shuttle projects office, who in turn reports to William R. Lucas, the Marshall director.

The story of how Thiokol engineers fought to stop the launch but were overruled was reported yesterday by National Public Radio and other sources.

Thiokol engineers first learned of the subfreezing weather at C... Canaveral early the day before t... launch. NPR quoted one engine... as saying, "We all knew what t... implication was . . . . We all knew ... the seals failed, the shuttle wou... blow up."

That evening, several of the e... gineers spoke to NASA officials in ... conference call. They reminde... NASA of the warping problem th... could unseat the back-up O-ring ... and that the cold could stiffen t... seals.

The engineers said lab studie... showed that below 50 degrees, th... seals lose much of their ability t... hold. It would be 10-to-20 degree... colder at the Cape the next morn... ing. Thiokol told NASA not t... launch the Challenger.

NPR reported that George Ha... dy, on the line from the Marshal... Space Flight Center in Alabama ... said, "I am appalled by your recom... mendation." NASA's Mulloy argue... with the engineers, according to the ... report, and finally exclaimed, "My ... God, Thiokol, when do you want m... to launch? Next April?"

Thiokol engineers stuck to their ... guns, and the decision was trans... ferred to company management.

After some discussion, Thiokol ... General Manager Jerry Mason told ... NASA his company would approve ... the launch. Mulloy then told him t... sign the document "right away" and ... send it to NASA officials.

McDonald and other Thiokol en... gineers, however, continued to dis... pute the decision, according to sena... ators briefed Wednesday by ... McDonald.

SCIENCE

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Two years ago, after watchi... space shuttle experience a s... false starts and minor misha... retary of Defense Caspar Weinberg... cluded that it was simply not fit to t... the most important military payloa... space. Over the National Aeronau... Space Administration's bitter opposi... sought and obtained congressional ... sion to construct some new, exp... rockets, each capable of carrying pay... the same size and weight as the shu...

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SAF/AAR, PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 2033

SCIENCE 14 February 1986 (21) Pg. 666

A Crimp in the Pentagon's Space Plans

By launching some payloads on expendable rockets, DOD may mitigate long-term impacts of the shuttle disaster

Two years ago, after watching the space shuttle experience a series of false starts and minor mishaps, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger concluded that it was simply not fit to transport the most important military payloads into space. Over the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's bitter opposition, he sought and obtained congressional permission to construct some new, expendable rockets, each capable of carrying payloads of the same size and weight as the shuttle.

Weinberger's foresight will help protect the military from any long-term adverse effects of the recent shuttle calamity. But none of the rockets may be available before 1988 and in the meantime, the Pentagon will have a tough time getting its vital experiments and satellites into space on schedule.

This bind is not created by the destruction of the Challenger itself. Although it was a tragic loss for the civilian space program, it will not seriously disrupt the Department of Defense plans. Only 3 of the 11 DOD shuttle missions scheduled for the next 2 years were to have used the Challenger, and none of them would have deployed critical intelligence satellites. Still, DOD technically has the right—under a policy set by the President in 1982—to bump civilian payloads on the remaining orbiters so that it can fly the missions approximately on schedule.

There is little the Pentagon can do if all shuttle flights remain suspended, due either to uncertainty about the explosion's cause or to a need to modify the orbiters. Even a slight additional delay is apt to affect the next three military flights, now scheduled for July, August, and December. The first is to conduct a key "Star Wars" experiment and deploy an experimental sensor designed to track military aircraft. The second is also believed to be related to "Star Wars," while the third will apparently deploy a sophisticated new photoreconnaissance satellite.

Two of these are to be launched from a new $3-billion complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, which stands as a potent symbol of the Pentagon's tie to the shuttle's fortune. A more modern and compact version of the existing shuttle launch site in Florida, the Vandenberg site was constructed so that the shuttle could ferry a series of military satellites into polar orbits, which are optimum for intelligence gathering. Although the military presently launches several expendable rockets from Vandenberg—the Atlas and the Titan 34D—neither is capable of ferrying payloads as big or as heavy as the shuttle can, and both are being phased out. Thus, any lengthy delay in shuttle operations could have substantial national security implications.

At present, six military shuttle flights are scheduled for launch from Vandenberg by late 1989, as well as 12 from Florida. Another 24 largely civilian flights are scheduled to ferry DOD payloads to low earth orbit, and more than 30 DOD scientific experiments have also been designed to fly aboard the shuttle. These range from measurements of auroral effects, dust, and radiation during the first Vandenberg flight to a major "Star Wars" pointing and tracking experiment presently scheduled for next year. New early warning satellites, defense communications satellites, and navigation satellites have all been designed to fly on the shuttle, although some will undoubtedly be transferred to Weinberger's large, new, expendable rockets when they become available. (Thus far, the Air Force has contracted for only ten at the rate of two per year, but will probably buy more in the wake of the accident.)

The rationale behind the new expendable rockets was explained by Air Force Undersecretary Edward Aldridge in an interview with *Science* in early January. "We felt, and still do, that the shuttle should have a complement. This country could not be dependent upon having only four vehicles for an entire space program. . . . In case we have some difficulties with the shuttle, we'll have some other way to get to space for some of the more critical of the national security payloads, the ones that require launch on demand." These payloads include communications and early warning satellites, "and a lot of classified systems that I can't go into," Aldridge said.

"Suppose the shuttle went down for a year and then all of a sudden you had a failure you didn't expect with a national security payload," Aldridge added. "You'd be bumping everybody off of the shuttles." In retrospect, the assignment of classified payloads to the shuttle in the first place may have been a mistake, he said. "These kinds of missions are better performed where man is not required . . . so that you don't have to worry about bumping people and throwing all kinds of havoc into an already unbelievable schedule."

Ironically, the Pentagon's commitment to the shuttle may increase after 1990, with the completion of a new flight control room behind barbed wire fences at a military base east of Colorado Springs, virtually identical to that used by NASA at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. The purpose of this facility, according to Colonel Robert Dickman, vice commander of the the Air Force's 2nd Space Wing, is to facilitate more routine operations with classified shuttle payloads, including potential shuttle repair missions. In the interview, Aldridge also noted that according to an Air Force edict, all new military satellite systems must be designed with shuttle repair and refurbishment capabilities in mind.

The biggest uncertainty in the military's use of the shuttle may be the "Star Wars" missile shield program. Its director, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, told the House Appropriations Committee last May that "It is likely . . . that any future SDI deployment would require a space lift system significantly more capable and cost-effective" than either the shuttle or the new DOD expendable rocket. But many are skeptical that the funds to create such a vehicle will be available, particularly in the Gramm-Rudman fiscal environment. The likelihood that the military will remain the shuttle's largest customer is probably high. ■ R. JEFFREY SMITH

WASHINGTON TIMES
21 February 1986 Pg.1D

CENTRAL AMERICA

DEADLINE FOR DECISION

CORD MEYER

There are just five weeks left for the Reagan administration and the Congress to reach agreement on what kind of aid program, if any, should replace the $27 million of U.S. humanitarian assistance to the "contra" guerrillas in Nicaragua that expires at the end of March.

Although an extension for another year of the current non-lethal assistance, openly administered by the State Department, could easily be won, President Ronald Reagan announced this week his decision to take a high-risk gamble on his ability to win bipartisan majority support for a $100 million combination of covert military assistance and overt humanitarian aid.

In spite of cautionary warnings from the House of Representatives that the votes to avoid a damaging foreign-policy defeat may not be there, the administration is determined this year to ask for what it believes to be necessary rather than to settle for what it knows it can get. As the president recently put it, you can't fight attack helicopters "with Band-Aids and mosquito nets."

In order to win over enough votes from moderate Democrats and wavering Republicans, Reagan officials realize they have a complicated and difficult case to make. But recent events have helped to clarify the issues and to dramatize the consequences of doing nothing.

First, the hard realities of the fighting on the ground in Nicaragua demonstrate that the "contra" guerrillas cannot be expected to hold out indefinitely, if they are not given more effective U.S. aid. Not only do they need shoulder-fired anti-aircraft weapons to keep the helicopters off their backs, but they need more mobile firepower to cope with the improving tactics of a Cuban-trained and Soviet-supplied Sandinista army.

Even some of the non-lethal aid authorized by Congress in the form of bandages and boots is not finding its way through the hesitant Honduran bureaucracy, and thousands of "contras" have retreated in good order to the border region to wait for essential logistical support.

The average age of the "contras" is 19, and only 2 percent of them ever served in Anastasio Somoza's national guard. Their national hero is Cardinal Obando y Bravo, and their morale remains high as they see many of their compatriots deserting the Sandinista army at the first opportunity. But the willingness of the local rural population to support them with food and shelter has already started to weaken, as Sandinista propaganda pounds away at the theme that American aid is too little and too late.

Perhaps the least understood aspect of the administration's proposed military aid program for the "contras" is the fact that if it is to be acceptable to neighboring countries it will have to be at least nominally covert and managed by the CIA. The purpose of this clandestinity is not to avoid debate in the U.S. Congress, nor to hide something from the American people.

Rather, it is an attempt to take into account the fact that the governments of both Honduras and Costa Rica cannot openly acquiesce in shipment of arms across their borders into Nicaragua, so long as they continue to maintain diplomatic relations with the Sandinista regime in Managua.

In taking the real risk of involvement, the Hondurans and Costa Ricans demand in return at least the fig leaf of deniability. As one top Reagan official explained, "If there is to be military aid, it will have to be covert."

Since the chairmen of both the House and Senate intelligence committees are on record against using the CIA to channel arms secretly to the "contras," the administration realizes that it has a major fight on its hands on this issue, and there is no easy way around the dilemma. The weapons that the "contras" desperately need can be sent through covert channels or not at all. The hope is that a majority in Congress has become sufficiently sophisticated to understand this.

Finally, there is the siren song of those well-intentioned senators and representatives who maintain that, with the expiration of non-lethal aid on March 31, all assistance to the "contras" should cease for at least three months in order to allow the Contadora process a chance to bring about a negotiated settlement.

Judging from past experience, the predictable reaction of the Sandinista regime to suspension of U.S. aid would be an escalation of the current assault on the guerrilla bases in an all-out effort to crush the "contras" once and for all before U.S. aid could be resumed.

With the dispersal and defeat of their internal armed opposition, the Sandinista *comandantes* would be free to devote their full time and attention to supporting the Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Cord Meyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

WASHINGTON POST
21 February 86 Pg.17

Toilet Cover Overstatement Comes to Light

Last November, Lockheed Corp. hoped to defuse the controversy over the $640 toilet cover it built for Navy planes with the announcement that it had tried to find a less costly product by inviting 30 small plastics firms to bid on the job. Lockheed reported that all 30 firms declined the offer, proving, according to a company spokesman, that "we were offering a very fair price."

Now it turns out that Lockheed overstated the case. Company spokesman **Rich Stadler** acknowledged that only 14 companies received invitations to produce the controversial toilet cover, and only 10 of them had the "specific capability" for the job. Lockheed conceded an "error" after the Project on Military Procurement released a company memo this week indicating that the number of invitees was inflated.

Stadler insists there was no intent to deceive, while acknowledging, "Our credibility suffers."

U.S. NEW & WORLD REPORT
24 February 1986 (21)
Pg.15

Reagan is in for a surprise if he thinks, as he told reporters, that a blue-ribbon commission will clear the Pentagon of allegations that it wastes money on $600 toilet covers and other items. On the contrary, the panel is all set to issue a blistering report urging a top-to-bottom overhaul of the Defense Department's management practices.

DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
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By DREW

Special to The

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NEW YORK TIMES 21 February 1986 Pg.8

U.S. Aides Say Egypt Lacks Ability to Handle Weapons

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO — The Egyptian military is having difficulty absorbing advanced American weapons and modernizing its fighting forces because of illiteracy, low technological standards, cultural differences and an inelastic command system, in the view of United States and allied officers.

The views of the officers, who have watched sympathetically as the Egyptians have struggled to assimilate the high-technology weapons delivered by Washington, differ from those of Egyptian military and diplomatic sources, who are not as pessimistic about their forces' ability to absorb military material, whose value in 1985 was nearly $1.2 million. This year deliveries, according to official sources, should reach $1.3 billion.

A distinguished retired ambassador with long experience in the military-diplomatic field said: "There were a few difficulties at first, but these are being overcome." A general said he believed that, on the whole, the technological level of the Egyptian forces was rising to the point where they could use the new weapons effectively.

Egypt's armed forces total about 445,000, of whom more than half are conscripts. Of these, according to Egyptian officers, 75 percent are illiterate when they enter the services.

Reduction in Men Feared

The army, air force, navy and air defense command are the four military services. Egyptian military and political leaders fear that should the country's present economic problems continue, the armed forces will have to be reduced to about 360,000 men. Even then, these sources are not sure that the Government will have the funds to arm and maintain the services.

The air force has benefited more than the army or the navy from American deliveries. The United States has delivered 35 F-43E fighters, of which three have been lost, and 42 F-16A/B fighters, of which one has been lost. Forty more F-16 C/D fighters are to be delivered starting in December. Five advanced E-2C early warning aircraft are on order, with delivery begining next January.

The ground forces delivery program is also impressive. Egypt has received 12 Improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles, 753 M-60-A3 tanks, 1,202 armored personnel carriers, 52 improved anti-tank vehicles and 480 ground TOW anti-tank systems. In all, a total of 4,733 TOW missiles have been delivered.

The Egyptian air defense command is awaiting 25 Chaparral anti-aircraft batteries and 384 Chaparral missiles. It already has received 389 Improved Hawk missiles, which have a greater range than the Chaparral.

Complex Lot of Weapons

These weapons are far more complex than simpler Soviet arms that Egyptian forces used with singular success in the 1973 war against Israel.

Egypt's difficulties in absorption have a number of causes. The illiteracy of conscripts is one. Another is that once a soldier or airman has acquired even rudimentary training as a technician he wants to leave the service for better pay in civilian life.

A foreign military attaché said: "Their pay is so low that the retention of even semiskilled military personnel is a serious problem."

Another cause is the shortage of experienced noncommissioned officers. In many cases, one American said, the N.C.O. is just someone who has remained in the service for a long time without showing any special skills.

'You see majors doing the work sergeants should do,' he said.

This shortage of experienced N.C.O.'s inhibits training. In the American and most NATO armies, the N.C.O.'s are the primary trainers. In the Egyptian army and air force, this mission has to be assumed by officers because of the ineffectiveness of the N.C.O.'s.

Egypt lost several advantages in 1973 because of its centralized command system based on that of the Soviet Union. Some superficial changes have been made in the system, but one experienced allied officer said: "There are few signs of real change in the centralized command and control system in either the army or the air force."

Rigid Control Seen

This system restricts the initiative of junior commanders in operations. Another allied officer emphasized that it was only because junior officers and their N.C.O.'s flouted the Soviet system that the Egyptian army was able to clear the Israeli Bar Lev line after crossing the Suez Canal in 1973.

"Now I'm afraid they have gone back to rigid control by the supreme command suppressing initiative by battalion and company commanders," he said.

NEW YORK TIMES 21 February 1986 Pg.14

The Doctrine/Un-Doctrine of Covert/Overt Aid

By LESLIE H. GELB
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — In his 1985 State of the Union Message, President Reagan issued a call for "support of freedom fighters" who "are risking their lives on every continent from Afghanistan to Nicaragua to defy Soviet-supported aggression and secure rights which have been ours from birth."

Now the Reagan Administration is pushing to add weight to those words, known to some as the Reagan Doctrine. It wants to resume covert military aid to anti-Communist guerrillas in Nicaragua and Angola and to continue similar programs elsewhere.

To its proponents, the Reagan approach represents an unusual fusion of power politics and morality. To doubters, it is neither practical nor proper.

As a result, on Capitol Hill, in foreign policy journals and even within some quarters of the Administration itself, the doctrine is stirring mounting debate. For example, a House subcommittee today sharply criticized new military aid to Angolan and Nicaraguan rebels.

Administration officials expect the "freedom fighters" and their Soviet-backed adversaries to figure critically in the next summit conference between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, tentatively set for later this year.

"These regional issues will be as important as arms control on the agenda," a high-ranking White House official said.

For all the prominence of the idea, Mr. Reagan and his top aides continue to eschew calling what they are doing a doctrine.

"We don't like to put labels on what is after all a simple proposition, that we are helping peoples fighting for their freedom and laying the basis for negotiated settlements," said the White House official.

Presidents Truman, Nixon and Carter offered up propositions about providing aid to stop Communism and had no trouble seeing their pronouncements proclaimed as doctrines. But in this case, top Administration officials do not seem to want to be tied down to a specific label and commitment.

Nonetheless, other lower-level Administration officials and a claque of foreign policy experts calling themselves neo-conservatives or neo-internationalists have embraced it and elevated the words and actions to doctrinal status.

The core of the approach amounts to four covert programs:

¶$250 million yearly for the last several years to Afghan guerrillas battling mainly Soviet forces. These guerrillas are said to be holding their own against increasing Soviet power.

¶About $27 million in humanitarian aid last year to the guerrillas opposing the Sandinista regime in Nicara-

DOCTRINE...Pg.12

BALTIMORE SUN 21 February 1986 Pg.21

Raven-Haired Beauty Found Slain

New York.

THE PUBLIC life is, beyond all else, a dedication to escapes from reality.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was the honored guest

By Murray Kempton

of the English Speaking Union and the British American Chamber of Commerce at lunch in the Hotel Pierre one day last week. The introductory office was performed with his accustomed charm by former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Sinclair Armstrong, who had been Mr. Weinberger's Harvard Law School classmate shortly before the dawn of time and who recalled even now their shared distaste for Adolf Hitler.

Sinclair Armstrong is a model of civility blessed with a common sense from which he has never been known to stray except in his determination to preserve St. Bartholomew's Church from the real estate developers who propose to improve Park Avenue by hiding that Byzantine botch behind a skyscraper.

Perfect civic ornament though he otherwise is, Mr. Armstrong's days, like my own, are in the yellow leaf, and he wears time's erosions unashamed. His hair and the guardsman's mustache appropriate to a paladin of the English Speaking Union are of the purest white that incarnate the weight of years borne with the highest grace.

But then, having been introduced as the playfellow of this old gentleman's salad days, Caspar Weinberger stood up, and his hair radiated the ebon tincture evoked by the headlines in the *New York Post* that proclaim: "Raven-Haired Beauty Found Slain."

Now I am prepared to believe in President Reagan's hair, because he has taught us all to suspend our skepticism about miracles when his own is the case in question. But the president's powers could hardly extend to the laying on of hands, and Caspar Weinberger's hair passeth all belief.

He cannot then mean to fool anyone except himself. He looks in the mirror in the morning and says he is still young, and he looks at the rag, tag and bobtail of the military establishment he directs and says he is the conqueror of clouds. To be secretary of defense of the United States is to be at once unable to resist what time does to your person or what history does to your projects, and those remorseless circumstances excuse any man from fleeing the facts of life.

Has it been remarked that few administrations in our history have cherished authoritarian foreign governors more heartfully than ours and that fewer still have had to watch, so uneasily and so helplessly, the process of their deauthorization?

The Argentine junta disintegrates; the administration waits shuddering for the crash of the Marxist horde, and then instead a moderate liberal is installed in Buenos Aires. We spend to shore up Jean-Claude Duvalier, and then he slips into an exile where the nearest three-star restaurant puts up its shutters whenever he calls for a reservation. Haiti gets a junta that at least suggests an inclination to bring some coherence to a history at once glorious and desolate.

As to Ferdinand Marcos, his game is up; executives who manage their business the way he seems to can function well enough when the corpses are disinterred with minimal public notice from the trunks of Chevrolets at Kennedy Airport, but they are beyond salvage when their

BEAUTY...Pg.13

DOCTRINE...from Pg.11

gua, an amount Mr. Reagan wants increased to $100 million this year, including $70 million in military aid. Reports are that the rebels have been losing ground in the last year.

¶A request for $15 million, mostly in military aid, to the guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi who is fighting an Angolan government backed by Moscow and Cuba. Stalemate continues here.

¶$5 million yearly in economic aid to Cambodian groups trying without much result to drive Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

These programs are all covert in name only. The Administration appears to want to retain that fig leaf partly for reasons of international etiquette and law and partly to give itself room to maneuver on the amount of commitment.

The White House has been trying to extend the covert aid program since 1981, initially because officials believed that the Soviet Union had military superiority and therefore had to be kept off balance and bled in much the same manner as the United States had been by such Soviet-sponsored wars of national liberation as the Vietnam conflict.

Now, with Administration officials generally believing that Moscow is on the defensive strategically, the rationale has shifted and covert aid is seen as beneficial to negotiations and the selling of American values.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz provided the fullest exposition of the doctrine in a speech last December. "Diplomacy is unlikely to work unless there is effective resistance," he told an audience in London. "Sometimes, help may better be given without open acknowledgment."

This reasoning has been roundly attacked by George F. Kennan, the veteran American diplomat, in a recent article in Foreign Affairs; by Professor Robert W. Tucker of Johns Hopkins University, who is often described as a neoconservative, in the new magazine called The National Interest, and by an assortment of liberals in Foreign Policy magazine and in Congress.

With Similar Themes

Their arguments vary, but they strike similar themes.

To them, the idea of helping anti-Communist rebels virtually everywhere is too open-ended and will get the United States embroiled in countries where there are no vital American interests.

To most of them, to call these rebels "freedom-fighters" is a travesty.

For example, they see the former National Guardsmen who people the anti-Sandinista guerrillas as no less undemocratic than the Sandinistas and with a lot less popular support in Nicaragua. They feel similarly about Jonas Savimbi as against the Marxist government of Angola. As for the Moslem insurgents in Afghanistan, they are anti-Soviet, to be sure, but they are also known as religious fanatics with no love for anything Americans would call democracy.

To many of the critics, more aid to these rebel forces is not likely to force compromises out of their adversaries at the negotiating table. Rather, as they see it, it could end up spurring further Soviet aid to their allies and getting many more people killed in the process.

And rather than causing Moscow to back off and pursue a form of détente more to the Administration's liking, the critics aver that Moscow is more likely to see this pursuit of "democratic revolutions" as a fundamental challenge to its interests and therefore a barrier to détente.

But to Charles Krauthammer, a columnist for The New Republic who is a foremost defender of the doctrine and who is widely credited with its christening, there should be no apologies for its "universalism and moralism." That, he argues, is the way to combat the ideological underpinnings of Soviet foreign policy.

Whatever the rationale, Administration officials make plain, Mr. Reagan intends to push ahead, because he believes it makes Moscow hurt.

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CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1986

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NEW YORK TIMES 24 February 1986 Pg.B6

Pentagon Fears Delays On Future Spy Satellites

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — The destruction of the space shuttle Challenger has left the Pentagon uncertain about its ability to maintain and upgrade military satellites that monitor Soviet military actions and control United States nuclear forces.

Because United States satellites have a record of good reliability and much longer service life than the Soviet models, no immediate crisis is foreseen, Pentagon officials said last week.

Serious problems could arise, however, if what caused the disaster cannot be corrected quickly enough to resume an ambitious schedule of six launchings a year for each of the remaining three space shuttles.

With a delay of a only few months, the Defense Department could use its priority on shuttle flights to get "the most critical payloads" into space over two and a half years, according to the officials, who declined to be identified.

Scheduling Problems Seen

However, experts in rocket design say it is improbable that they will be able to correct within a year the problems that have already been identified in the design of the shuttle's solid-fuel rocket boosters. If the shuttles do not fly again for a year or two, serious problems would arise in the scheduling of military satellite launchings. Contingency plans for such a long delay are uncertain.

Similar problems are faced by other major users of the shuttles. Scientists in charge of planetary and solar missions that were to have been launched in May have no choice but to wait until the shuttles are ready again, because their craft are too large to be launched by regular rockets. The satellite communications industry, the primary commercial user of shuttle services, may be forced to shift more of its business to the European Space Agency.

If the shuttles are grounded for more

PENTAGON...Pg.4

NEW YORK TIMES 22 February 1986 (24) Pg.8

Reagan Plans TV Talk on Military

By JONATHAN FUERBRINGER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — President Reagan told House Republicans today that he would make a major television speech about military matters next week, and the Republican Congressmen said later that he would also use the speech to push for new military aid for the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan Government.

The President faces stiff resistance from Republicans and Democrats in Congress on his proposal for an 8 percent increase in the miliary budget on top of an increase to make up for inflation. His expected request for $70 million in new military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels also faces strong opposition from House Democratic leaders.

The President made his comments in a private meeting with about 90 House Republicans in an effort to improve the White House's relations with them. House Republican leaders said the President had promised to campaign for them in close election races this year.

Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia said the President had told the House Republicans, "You matter, and we'll be attentive and we'll try to work things out."

The House Republicans, who were also addressed by top White House officials, including Donald T. Regan, the chief of staff, and James C. Miller 3d, the budget director, said they hoped the session would lead to better working relations with the White House. The Republican minority in the House has complained that the Administration has generally ignored them, preferring to work with the Republican majority in the Senate.

The need for better relations became clear in December when House Republicans deserted the White House on a vote on the tax bill, embarrassing the

TALK...Pg.4

NEW YORK TIMES
23 Feb 1986 (24) Pg.27

PANEL BACKS SHIFT OF MILITARY ROLES

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 — The Senate Armed Services Committee is ready to propose sweeping changes in the organization of the nation's military establishment, including the Defense Department, the military services and the role of Congress, according to Senate officials.

The proposals are intended to give the Secretary of Defense more control over the Pentagon, enhance the authority of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and reduce some Congressional involvement in managerial decisions.

Key Provisions of Measure

The Senate officials said that committee members approved the following key provisions of a measure drawn up by the Armed Services Committee in closed sessions last week:

¶The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be assisted by a deputy who would outrank the chiefs of the four services, who are the other members of the Joint Chiefs. The Joint Chiefs' staff, which is now controlled now by the

PANEL...Pg.6

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

24 February, 1986
4 AM EST

PHILIPPINE CRISIS: Cable News Network reports Philippine rebels demanding Pres Marcos' resignation say they have established a provisional government outside Manila with opposition leader Corazon Aquino as their declared leader. CNN says rebel forces in control of television facilities cut off an announced state of emergency by Pres Marcos from inside the presidential palace. Marcos, just before the cut-off, threatens the rebels

TV NEWS...Pg.3

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

WASHINGTON POST 22 Feb.'86 (24) Pg. 2

Radical Retooling to Be Urged For Pentagon Buying Machine

Commission Will Recommend Off-the-Shelf Shopping

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Staff Writer

A presidential commission has concluded that the Defense Department wastes billions of dollars yearly through an inefficient weapons-acquisition system that should be restructured along the lines of private industry, according to commission sources.

The recommendations by President Reagan's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, scheduled to go to the White House next Friday, would amount to radical retooling of the $100 billion-a-year procurement machine, sources said. The proposed changes would infuse the system with competition and force the Pentagon to buy ready-made spare parts instead of developing them from scratch.

Two new posts would be created to centralize the multilayered procurement bureaucracy: undersecretary of defense for acquisition and vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Reagan appointed the 15-member panel in June as procurement scandals began to erode support for the president's military buildup. Reagan said last week that the commission's findings will answer the "propaganda" of critics charging Pentagon mismanagement. Sources said he plans to use the report to regain the initiative on reforming Pentagon problems.

The bipartisan commission, chaired by former deputy defense secretary David Packard, is expected to characterize the Pentagon procurement process as woefully inefficient while carefully avoiding criticism of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

The scope of the savings outlined through recommendations in the commission report was reported earlier this week in The Baltimore Sun.

A 100-page draft report comparing Pentagon management with the chaotic renderings of the mythical "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was shelved earlier this month after conservative Republican members termed it too negative.

Commission members sparred over the report's tone, participants said, but they have united behind a series of far-reaching reforms certain to inspire the opposition of defense contractors and entrenched Pentagon officials. Weinberger initially tried to stop creation of the panel on grounds that his department was running well.

"If the report is implemented in full measure," said a commission member, "there will be a dramatic change in the way the system is managed."

A special group headed by William J. Perry, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering in the Carter administration, focused on the acquisition process with an eye to some practices of private industry, a source said.

One of the corporate techniques recommended for the Pentagon is the practice of purchasing off-the-shelf items instead of pursuing the costly course of developing new spare parts. A defense board would be required to render a "make-or-buy" decision—a term borrowed from the corporate world—and all efforts would have to be exhausted to adapt existing products instead of developing new ones.

"There would be the presumption to buy rather than make," said a commission member. "The burden of argument would shift to the persons seeking to develop."

The purpose of this change, according to a source, is to avoid the Pentagon's expensive spare parts that have aroused contro-

RETOOLING...Pg. 3

WASH. POST 24 Feb. 1986 Pg. 3

Booster O-Ring Seals Were Below Freezing

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

CAPE CANAVERAL, Feb. 23—The temperature of the key rocket booster part implicated in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger was about 29 degrees Fahrenheit at the time of liftoff—about 9 degrees colder than surrounding air temperatures, according to new National Aeronautics and Space Administration studies.

The findings, not yet publicly released, cast new light on the prelaunch warnings by engineers from rocket maker Morton Thiokol Inc. that the Jan. 28 mission should not proceed because of the unusually cold weather.

NASA and Thiokol engineers had known for nearly a year that the rubbery O-ring seals that join segments of the booster rocket had suffered erosion in the 51-degree temperatures recorded during the previous coldest shuttle launch in January 1985.

In effect, the new findings indicate that the actual surface temperature of the O-rings was far colder, thereby bolstering theories that a failure of the rings allowed flames to escape from the rocket, causing the explosion.

The findings of subfreezing surface temperatures on the critical right solid rocket booster are based on complex calculations taking into account a variety of factors—including wind and sunlight angles.

Richard P. Feynman, a member of the presidential commission investigating the disaster, said in an interview today that the subfreezing temperatures could have been deduced by NASA because air temperatures were in the 20s a few hours before liftoff and about 31 degrees only a half-hour before launch.

Feynman said it was "no miracle" that the O-ring temperatures were as low as 29 degrees because "things don't heat up that fast."

At the same time, the commission member discounted previous reports that there were surface temperatures as low as 7 and 9 degrees on parts of the right rocket. These temperature readings, recorded on hand-held infrared sensors by a NASA ice team, have now been determined to have been unreliable because the instruments were not given enough time to stabilize, he said.

Calculations by NASA and the presidential commission last week indicate that the actual temperatures on those parts of the right rocket were about 16 and 19 degrees. Yet Feynman said that even these temperatures are not "relevant" to the inquiry into what caused the disaster because they were on a different side of the right rocket from the suspected O-ring failure.

Even less relevant, he said, were reports that winds blowing over the shuttle's supercold external fuel tank caused temperatures there to dip to 8 degrees below zero or lower. New calculations indicate the temperature was about 2 degrees, a figure not surprising given the 420-degree below zero temperatures inside the tank.

Nevertheless, the temperatures are lower than expected and the presidential commission is still concerned as to why they were not reported to NASA officials who gave the final green light for the launch, according to commission sources.

The temperature readings, taken about three hours before launch, were mentioned over an internal radio used by the ice team but never reported to top launch officials in the "firing room" here.

"There's a real question that if they saw something as peculiar as they saw, shouldn't they have reported it higher up," said one source close to the commission. "Apparently, they felt it was their own numbers, that it was not that important."

In a related development today, the Navy reported that it had recovered a 200-pound piece of debris thought to be from the shuttle's external fuel tank. The wreckage was found 100 feet below the surface about 25 miles east of here.

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PENTAGON
TOM, DC 2033

WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

24 FEBRUARY 1986

DOD REFORM: The Senate Armed Services Committee has written a proposal calling for "major changes" in JCS, congressional sources tell AP's Tim Ahern. The plan reportedly will not be made public until the Blue Ribbon Commission on defense management issues its interim report to Pres Reagan this week. Ahern says chances for congressional passage of a Pentagon reform package "are difficult to gauge" because Sec/Def Weinberger "has strongly opposed any major changes." Sources tell Ahern the Senate panel "decided against suggesting any large-scale overhaul in OSD" during their deliberations late last week. Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater (R-AZ), and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-GA), the committee's ranking democrat, reportedly led the call for JCS reform. Sen. John Warner (R-VA), former Sec/Navy, reportedly was "a key opponent" of any major military changes. (See related article, page 2)

REAGAN SPEECH: AP's Cliff Haas reports Pres Reagan will discuss his request for a $320.3 billion DOD budget and a $100 million aid package for Nicaragua's rebels in a nationally broadcast speech on 26 February. Haas says the administration is seeking congressional approval for $70 million in military aid for the Contras, and $30 million in economic aid.

PALAU: The Pacific island of Palau has signed an agreement with US negotiators giving the US "military concessions important to its Pacific defenses, AP reports. The agreement reportedly gives the US 30,000 acres of land for military use, and "denies access" to other military forces. The accord was reportedly signed on 10 January, and permits US nuclear powered vessels in Palau's jurisdiction. AP says the plan still has to be approved by Congress and the UN Security Council.

SOVIET SATELLITE: AP quotes the W. German newspaper "Bild" as reporting a Soviet spy satellite is out of control and could crash on Earth in March. The newspaper reportedly identifies the satellite as Cosmos 1714, and says it has "highly advanced listening devices capable of tracking submarines in the Atlantic and Pacific."

AFGHANISTAN: Pakistan President Mohammed Zia Ul-Haq is quoted by AP as saying Geneva talks next month on the Afghanistan war could lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. The Soviet Union reportedly maintains that Western and Pakistani military aid to Afghan rebels must stop before any deals on troop withdrawals are made.

MIA RALLY: About 500 Vietnam veterans rallied outside the Vietnamese UN mission in New York and demanded the release of US soldiers believed still alive in Southeast Asia, UPI's Andrew Blum reports. Veteran Jerry Kiley, a spokesman for rally organizers, is quoted as saying "There has never been any questions Americans are still alive. If you don't release them, we'll come after them."

TV NEWS...from Pg.1

with sharp military reprisals and declares that his inauguration will proceed as scheduled on 25 February. Meanwhile, CNN says thousands of Filipinos are gathering at the military Camp Crame near Manila for what appears to be a rally aimed at galvanizing popular support for the rebels and the provision government set up by former Def/Min Jose Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos. CNN reports Corazon Aquino is widely expected to appear at the camp at any moment.

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23 February, 1986

REAGAN ARMS PROPOSAL: ABC reports Pres Reagan has responded to Soviet Leader Gorbachev's mid-January arms control proposal. Correspondent Rick Inderfurth says Reagan agrees on the desirability to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and on the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe. But Inderfurth says Reagan takes the Soviet proposal one step further by also calling for elimination of 170 Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia. "And in his letter to Gorbachev, Reagan has rejected a key Soviet demand," Inderfurth says, "namely, that the British and French freeze their nuclear forces." Inderfurth quotes US arms control expert Paul Warnke as saying Moscow will "obviously" not accept "total freedom" on the part of Britain and France to increase their arsenals. Inderfurth says now that offers and counter-offers are on the negotiating table, flexibility on both sides appears to be the key to progress.

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22 February, 1986

MILITARY SHUTTLE PROGRAM: One result of the Challenger shuttle disaster, NBC reports, is the Pentagon is now more likely to become NASA's equal partner in space. Correspondent Jim Miklaszewski says NASA is "so concerned about the future of the shuttle" it has asked the Pentagon for "political support." He says Sec/Def Weinberger is expected to recommend a new shuttle be built to replace Challenger. But he quotes military sources as saying the Pentagon "will also seize on NASA's troubles in an attempt to expand its own space launched system." Miklaszewski says Weinberger may now accelerate Pentagon production of 10 Titan 34-D rockets to launch future military satellites. Miklaszewski quotes Pentagon officials as saying Weinberger may also offer to launch some civilian payloads on military rockets. This, Miklaszewski says, "would clear future shuttles for military missions and could establish the Pentagon as NASA's equal partner in the space program."

RETOOLING...from Pg. 2

versy in recent months, such as the $640 toilet seats that the Navy purchased for some of its aircraft. Critics have charged that similar items could have been supplied by commercial vendors for much less.

For those weapons being considered for full development, the panel will recommend a two-tier contest, sources said, a departure from current Pentagon practices.

The commission's recommendation would require contractors first to explain how they would develop a weapon and to demonstrate a prototype.

Once a winning concept is selected, the contractors would enter a cost competition to determine who can develop the item most economically, according to a source.

Cost estimates should be more accurate because the contractor already has built a prototype, the source explained. This should help avoid the problem of cost overruns that has been embarrassing to the Pentagon, he said.

Industry is likely to oppose this two-tier process unless government pays for the costs of developing a prototype, sources said.

PENTAGON...from Pg. 1

than a year, science and commerce would suffer because, with the production of ordinary expendable rockets being phased out and the number of them available limited, there would be few opportunities to deliver payloads into orbit.

First Will Arrive in 1988

The Air Force, which is the Defense Department's executive agency for satellite launchings, has ordered 10 single-use, expendable rockets, which could do most of the satellite-launching work of the shuttles, but it will not receive the first of those until late 1988. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has said it would require three to four years to build a new shuttle to replace the Challenger, whose destruction killed seven astronauts.

According to Pentagon experts, Edward C. Aldridge, Under Secretary of the Air Force, and other officials have concluded that a program of accelerated expenditures could not significantly speed those delivery dates.

One short-term concern has already materialized. The Pentagon prefers to have two KH-11 photographic reconnaissance satellites in polar orbit passing over the Soviet Union several times each day. But one was destroyed Aug. 28 when a Titan rocket carrying it blew up after launching at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

John E. Pike, space analyst for the Federation of American Scientists, said he believed this left just one of these satellites in operation. A Pentagon official said that after an investigation the Titan rockets were declared ready for future launchings but only seven remained available for use.

Mr. Pike and other space experts also said they believed an improved photo reconnaissance satellite for orbit over the Earth's poles, KH-12, scheduled to be launched this year on a shuttle, might not be suitable for launching on an expendable rocket.

The KH-12 is said to have the ability to detect objects on the ground that are less than six inches across. On command from the ground it can swoop to a lower orbit to make observations, and the planned fleet of four satellites will be able to cover any designated area within 20 minutes of receiving an order, according to a private group, the Center for Defense Informaion.

KH-11 satellites are believed to have a useful life of about three years. The last one was launched in December 1984, experts said.

Another critical military system is the Defense Satellite Communication System. These satellites tie together United States strategic nuclear forces and conventional military forces. One new satellite of this kind was put in a high orbit last year on a military shuttle mission, and two more are to be sent up this summer on a Titan rocket from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Loss Appears to Be Larger

These launchings will "tide the Pentagon over" for the short term, Mr. Pike said. But he and Government officials expressed concern lest shuttle flights not be resumed soon. An improved and heavier model of the communications satellite would best be launched in pairs from a shuttle.

One nagging problem is that the Challenger was one of only two of the space shuttles — the other is the Atlantis — equipped to carry a Centaur upper rocket stage that can lift heavy loads from the low orbit of the shuttle to 23,000-mile-high orbits needed to maintain constant surveillance of the Soviet Union. The Challenger disaster, therefore, cut this United States capacity not by 25 percent but by 50 percent, an official said.

A long-term suspension of shuttle flights would also affect experiments for the Reagan Administration's plan for a space-based defense against missiles, experts said.

A major program is under way to improve the command, control, communications and intelligence system that informs United States officials of Soviet actions and ties together space sensors and nuclear weapons launching centers. The upgrading includes improved replacements for the three Defense Support Satellites that hover over certain points on the Earth's surface; they use infrared sensors to give notice of any Soviet missile launchings, including test flights.

Role of Satellites in War

Satellites have become so important to the United States that Richard N. Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for international security policy, told Congress recently that a non-nuclear war in Europe could not be conducted effectively without satellite communications.

The problem facing military planners is that just seven of the Titan rockets are left. This had been believed to be adequate until the 10 improved expendable rockets begin arriving. But that assumed an uninterrupted schedule of 24 annual launchings by four shuttles. Besides, some officials say that even the new models will not be able to carry some of the heavier military payloads now planned.

None of this is necessarily disastrous if shuttle flights can be resumed, but the Air Force has no predictions on this.

"It shows that we were right when we told Congress last year that the country needs a robust space launch capability that does not depend on a single launch vehicle," an Pentagon official said.

TALK...from Pg. 1

President and forcing him to scramble to regain their support for the bill.

Representative Robert H. Michel, the House minority leader, told reporters at a news conference after the meeting with the President that it would be very difficult to get approval of new aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. He also said the Administration would improve its chances if it proposed to cut the budget elsewhere so the additional aid would not increase the deficit.

"We've got a lot of missionary work to do," Mr. Michel said. "Its not the easiest issue to deal with."

The House Republican leaders said after the meeting that the President had repeated his insistence on the increase in the military budget. They said Mr. Reagan also repeated his opposition to a tax increase to reduce the deficit.

But many Congressional leaders, both Republicans and Democrats, have said approval of such a large increase in military spending was unlikely, especially if the President continued to oppose any tax increase.

White House officials said the purpose of the President's speech next week was to argue the case for continuing the military buildup the Administration began in 1981. They said they believed the public consensus supporting increases in military spending had been lost.

Some Administration officials are especially worried that the new budget-balancing law, which requires the deficit to be cut to $144 billion in the fiscal year 1987, could lead to major cuts in the military budget. The military budget for the fiscal year 1986, which began Oct. 1, has been cut below the previous year's level for the first time in 15 years.

Mr. Michel also said he supported the Administration's plan to make available documents that White House officials say show the Nicaragua Government has conducted a misinformation campaign to influence Congress.

Senator Dave Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, on Thursday denounced the Administration plan to declassify the documents, saying the White House would use them to portray any legislator opposed to military aid for the rebels as "a stooge of communism."

NEW YORK TIMES
24 February 1986 Pg. 1

Crowds March in Spain Against NATO Role

MADRID, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — Hundreds of thousands of protesters marched through Madrid today to express opposition to membership in NATO, an issue scheduled for a referendum next month.

There was no immediate official estimate on the number of marchers. The state-run television said "hundreds of thousands" took part. The organizers put the number at 750,000.

Spain has belonged to the Atlantic alliance since 1982, but is not integrated into its military structure.

More than 150 pacifist, ecologist and leftist political groups that organized the demonstration said 25,000 people from around the country had converged on Madrid.

NEW YORK TIMES
23 Feb. (24) '86

Reagan O... Moscow o... To Cut M...

By BERNARD W...

Special to The New ...

WASHINGTON, Feb... Reagan has sent a pr... S. Gorbachev, the So... ing the elimination ... Soviet medium-range... rope and Asia over... years, Administratio... day.

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REAGAN...

NEW YORK TIMES
23 Feb.(24)'86 Pg. 1

Reagan Offers Moscow a Plan To Cut Missiles

By BERNARD WEINRAUB
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 — President Reagan has sent a proposal to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, seeking the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia over the next three years, Administration officials said today.

In a letter responding to Mr. Gorbachev's arms proposals last month, Mr. Reagan also rejected the Soviet proposal to freeze British and French medium-range nuclear forces at existing levels, Administration officials said.

Mr. Reagan's comprehensive letter to Mr. Gorbachev, which was sent today, was intended in large part to respond to the Soviet leader's proposal on Jan. 15 urging the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Administration officials indicated it was also intended to put the Soviet Union on the defensive in nuclear arms control as both sides start preparations for the next summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in the early summer or fall.

'Down to Brass Tacks'

One Administration official said Mr. Reagan indicated to Mr. Gorbachev that it was, in the official's words, "a good idea" to eliminate nuclear weapons by 2000. "The fact is, let's get down to brass tacks; to move from here to there let's start with I.N.F."

Intermediate-range nuclear forces (I.N.F.) or medium-range forces serve as the focus of Mr. Reagan's letter. Administratiom officials said Mr. Reagan proposed the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear forces — or those weapons with a range of about 3,400 miles — in three years' time.

Officials said that reducing intermediate-range arms would serve as the first step in cutting by 50 percent all Soviet and American strategic forces, as Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed last November.

"The emphasis is reaching zero in three years," one official said.

He added, "It kind of calls their bluff, because if they want to move ahead on I.N.F. and get something done in that realm, well, here's the President saying, 'Let's do it in three years.'"

An official said Mr. Reagan had sent a "very comprehensive letter" to Mr. Gorbachev that included a recommit-

REAGAN...Pg. 6

WASHINGTON POST 24 February 1986 Pg. 1

U.S. Plan Would Abolish Intermediate-Range Arms

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan has responded to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's Jan. 15 arms-reduction offers by proposing to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons worldwide within three years, but suggesting two different ways to do it.

Administration sources said yesterday that a letter from Reagan outlining his proposals has been dispatched to Moscow in time for Gorbachev to receive it before the opening of the Soviet Communist Party Congress on Tuesday.

The new U.S. positions are outlined in general terms in the letter to Gorbachev and conveyed in greater detail in new instructions sent over the weekend to U.S. negotiators in the Geneva arms talks, officials said. Reagan adopted his positions in a meeting with top advisers aboard Air Force One returning from Grenada on Thursday, following lengthy discussions within the administration and week-long consultations with U.S. allies in Europe and Asia by senior arms advisers Paul H. Nitze and Edward L. Rowny.

Gorbachev's Jan. 15 offers, which called for elimination of all nuclear weapons of all types by the end of the century, caught the administration by surprise. While Reagan's immediate reaction was positive, there was much internal debate about how to respond, especially to the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) offers, which seem to hold the promise of an actual agreement within coming months between the two nuclear superpowers.

Gorbachev's INF offer was taken even more seriously in Washington after the Soviet leader told Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) Feb. 6 that an agreement in this area could be made regardless of whether there was any progress toward accord on reducing strategic nuclear weapons or banning an arms race in outer space.

The Soviet leader also told Kennedy that his decision about whether to come to Washington this June or July for another summit meeting with Reagan, as the United States has proposed, would depend on whether major progress could be made in the meantime toward an INF agreement or a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing.

By calling for elimination of INF missiles both in Europe and Asia within three years, Reagan is outpacing Gorbachev's Jan. 15 proposal that U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range forces be eliminated from Europe within the next five to eight years. Officials said that by doing so, the administration hopes to regain the public relations initiative, even while proposing a phased process of reductions that takes account of unexpectedly strong misgivings expressed during the recent consultations by western European allies and Japan.

Reagan did not accept the two major conditions placed by Gorbachev on his INF offer Jan. 15—that the United States agree not to transfer medium-range or strategic missiles to other nations and that Britain and France agree not to increase their small nuclear arsenals. Reagan told Gorbachev that he cannot negotiate for the British and French, sources said.

The two options approved by Reagan for eliminating U.S. and Soviet INF missiles within three years are:

- A phased reductions option, starting with a limit of 140 nuclear launchers on each side in Europe in the first year, a cutback to 70 launchers on each side in the second year and further reductions to zero on each side at the end of the third year. Proportionate reductions would be made in Asia.
- A Europe-first reductions option, calling for elimination of all U.S. and Soviet INF missiles in Europe, and a 50 percent initial cutback in INF missiles in Asia. Soviet INF missiles deployed in Asia in this phase would be limited to bases in the central part of the Soviet Union, from which they could reach China but probably could not reach Japan. The United States could retain an equal number of INF weapons during this period, probably deployed on U.S. territory.

The first option was crafted to respond to North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies who were unhappy at the prospect of agreeing to quickly eliminate all U.S. Euromissiles so soon after the same allies had gone through tumultuous battles at home to authorize their emplacement. The "proportionate Asia reductions" in the first option and the limited Asian deployment zones in the second option were intended to respond to unexpectedly strong worries from Japan that the U.S. proposal could reopen an internal debate there on nuclear weapons issues.

PANEL...from Pg.1

services' heads as a committee, would come under the authority of the Chairman alone. Moreover, the Chairman would have the formal right to give his own military advice directly to the President, in addition to that of the chiefs as a group.

¶Staffs of the Army, Navy and Air Force departments and several military agencies would be cut at least 10 percent and possibly up to 25 percent in both military and civilian personnel.

¶The Secretary of Defense would be allowed to assign duties and titles to assistant secretaries, a right now retained by Congress.

¶The leaders of the unified, four-service combatant commands that conduct military operations would be subject to confirmation by the Senate, rather than being appointed by the President alone.

Presidential Commission's Report

The committee will also recommend that the military authorizing and appropriating functions of Congress, now vested in two separate committees in each chamber, would be merged into one under the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. A two-year military budget would replace the current one-year budget.

The officials said it would take two weeks more to complete the measure because the Armed Services Committee wants to look at proposals from a Presidential commission on military issues headed by former Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard. The Packard commission plans to submit a preliminary report to President Reagan Friday.

The Armed Services Committee plans to send its finished bill to the floor after March 5, the officials said. If it is approved there, the legislative track is unclear. It could be merged into the Defense Authorization Bill for the fiscal year 1987 or sent to a conference with the House, which passed a far less extensive bill last November, or sent to the House to consider separately.

The Armed Services Committee proposal is the latest in a long series that have bubbled up from within and without the Government for four years, reflecting beliefs that the military is inefficient and ineffective.

In this case, the proposals are the result of two years of hearings and a study written by the committee's staff. Last October, the committee chairman, Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and its senior Democrat, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, delivered stinging speeches as the opening shots in a campaign to make major changes.

In addition to seeking the proposed staff cuts, Senate officials said, the committee may propose abolishing one or more military agencies, such as the Defense Logistics Agency, which procures items used commonly by all the services. Each service would then do its own purchasing.

Senate officials said the provision that would permit the Secretary of Defense to assign duties to assistant secretaries was intended to give him flexibility in setting his own agenda and managing in his own style instead of having Congress dictate those functions.

Exceptions would be the Assistant Secretary for Force Management and Personnel and the Comptroller; their duties would remain as designated by Congress, the officials said.

Objections of Weinberger

The officials acknowledged that the provision for a deputy to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had been included over the objections of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and the chiefs of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. They rotate the duty of Acting Chairman among themselves three months at a turn.

The deputy chairman would be a four-star officer but would come from a service different from that of the chairman, the officials said.

Giving the Chairman control of the joint staff, when coupled with a reduction in the staffs in the military departments, would enhance the influence of the Chairman, especially in making budget recommendations to the Secretary of Defense, the officials said. Currently budget proposals are controlled almost totally by the military departments.

The proposals to make the Chairman the principal military adviser to the President and Secretary of Defense and to permit him to render military advice in his own name would formalize what is already a practice, especially in the current Administration.

But the committee proposed that each chief of a service retain the right to have his own direct channel to the Secretary and the President when he dissented from the Chairman's views, the officials said.

REAGAN...from Pg.5

ment by the United States to abolish chemical weapons, Mr. Reagan also told the Soviet leader that the United States was awaiting a detailed response to a United States proposal at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in the Geneva last November.

Administration officials indicated that several options would be offered to the Soviet Union to eliminate the intermediate-range forces, which include Soviet SS-20 missiles and American Pershing 2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles.

The United States proposal is designed to alleviate concerns expressed by Japan to Edward L. Rowny, the American arms control adviser, when he discussed the plan in recent weeks with Japan, South Korea and Australia, among other nations. The Japanese were especially concerned that the original United States plan treated Asian security as a secondary concern because it called for no intermediate-range missiles in Europe, but allowed the Russians up to half of their current SS-20's in Asia.

The new plan seeks to address these concerns because it calls for eliminating SS-20 missiles in the Far East, and also notes that proportionate reductions in Asia must be made during this three-year period.

A key option to be sent to Mr. Gorbachev, officials said, would be to eliminate all American and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe, limit the Russians' Asian deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles to Soviet Central Europe and allow the United States to keep an equal number of mssiles in the United States.

Under Mr. Reagan's proposal, officials said, the Soviet Union and the United States would only be able to keep their medium-range missiles during the three-year period. After three years, officials emphasized, there would be an elimination of United States and Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia.

In this proposal, official said, medium-range missiles would be reduced to 140 in Europe after one year, with proportional reductions in Asia. The weapons would then be halved in Europe after that, and then drop to zero.

The other option would be "reductions down" on medium-forces to zero in three years global basis," according to an Administration official.

Mr. Reagan, in his letter, reportedly said the United States was eager to fill its obligation, made at the November summit meeting in Geneva, to reduce by 50 percent all Soviet and American strategic forces that can strike any other country.

According to an Administration official, Mr. Reagan told Mr. Gorbachev that the Soviet leader's recent proposal to make the world nuclear-free by the end of the century was a positive gesture but that the two superpowers needed to reduce nuclear weaponry step at a time. And the first step, Mr. Reagan said, according to an Administration official, was to deal with the reduction of medium-range weapons. United States officials said the Administration chose to focus on medium-range forces because Mr. Gorbachev had made this a key area to explore.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization says the Soviet Union has 441 SS-20 missiles, including 130 in Europe and 171 in Asia. American totals include 108 Pershing 2 missiles and cruise missiles expected to reach 464; not all of the cruise missiles have been deployed.

Mr. Gorbachev, in his proposal of Jan. 15, issued a plan to scrap all nuclear weapons in 15 years. In the first stage, the United States and the Soviet Union would eliminate their medium-range nuclear missiles that are within striking distance of Europe. The two sides would also "freeze" their tactical nuclear weapons.

In this phase, the United States would also agree not to give missiles to other countries, and Britain and France would agree not to increase their nuclear arsenals. The Soviet proposals appeared to resemble the initial United States "zero option" that would have foregone the deployment of American missiles in Europe in return for all Soviet medium-range missiles.

But the Gorbachev proposal did not apply to missiles that are based in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. The Reagan proposal today sought either the elimination or the sharp reduction of these missiles.

NEW YORK TIMES 24 Februa

Reagan Warns Marc Threatens Immedi

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

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Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Mr. Reagan had sent a message to Mr. Marcos urging him "to avoid an attack against other elements of the Philippine armed forces."

But as reports came in that such an attack had begun, Mr. Speakes said the United States "cannot continue our existing military assistance if the Government uses that aid against other elements of the Philippine military that enjoy popular backing."

He said Mr. Reagan was ready to suspend the multimillion-dollar aid program as early as tonight if Mr. Marcos did not heed the warning.

Mr. Reagan returned to the White House from the Presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., a few hours earlier than planned to meet with Philip C. Habib, his special envoy, who reported to him and other senior national security advisers on his weeklong mission to the Philippines. Administration

NEW YORK TIMES 23 Feb

Jordanians Irked by Del

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan's military force, which is relatively small but highly trained and technologically advanced, is increasingly irritated by the failure of Congress to go through with President Reagan's proposed $1.9 billion weapons sale, according to senior air force and army officers.

Late last month, United States Government and Congressional sources said the Administration had indefinitely put off the proposed sale because it was virtually certain that the sale would be blocked by Congress.

Congress had passed a resolution linking any sale to an agreement that King Hussein engage in "direct and meaningful negotiations" with Israel.

The Jordanian officers, many of whom have close ties with the American armed forces, said they still hoped Jordan would get the American arms, which they say Jordan desperately needs. But they said that there was disappointment among King Hussein's advisers over the lack of Congressional approval and that as a result, the credibility of the United States as a reliable security partner had suffered.

If the United States fails to deliver the weapons, the senior officers said there is a good chance that Jordan will turn to other sources for arms. They said that an approach to the Soviet Union could not be excluded but th

PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20330 - 1022

NEW YORK TIMES 24 February 1986 Pg. 1

Reagan Warns Marcos on Force; Threatens Immediate Aid Cutoff

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Mr. Reagan returned to the White House from the Presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., a few hours earlier than planned to meet with Philip C. Habib, his special envoy, who reported to him and other senior national security advisers on his weeklong mission to the Philippines. Administration officials said a major topic of the nearly 90-minute session was how to encourage a peaceful change of leadership in the Philippines.

Another Habib Mission Is Seen

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Habib would probably return to the Philippines later this week to continue discussions with various Philippine leaders.

The Administration's threat to suspend military aid followed a strong statement on Saturday that in effect threw the Administration's support behind two military officials — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Lieut. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the Deputy Chief of Staff — who broke with Mr. Marcos and called for his resignation.

The threat to suspend aid came as Administration officials received initial reports that the police were firing tear gas at crowds that had served as a buffer to the Enrile-Ramos forces. But State Department officials said later that as many as 16 helicopter gunships had apparently gone over to the rebel side, and that palace guards had put on white armbands indicating that they would not fire on anti-Marcos crowds.

Officials here said that they had no information to shed light on reports that Mr. Marcos had left the country.

Mr. Speakes repeatedly refused today to say whether President Reagan would ask Mr. Marcos to resign, as had been urged with increasing intensity by several leading members of Congress, such as Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"The President believes that the matter of the effective government in the Philippines is a matter to be determined by the Philippine people, and we await the decision of the Philippine people on this," Mr. Speakes said. "It is not a matter for us to say."

But Administration officials said it was urgent for Mr. Marcos and other Philippine leaders to arrange a transfer of power, preferably to Corazon C. Aquino, the challenger in the presidential election on Feb. 7.

Appearing on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," Senator Lugar said, "I think there will be persons very shortly in our Government who will be indicating to President Marcos that it would be humane for his country for him to step down." Mark Helmke, an aide to Mr. Lugar, said his information was based on briefings this morning by top Administration officials.

Mr. Speakes indicated that the United States would be willing to grant safe haven to Mr. Marcos and his family if they asked to come to this country. He said that no such request had been made, but that "the President would certainly look to any way to resolve this matter peacefully."

MARCOS...Pg. 8

NEW YORK TIMES 23 Feb (24) 1986 Pg. 8

Jordanians Irked by Delay in U.S. Arms Sale

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If the United States fails to deliver the weapons, the senior officers said, there is a good chance that Jordan will turn to other sources for arms. They said that an approach to the Soviet Union could not be excluded but that France was a more likely source for the aircraft and other advanced weapons.

French Influence Cited

"Hussein knows the Russians would demand political advantages in return for arms deliveries at low cost," said one foreign diplomat stationed here. "But, if he goes to the French, American influence here will be reduced. The French Mirage 2000 would satisfy the air force. You Americans should realize that this isn't 1941. There are other shops in town."

The most pressing need, the Jordanian officers and military attachés said, is for advanced fighter aircraft. Jordan now depends on American F-5's and French Mirage-1's. Both are products of the technology of the 1960's and are inferior to fighters the Soviet Union has delivered to Syria and the United States has sent to Israel. In an effort to redress the balance, Jordan is seeking American F-16's or F-20's.

Under the Administration-backed arms proposal, which Secretary of State George P. Shultz calls crucial in encouraging Jordan to seek a peace settlement, Jordan would receive 40 advanced fighters — F-16's or F-20's — as well as mobile antiaircraft weapons and armored personnel carriers.

American and other allied officers say they are convinced Congressional rejection of Mr. Reagan's arms aid plan would be a serious blow to King Hussein and the moderate Arab nations of the Middle East.

Syria Mentioned as Enemy

Foreign military attachés and Jordanian officers often mention Syria as a potential enemy despite King Hussein's recent visit of reconciliation to Damascus. Israel on Jordan's western border is considered an equal threat in military calculations.

Jordan's armed forces have the capacity to absorb and employ American advanced weapons, according to American and other military attachés here. They said maintenance of armor and aircraft would not be a problem because of the high level of technical training in the forces.

"Their most serious problem," a source said, "is that because of a shortage of funds, stocks of spare parts would be lower than they should be."

The Jordanians, according to the senior officers and foreign military attachés, have had no difficulty in maintaining the 112 Improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles or the 187 M-60A1/3 tanks obtained from the United States. The workshops of the five armored brigades of the army have converted some elderly British Centurion tanks into modern fighting vehicles with new guns and sights.

Exclusivity in Brigades

Unlike other Arab nations, the Jordanians have not made the mistake of forming units deploying more than one kind of weapon. Some brigades are armed exclusively with M-60's, others with improved Centurions.

MARCOS...from Pg.7

Last week the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs voted to put all military aid in an escrow account because of the fraudulent nature of Mr. Marcos re-election. At that time, the Administration said it seemed premature to vote to cut off any aid. But after the defection on Saturday of Mr. Enrile and General Ramos, events moved more rapidly than the Administration had anticipated.

Commitment Linked to Bases

As part of a 1983 agreement on American bases in the Philippines, the Reagan Administration is committed to providing $900 million over five years, divided about evenly between economic and military aid.

In this fiscal year, the United States is providing the Philippines with $54.8 million in military aid, and it has requested $102.7 million for 1987.

Mr. Speakes said the United States gave military aid to Manila "in order to strengthen its ability to protect the security of the Philippines, particularly against a serious threat posed by growing Communist insurgency."

"We cannot continue our existing military assistance if the Government uses that aid against other elements of the Philippine military which enjoy substantial popular backing," he said. "The President urges in the strongest possible terms that violence be avoided, that Filipinos of good will work to resolve the ongoing crisis."

He said that Mr. Reagan was "assessing the current situation," and that "if he makes a determination that our military aid is being used improperly, is being used against other Filipinos, then the aid will be stopped."

A cutoff in aid would not, of course, have any direct or immediate effect on the ability of forces loyal to Mr. Marcos to act contrary to American wishes. But Mr. Speakes said "a strong signal" would be sent if the aid was cut off.

Mr. Marcos's intentions were signaled to the United States in a interview today on the NBC News program "Meet the Press." He said Mr. Enrile and General Ramos had made any peaceful talks impossible because they wanted him to resign, something he said he would never do.

When asked what he would do, Mr. Marcos said, "We'll bide our time, but we'll disperse the civilians, protect them, take care of them, and then we'll hit Enrile and Ramos."

He accused the former officials of being involved in a "rebellion" against him, and he promised retribution.

Mr. Marcos acknowledged that he had received a message from Mr. Reagan urging that the problem be decided "without any bloodshed." But he blamed the backers of Mr. Enrile and General Ramos for the problem.

American officials said Mr. Reagan's message to Mr. Marcos had been delivered orally by the United States Ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth.

NEW YORK TIMES 22 Feb 1986 (24) Pg.27

Estimate Board Approves Navy Base

By CRYSTAL NIX

The Board of Estimate narrowly approved a plan early yesterday to establish a base on Staten Island for the battleship Iowa and six support vessels.

The 6-to-5 vote, taken at about 2 A.M., came days before Congress is to hold hearings on whether to continue financing construction of new naval bases.

Alair A. Townsend, Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, said after the vote that the board's approval would strengthen efforts to persuade Congress, which has approved $60 million for the base this fiscal year, to give final approval to the project.

"We are confident and we will go forward with all the speed we can," said Miss Townsend.

Mayor's Support Called Weak

However, critics of the plan, who testified in large numbers at the board meeting, said that the close vote indicated that Mayor Koch did not have strong support for the base, whose ships might carry nuclear weapons. They vowed to continue fighting the project in Washington and in the courts.

As a matter of policy, the Navy neither confirms nor denies that its ships carry nuclear weapons.

"It was a desperate effort to show support in the city for a nuclear port," Thomas DeLuca, a spokesman for the Coalition for a Nuclear Free Harbor, said at a City Hall news conference yesterday afternoon. "Instead it sends a message that the Board of Estimate is divided and that New Yorkers don't want nuclear missiles in their harbor."

Randy Weiner, counsel for the New York Public Interest Research Group, a nonprofit organization that has campaigned against the base, said opponents of the home port planned to sue the city next week for approving the base before receiving an environmental impact statement from the Navy. The impact statement is due to be released within a month.

Mr. Weiner said the State Environmental Quality Review Act prohibits governmental bodies to make decisions that may affect the environment without sufficient information.

Question of Cost

However, Mayor Koch, in a statement, dismissed such claims and said, "We have paid the most careful attention to all of the legal requirements affecting this project, and as a result, I am sure we will prevail."

The board's approval transfers land in Stapleton, S.I., to the Navy, but the Navy cannot use the $60 million until March 3, when a 90-day spending moratorium recently imposed on the project by Congress ends, according to John Briggins, the city's interim commissioner for parks and terminals.

The Navy is scheduled to open the bids for construction in April, he said.

The General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress, concluded in the draft of a report issued earlier this week, that building the base in Staten Island would cost up to $362 million more than assigning the ships to existing piers at the naval base in Norfolk, Va. The office recommended that funding be withheld until the Navy can prove that the home port is strategically necessary.

The board passed the resolution with an amendment, proposed by Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden, that requires the city and the Navy to jointly develop an Emergency Preparedness Plan to evacuate residents in case an accident and share it with the board before the base is opened.

Voting in favor of the resolution were Mr. Koch, who gets two votes, Mr. Golden, Bronx Borough President Stanley Simon, Acting Queens Borough President Claire Shulman and Staten Island Borough President Ralph J. Lamberti. Opposed were Mr. Stein and Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin, who get two votes each, and Mr. Dinkins.

Mr. Habib, who initially planned to return to Washington tonight, canceled an overnight stop in Los Angeles and arrived in Washington late Saturday night. He conferred with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other senior officials before the meeting this afternoon with Mr. Reagan.

At the meeting, Mr. Speakes said, were Vice President Bush; Mr. Shultz; Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger; Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter, the White House national security adviser; William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence; Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff; James A. Baker 3d, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. P. X. Kelley, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and other aides.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
WORLD-WIDE
24 February 1986 Pg.1

NASA'S TOP OFFICIAL SAID the acting administrator "isn't qualified."

James Beggs, who has been on leave from the space agency since he was indicted last December on fraud charges stemming from his post at General Dynamics, also said he planned to resign soon. The acting NASA administrator, William Graham, defended his qualifications and said he had provided strong leadership during "this very difficult crisis." Meanwhile, the presidential investigating panel prepared to take public testimony tomorrow that could shed light on the decision to proceed with Challenger's Jan. 28 launch.

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NEW YORK TIMES 23 February (24) 1986 Pg. E-3

The View Is Commanding, but Are Those Bases Worth It?

By CLYDE HABERMAN

SUBIC BAY NAVAL BASE, the Philippines — Whatever their strategic value, this huge American outpost and its companion, Clark Air Base, were the focus of political attention on both sides of the Pacific last week. Questions about their future hovered relentlessly over the debate in Washington about what to do now that Congress and the Reagan Administration seem to agree that President Ferdinand E. Marcos had rigged his re-election.

For his part, Mr. Marcos warned that if the United States cut off economic and military assistance, he was prepared to re-examine the agreement that gives Americans use of the bases until 1991. What Washington calls aid, the Philippine President regards as rent, $900 million spread over five years.

There may have been a certain amount of bluff in his warning, but Mr. Marcos shares with many of his countrymen a suspicion that nothing here matters more to the Americans than Subic Bay and Clark, the largest such facilities outside the United States. This view was reinforced when President Reagan said after the Philippine election that nothing was more important than the bases. Presumably, some here said, that included free and fair elections for Filipinos. Their skepticism was not fully allayed even after Secretary of State George P. Shultz altered the Administration's stand at a Senate hearing last week. "We have a stake in freedom," he said. "We have a stake in democracy. Let's put that first, over and above the bases."

Philippine anti-base sentiment has been gathering force, fed by nationalism and a strong Communist insurgency and sustained by a conviction among Mr. Marcos's opponents that American aid is what keeps him going. Still, it is a minority sentiment, and there is no reason to suspect that the average Filipino feels the issue that keenly.

Vital to Both Countries

Both Mr. Marcos and his challenger, Corazon C. Aquino,, seemed to sense that in their election campaigns; neither talked about the bases nearly as much as they did about matters such as fair government and the frail Philippine economy. In fact, after some early vagueness, Mrs. Aquino adopted a position that sounded much like her opponent's: The agreement with the Americans must be negotiated before 1991 to the greatest advantage of the Philippines. Capitol Hill proposals to punish Mr. Marcos by closing the bases and moving their functions elsewhere seem to presume that it is the Philippine economy, not the Pentagon, that benefits more from their presence. Conversely, some members of Congress seem so terrified about losing the bases that they want, in one Senator's words, to "pull the plug" on Mr. Marcos before Filipinos pull it, then do the same to the United States.

These views obscure the fact that Subic Bay and Clark, 50 miles northwest of Manila, are vital to both countries.

For the Philippines, the bases mean money. The United States Government is the country's third-largest employer. Subic and Clark provide 43,000 jobs and pump an estimated $330 million into the economy in wages and contracts.

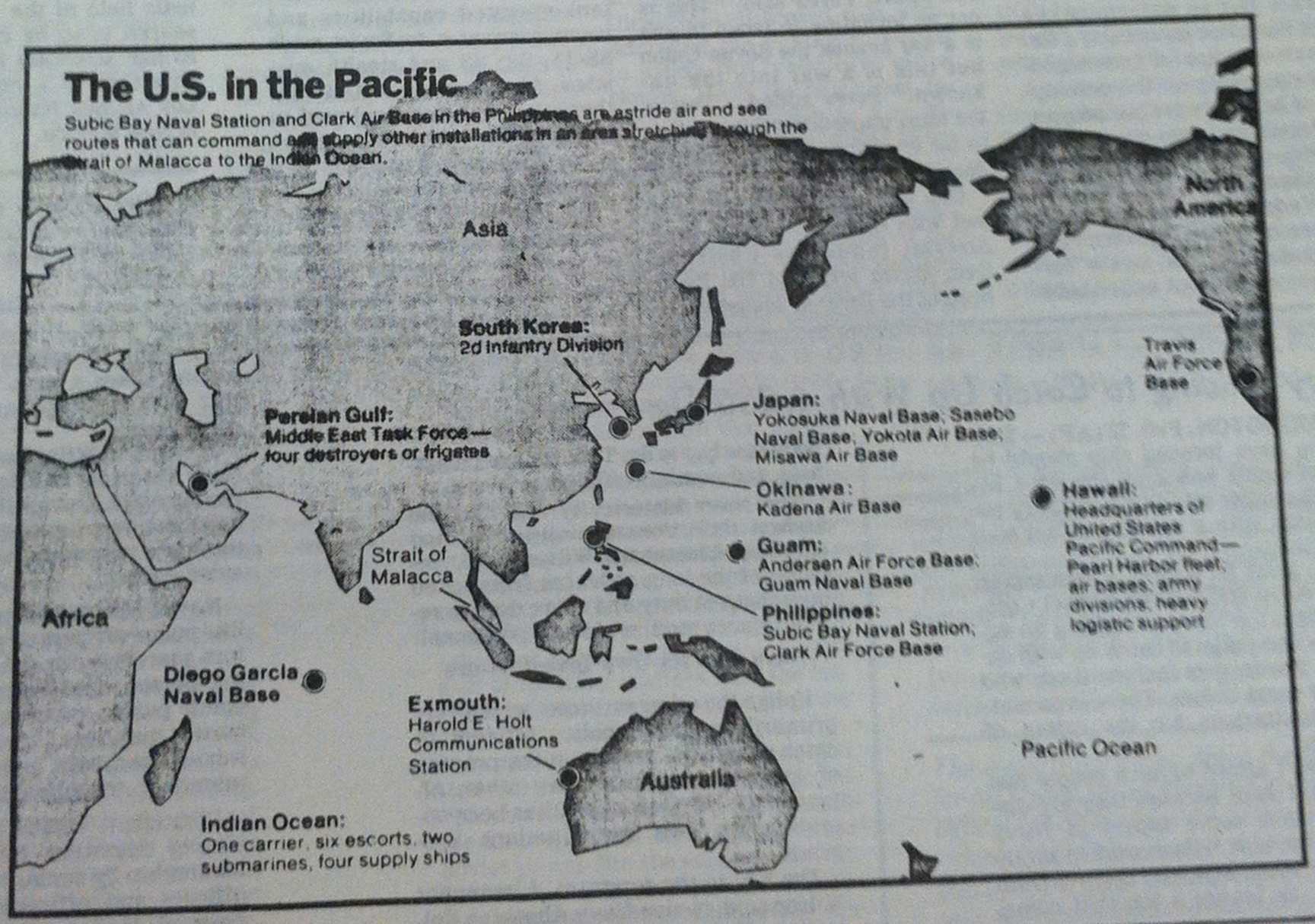
The bases may or may not be irreplacable. But that they are strategically vital is beyond dispute. They sit astride sea and air routes that can control and supply a grand sweep of Asia and the Western Pacific from these islands down through the Straits of Malacca to the American base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The Philippine bases also comprise a strategic counterpoint on the South China Sea to the giant Soviet base on the Vietnamese coast at Cam Ranh Bay, once an American stronghold. The bases also guard what Mr. Reagan has called naval "choke points" for much of the oil heading east from the Persian Gulf.

'One-Stop Shopping'

More fundamentally, Subic and Clark are inexpensive, multi-purpose stations where ships in the Western Pacific can go for repairs and supplies, their crews for rest and training. "It's one-stop shopping," said Lieut. Comdr. James Van Sickle, a Navy spokesman at Subic. In an average month, 70 warships drop anchor in the mountain-ringed bay. At any given time, there are 8,000 sailors in port. The skilled laborers at the base are familiar with American ways, speak English and are paid at about one-seventh what shipyard workers get in the United States.

To replace all this would be nearly impossible, the military says. Fall-back positions lack many of the advantages found here. Among the contingency areas are Guam, the Micronesian island group of Palau and the northern Mariana islands of Saipan and Tinian. Consolidating all the functions performed at Subic would be virtually impossible at one location elsewhere. Moreover, Guam is 1,800 miles to the east, four days by ship and more than three hours by air — too remote, military people say. Cost and time estimates for any move range upwards of $8 billion and eight years.

The Pentagon would probably rather spend $1.3 billion over the next seven years to improve conditions at Subic and Clark, according to the military. That the Pentagon seems eager to pour more money into the Philippines persuades many people here that the United States is not about to leave, certainly not before Mr. Marcos.



DEFENSE NEWS 24 Feb 1986 Pg.1

Pentagon on Verge of SDI Contracts With Israeli Firms

By TRISH GILMARTIN
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The United States has "several contractual efforts" under way with Israeli firms for research into areas for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program that "are getting near the procurement process," says Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, director of the Pentagon's SDI Organization.

Abrahamson, reached Friday in Tel Aviv during a five-day visit there to solidify arrangements for Israeli participation in the SDI project, declined to identify which Israeli firms will receive contracts for SDI research, saying, "I would prefer that when it happens the Israeli government makes the announcement."

The SDI program director tells *Defense News* that U.S. and Israeli officials are drafting the language and details of a pact that could lead to a formal agreement for Israeli participation in the SDI program over the next two months.

SDI is the Reagan administration's program to develop a defense against enemy ballistic missiles. The United States has invited allies to participate in the program but to date only the United Kingdom has signed a formal memorandum of understanding to cooperate on the development of hardware for the project. The British pact was signed Dec. 10, 1985.

Abrahamson, who arrived in Israel Wednesday for meetings with senior Israeli government and industry officials, says a "formal memorandum of understanding as such" with Israel has not yet been signed. But he notes that a formal letter from Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin was sent "some time ago" positively responding to Defense Department Secretary Caspar Weinberger's invitation of last March to participate in the U.S. program.

Since then, Abrahamson says, "there have been several reciprocal kinds of visits ending, at this point, with this one." Abrahamson indicated work on a draft agreement is under way, saying, "We are working on language and details and it is my hope that we'll have that ready for implementation in not more than a month or two."

Abrahamson met Friday with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who told reporters after the meeting that an official response will be sent to the United States after the Israeli Defense Cabinet debates the matter in the near future. The cabinet is understood to favor joining the SDI research effort.

Commenting further on potential Israeli collaboration on the SDI effort, Peres said, "This is not an invitation to Israel to join in a war against the Soviet Union but this is a war into the unknown." Peres added, "This is the most important project that is to be undertaken in the coming decade."

One day earlier, Abrahamson met with Rabin as well as Israel Aircraft Industries Chairman Gen. David Ivry and Uzi Eilan, head of the Defense Ministry's research and development department.

Abrahamson was upbeat in describing the series of discussions he had with Israeli officials from government, research institutions and industry. "There has been a strong commitment by the Israeli government and, frankly, everyone that I've met here, to the (SDI) program," he tells *Defense News*.

"They have shown us some very exciting ideas, primarily in the area of defense against shorter range ballistic missiles which, of course, are of interest here and to the European and to the Pacific theaters," he says.

The SDI program director spoke before the 28th Annual Conference on Aviation and Astronautics in Tel Aviv, during which he explained those Israeli technologies the United States is interested in tapping for the SDI program.

Israel has come up with about a dozen good ideas for SDI research, he said, including electronics, electronic countermeasures, lasers and holography. The latter refers to a photographic method that uses laser light to produce three-dimensional images. In this process, an image can be virtually reconstructed by shining laser light or white light through the developed film.

He expressed particular interest in an improved rail gun with tank-mounted capabilities and countermeasures to Soviet-made SS-21, 22, 23 and stealth missiles. Abrahamson noted that these missiles are deployed in Syria and that Israel's own security would benefit from joint SDI research.

Abrahamson urged Israeli scientists to cooperate on the U.S. program and expressed satisfaction with work under way at Israel Aircraft Industries, the Rafael Armaments development authority, the nuclear establishment and the Technion Institute for Technological Studies.

Abrahamson's stay in Israel was preceded by a visit to London, where he and the chief scientific adviser at Britain's Ministry of Defense, Professor Richard Norman, "initialed off all the implementing instructions" in connection with the memorandum of understanding in place for cooperation on the SDI effort between the two countries.

He said there have been "a couple of very minor contracts" let to British firms for SDI research since the signing of the pact late last year. "Most of these first contracts are small ones . . . and they are deliberately small ones. Later on, there may be large ones but they will probably be on a competitive basis," Abrahamson says.

The first major contract to be awarded to Britain has gone to the government's research establishment at Culham Laboratories in Oxfordshire. The lab is part of the Britain's Atomic Energy Authority and home to the Joint European Torus nuclear fusion project.

Culham has received an award worth approximately $10 million over the next five years to develop a neutral particle beam that will not be distorted by the magnetic field of the earth. The research is to be carried out by British scientists in cooperation with their U.S. colleagues from Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

Defense News correspondents Paul Maurice in London and Tony Banks in Tel Aviv contributed to this report.

NEW YORK TIMES 23 Feb 1986 (24) Pg.28

Navy Moving to Catch Up With 4,680 Deserters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — Sailors who have jumped ship should be wary of every knock on the door because the caller could be a military police officer with a one-way ticket to a court-martial.

Lieut. Scott E. Wilson, a spokesman for the Navy Military Personnel Command, says the Navy is running an aggressive campaign to catch up with deserters. The targets include those who deserted years before. There is no statute of limitations for the crime of desertion.

"We can't afford to have people just walking off ships because they are dissatisfied with some aspect of Navy life," Lieutenant Wilson said in an interview. "When a person deserts from the Navy, he leaves a job that somebody else has to do. That reduces readiness and combat efficiency."

The Navy historically has had the highest desertion rate of the armed services, Lieutenant Wilson said, because of the long absences from loved ones that sea duty and shore duty in remote places require of Navy personnel.

Navy Has Its Own Investigators

Unlike the other services, which rely primarily on local police officers to catch deserters, usually in the process of investigating them for other offenses, the Navy since 1980 has been operating its own investigations program.

The key to the program, Lieutenant Wilson said, is nine Navy Absentee Collection Units stationed around the country. Earlier this month one of those units, based in Newport, R.I., tracked down a man who had left his post in San Diego more than seven years ago.

Lieutenant Wilson said the number of Navy deserters had declined sharply in recent years, from 9,199 in 1980 to about 4,680 last year, giving Navy investigators time to concentrate on some of the older cases.

Navy investigators operate much like police officers or private investigators searching for a fugitive or a missing person, the lieutenant said. They comb public records, use Social Security numbers, check out old high school yearbooks and talk with family members, schoolteachers and friends.

Lieutenant Wilson attributed the declining desertion rate to "increased leadership by senior noncommissioned officers and officers, better pay, increased Navy awareness of family problems and reduced drug usage."

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DEFENSE NEWS 24 February 1986 Pg.1

Perle: Single-Warhead ICBM A Waste Of Funds

By JOHN MORROCCO
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, says the Midgetman Intercontinental Ballistic Missile is too costly and should not be deployed in its current single-warhead configuration.

"I think it is a very expensive way to get 500 warheads," says Perle of the administration's current plan to deploy 500 of the single-warhead missiles on hardened mobile launchers.

Speaking at a gathering of alumni of The London School of Economics here Wednesday, Perle said he thought the $1.4 billion earmarked for the Midgetman could be better spent for further research into the president's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

The Pentagon's 1987 budget account for full-scale development of the single-warhead missile is more than double the 1986 figure of $624 million. Initial fielding of the missile is scheduled in 1992. The total program cost is estimated to be $44 billion.

Perle says the idea of putting three warheads on the Midgetman, as has been suggested by other Reagan administration officials, "makes a lot of sense" because it would be much more economical. However, he favors a ban on the Midgetman and all other mobile missiles being developed by both superpowers because, he says, "They are virtually impossible to verify."

Perle's remarks are indicative of a political tussel in Washington over the fate of the Midgetman. The administration's recent willingness at arms control talks in Geneva to consider a ban on mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) has congressional supporters of the program fuming.

Donald A. Hicks, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, told the House Armed Services research and development subcommittee last Tuesday that the Pentagon is considering a plan to put three warheads on the Midgetman.

Hicks told the panel that 170 launchers with three multiple independent re-entry vehicles could deliver the same punch as 500 single-warhead missiles for $20 billion less. Although a three-warhead Midgetman would weigh about 75,000 pounds more than the currently projected 33,000-pound single-warhead version, Hicks says he sees no difficulties in basing them on mobile, hardened launchers that can be dispersed to avoid being destroyed if the Soviets strike first.

Any tinkering with the Midgetman program, however, faces formidable opposition on Capitol Hill, especially among legislators who helped to iron out a compromise with the administration agreeing to deploy the controversial multi-warhead MX missile along with a promise to develop the single-warhead, mobile Midgetman.

Even supporters of the program, such as Rep. William Dickinson (D-Ala.), ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, worry that any proposal to revamp the Midgetman, particularly when combined with the administration's request for 21 additional test MX missiles and continued study of MX basing modes, could jeopardize the fragile coalition in Congress for Midgetman. In a House Armed Services research and development subcommittee hearing Wednesday, Dickinson implored Hicks not to open a "Pandora's box" of controversy by pushing for the larger Midgetman. Dickinson said the package deal in Congress on controversial systems also included the requests for modernized chemical weapons.

Anthony Battista, a member of the subcommittee staff, told Hicks that when the Midgetman weight was first being negotiated, the Air Force had argued that 37,000 pounds was the limit. Hicks responded, "I don't buy the Air Force argument. I do not believe those numbers are right. I believe it is possible to have a MIRVed, 75,000-pound missile and the necessary mobility. That's based on data I have received from people I trust." MIRV is Pentagon jargon for a multiple, independently targeted re-entry vehicle.

Hicks said he had a tough time accepting the "political reality" Dickinson presented him with. Admitting the Pentagon needed to study the trade-offs more closely, Hicks estimated that revamping Midgetman as a multiple-warhead missile would delay the program only one year.

In the past two weeks, Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) has argued heatedly against any changes in the single-warhead missile's configuration and decried recent offers by the Reagan administration to trade the missile away at arms negotiations with the Soviets in Geneva.

Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, blasts the administration's arms control policy — which seeks to ban mobile ICBMs — likening it to "giving away a sure thing to bet on a nag." He questions the wisdom of bargaining away the Midgetman while clinging tenaciously to other strategic programs "of questionable need or unproven workability like SDI.

"SDI research over the next 10 years will total about the same as the cost to develop and deploy Midgetman over those same 10 years," Aspin told a Feb. 12 gathering of the World Affairs Council in Washington. "The most we can get for our money is enough scientific data to make a decision to spend billions and billions more.

"In the case of the Midgetman," he says, "we will get a fully operational system that we know will work and know will contribute to stability."

Aspin says that placing three warheads on the Midgetman will defeat the initial purpose of the missile, making it too heavy to be easily dispersed and transforming each launcher into a more lucrative target for Soviet planners.

Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), however, rejects critics' claims that increasing the missile's weight will make it less mobile when transported.

A Defense Science Board task force chaired by Dr. John M. Deutch, provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to publish an evaluation of the Midgetman in late February.

Staff writer Tom Donnelly contributed to this report.

N.Y. TIMES 2/22/86 (24) Pg.7

Travels With Weinberger

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger plans a swing across the Pacific in late March, and the nations he will not visit are as interesting as those he will. The 13-day trip will take him to Korea, Japan, Thailand, Singapore and Australia. He will not visit China, the Philippines or New Zealand.

The omission of the Philippines, where there are a number of key American military bases and repair facilities, seems to emphasize a widening rift with the Manila Government. Thus the need to visit Australia, where the United States has long considered establishing a base at Perth on the Indian Ocean, becomes even more important. Similarly, possible ship repair facilities in Singapore become even more attractive.

As for Mr. Weinberger's bypassing New Zealand, the Administration has been at loggerheads with that nation because of its refusal to allow nuclear-armed American warships to make calls at its ports.

Putting Korea on the itinerary may seem a bit inconsistent inasmuch as the United States has expressed displeasure at failures of democratic procedures there. But a refusal to take part in the usual annual discussion of military matters with the Koreans might be more pointed than the United States is prepared to be.

As for China, Mr. Weinberger visited there in the fall of 1983 to urge the Chinese to strenghten their ties with the United States as a signal to the Soviet Union. But the suggestions met a distinctly chilly reception, and military relations with Peking have not developed very much since.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
3 March 1986 (24 Feb)
Pg.15

Reagan's decision to take his case for higher military spending to the public came only after a fierce backstage struggle. Some aides told the President he'd never get the Pentagon budget he wants without fighting for it. Others warned he'd be wasting his time and credibility, because Congress is determined to slash defense outlays no matter what.

The Navy is battening down the hatches for an attack by the General Accounting Office. GAO investigators are readying a report criticizing creation of 13 new home ports for the fleet around the U.S. coast as a politically inspired boondoggle.

NEW YORK TIMES 22 February 1986 (24) Pg.5

Nicaragua Ready to Talk to U.S. On Security, but Not Its Policies

By STEPHEN KINZER
Special to The New York Times

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 21 — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said today that Nicaragua was ready to negotiate security concerns with the United States, but he repeated that the governing Sandinista Front would not discuss changes in its domestic policies.

"It would not occur to us to ask for internal changes in the United States," Mr. Ortega said, "even though we may not be in agreement with many aspects of the democracy, or so-called democracy, that exists there."

The Reagan Administration, which supports an armed rebellion against the Nicaraguan Government, has said no end to the fighting here is possible unless the Government lifts press censorship, reaches accords with Roman Catholic bishops and loosens restrictions on private business.

Speaking at the opening of the 1986 Parliament session, Mr. Ortega again rejected Administration proposals that his Government negotiate with the rebels.

Cost of War Detailed

"Why does the Reagan Administration want dialogue with the counter-revolutionaries, to achieve peace in Nicaragua?" he asked. "They want dialogue in order to destroy the revolution, and those Nicaraguans who repeat these words are either stupid or, more likely, are being paid by the C.I.A."

For the first time, Mr. Ortega estimated the total human cost of the five-year-old conflict between Government forces and the rebels. He said there had been 23,822 casualties, including 13,930 dead, counting the losses by the army, the rebels and civilians.

Though he said that the per-capita income of Nicaraguans had fallen to the level of 15 years ago and that 38.4 percent of the national budget was being spent for the military, most of the statistics presented by Mr. Ortega showed Government successes in 1985.

Toward the end of his speech, however, the President began questioning the very data he was reading. After saying that 10,000 new telephone lines had been installed in 1985, for example, he looked up from his text and remarked, "There may be 10,000 new lines, but the service has gotten worse."

When he had finished delivering his written text, the President launched into an extraordinary monologue [illegible] the deficiencies of his Government [illegible]

"There is a bit of exaggeration [illegible] report," he said. "The comrade [illegible] ters and their staffs should work to [illegible] just their data to reality. This report does not contain self-critical elements [illegible] ministers, and mistakes are creating political and social problem for us. [illegible] lack sufficient contact with the [illegible] reality of the Nicaraguan people."

Mr. Ortega said his Cabinet ministers continued to seek budget allocations "as if there was no war, no aggression, no material limits in the country."

But he also said the war was not the only source of problems in the country.

"We can't blame everything on the war," he said. "We also have a certain responsibility here."

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
3 Mar 86 (24 Feb) Pg.

Members of Congress will go into [illegible] when they learn that the Army is making inventory of all 1,300 of its installations to see which ones could be closed or consolidated with others. The Pentagon also is looking into contracting out functions at some bases—moves that make lawmakers worry about voters losing jobs and income back home.

WASHINGTON POST 22 February 1986 (24) Pg.19

Plan to Release Document Defended

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House responded sharply yesterday to Senate criticism that politics are behind an administration plan to declassify a document on an alleged "disinformation" campaign by the Nicaraguan government.

White House deputy spokesman Edward P. Djerejian said the charge by Sen. David F. Durenberger (R-Minn.), chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, is "utterly untrue."

Djerejian said at the regular White House briefing yesterday that the State Department would "issue information regarding the Nicaraguan government's efforts aimed at influencing the American political process, including disinformation effort," probably on Monday.

But, he added, "We certainly will not—emphasize not—compromise sensitive sources and methods, as the senator's statement suggests."

Durenberger complained Thursday that the administration had done "damage to our sources and methods" with the "transparent political ploy" of promising to make the document public. He said the move was "clearly" part of the administration's campaign to win $100 million in military and economic aid for the counterrevolutionaries, or contras, fighting Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

Durenberger accused the White House of planning to use the document "to lobby Congress, to portray every senator and congressman who votes against lethal aid as a stooge of communism."

The document is allegedly a secret outline of a Nicaraguan campaign to defeat the U.S. aid through the use of news media and lobbying groups. Central Intelligence Agency Director William J. Casey reportedly showed the document to Republican congressional leaders earlier this week, and they pressed the White House to make parts of it public.

Djerejian said the White House had decided to release a [illegible] tized version of the document [illegible] the urging of members of Congress who were given the opportunity to review sensitive classified information." The names of individuals and organizations in the report will be withheld, other officials said, because of privacy laws.

President Reagan is expected to use the occasion of a major defense policy speech on Wednesday to send Congress his request for aid for the Nicaraguan rebels.

NEW YORK TIMES 22 February 1986 (24) Pg.5

Greek Premier Says U.S. Is Delaying F-16 Sale

ATHENS, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou complained today that the United States was continuing to delay the sale to Greece of 40 F-16 jets and told Washington not to use the issue as a negotiating card with Athens.

The Reagan Administration gave its go-ahead for the sale last month after Greece signed an accord on guarding the secrecy of American technology.

Mr. Papandreou told Parliament today that Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger had made it clear to members of Congress that there were still "outstanding issues" to be cleared up. "The issue of the sale must be settled," Mr. Papandreou said. "I should like to know what the 'outstanding issue' is."

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SS-20s

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WASHINGTON POST 23 February 1986 (24) Pg.F8

Jeane Kirkpatrick

SS-20s and Europe

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to remove U.S. and Soviet missiles from Europe has already provoked some unfamiliar reactions among America's allies. Usually our allies position themselves as the "peace party" and hope aloud that the United States will be more forthcoming. This time our allies seem worried that the United States might be too forthcoming. To forestall any such possibility, strong negative reactions to virtually all aspects of the latest Soviet proposal are being expressed.

The British have made public statements about the "unacceptability" of nuclear reductions not accompanied by reductions in the Soviet Union's conventional forces.

The Germans have reminded everyone about how important it is not to decouple European and American defense.

The French have pronounced the proposal unsatisfactory and declared they would not be bound by any such agreement.

Even the Japanese have complained that the proposal is discriminatory because it would remove missiles from Europe while leaving them in Asia.

What has produced such an unaccustomed response? Why are our allies so publicly affirmative about the value of America's nuclear missiles to their security? What has so stirred them?

First, they have been impressed with the packaging of the latest proposal. It offers—or seems to offer—Ronald Reagan two things he badly wants: It offers negotiations without preconditions, specifically without the precondition that he abandon the Stategic Defense Initiative as a price for negotiating deep cuts in nuclear missiles, and it couches the offer in the language of Reagan's own "zero option," proposing a "zero option" for Europe as a "first step" to a "nuclear-free" world.

The allies had expected that the new proposal would flounder on the Reagan administration's refusal to abandon SDI. Instead Gorbachev abandoned this precondition, leaving the allies to worry that Ronald Reagan would find the new offer too attractive.

Second, the British and French are concerned because they regard the planned modernization of their nuclear arsenals as a principal target of the Soviet proposal. The Soviet proposal calls for total elimination of Soviet SS-20s and American Pershing and cruise missiles, but it adds two supplementary demands: that Paris and London "freeze" their nuclear forces at current levels, and that the United States cancel its commitment to sell Britain Trident II missiles needed before retirement of Britian's aging Polaris submarines.

Europeans rely heavily on nuclear weapons to offset the Soviet advantage in conventional forces. They therefore see any diminution or possible withdrawal of America's nuclear force as threatening. The possibility of U.S. nuclear withdrawal from Europe underscores for them the importance of an independent British and French nuclear deterrent to offset the proximity and superiority of Soviet con-

SS-20's...Pg.14

WASHINGTON POST 23 February 1986 (24) Pg.F8

Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

Midgetman and the Pentagon

The curious tale of the Midgetman missile offers another lesson in how strategic sanity yields to secondary pressures.

Midgetman was originally conceived to be a light, mobile single-warhead missile, an important step back from the menacing world of "first-strike" threats posed by heavy multi-warhead nuclear weapons.

But Midgetman is jeopardized by the Pentagon's obtuse bigger-bang-for-a-buck philosophy. At a recent House hearing, Undersecretary of Defense Donald Hicks explained that the United States could buy 170 new three-warhead missiles for the price of 500 Midgetmen—and save $20 billion doing it.

Perhaps obscure rivalries among defense contractors explain this bizarre proposal. It is hard to explain otherwise. The abandonment of Midgetman (or its transformation into a much heavier multi-warhead missile) would make nonsense of the recent—and eminently sane—proposals of the Scowcroft Commission.

That body was created some three years ago to get President Reagan and the Pentagon out of a self-imposed jam. This administration wanted to push ahead with the MX super-missile (10 warheads). Yet for essentially political reasons, it had scrapped the original "basing mode" in underground silos in the Southwest. It was in the weird position of wanting to build a missile it didn't know how to deploy. Secretary Weinberger was reduced, absurdly, to talk of basing it on planes.

Enter the Scowcroft Commission. It hatched a plausible compromise. Proceed with the MX, it advised, but only as an interim "modernization." Meanwhile, look ahead to an eventual dependence on a mobile single-warhead missile: Midgetman.

The logic of the idea was far from esoteric, as nuclear strategies go. Huge multi-warhead missiles (both MX and its Soviet counterparts) encourage "first-strike" scenarios. As many-eggs-in-one-basket weapons, they invite preemption. They also threaten preemption against the missiles on the other side. They are pushing both the United States and the U.S.S.R. toward perilous hair-trigger "launch on warning" war plans.

How closely first-strike theory approximates any conceivable military probability is debatable. But much of nuclear strategy is built on speculative war-gaming—and must be, since, fortunately, we have so far avoided experiments with the real thing.

The key point, given the need to deal rationally with such dire matters, is that the world would be far safer if both sides moved from first-strike missiles back to the stable deterrence offered by mobile, single-warhead missiles. (Their mobility would assure invulnerability; their single warheads would not threaten preemption.)

Everyone, not only the luminaries on the Scowcroft Commission but many outside it (Henry Kissinger, for instance) thought the idea was splendid. The Midgetman strategy was gratefully accepted and endorsed by the president.

What has happened to it? If the Scowcroft report was read at the Pentagon—and it surely was—its message has been lost in the usual contracting rivalries and engineering contests. Even if the change proposed by Undersecretary Hicks saved money, it would be a madly false economy.

It is true that the beautiful logic of a return to single-warhead missiles has eluded not only the Pentagon but, so far, the Kremlin also. The Soviets, mystifyingly, have denounced Midgetman as a first-strike weapon—which is exactly what it is not supposed to be.

But obtuseness afar is less dangerous to the survival of the Midgetman idea than obtuseness at home. It seems the usual pattern for major transitions in nuclear-weapons strategy to begin here and eventually find their way to Moscow. This was true of the fatally misconceived "MIRVing" of missiles (equipping them with more than one warhead). If the logic of Midgetman is as plausible as it looks, it will eventually commend itself to the Soviet strategic planners as well.

But not if the idea is stifled at the Pentagon. Not if Congress lets itself be talked, even on grounds of economy, into building just another heavy missile. If Midgetman is abandoned, the best idea anyone has had in years for arresting the dangerous slide toward hair-trigger first-strike strategies will vanish with it.

WASHINGTON POST 23 February 1986 (24) Pg.F-5

The Shuttle's Strategic Lesson

If Challenger Failed, How Can a Soviet First Strike Succeed?

By Walter Pincus

IF THE CHALLENGER tragedy teaches us anything, beyond its obvious lessons for NASA's manned space program, it should be that a successful Soviet "first strike" against our strategic nuclear forces is nearly impossible.

A first strike of the sort outlined in the Pentagon's worst-case scenarios would require flawless performance by hundreds of Soviet missiles, thousands of warheads and a vast array of communications and support gear. First-strike theorists assume that these complex systems can perform at nearly 100 percent reliability.

But the failure of the Challenger's solid-fuel rocket booster reminds us of the frailty of such systems: One small element in a long-scheduled space launch can fail, even after being babied and pampered and watched and modified.

The Pentagon understands the limits of space technology in designing and testing U.S. missiles. Random tests of missiles based on land and at sea have sometimes shown surprising failure rates. There also have been occasional high-visibilty disasters, such as the launch failure last August that destroyed an Air Force unmanned Titan 34D rocket booster and its cargo, an $800 million photo-intelligence satellite.

But when it comes to Soviet missile technology, the Pentagon assumes nearly flawless performance to accomplish the feared first strike. Pentagon analysts, in making their assessment of this Soviet threat, assume that the Russians could launch not one or two rockets but 650 to 1,000 of them, virtually at the same time, with minimal advance preparation.

For years, Defense Department witnesses have told Congress that such a Soviet attack could wipe out 90 percent of the U.S. land-based missile force. They base such a finding primarily on the simplistic idea that Moscow possesses 6,000 accurate warheads on its biggest missiles and there are only 1,027 U.S. silo-based ICBMs to hit.

These first-strike assumptions are contradicted by evidence about U.S. rocket performance, intelligence estimates of failure rates for Soviet missiles, and by common sense. Consider the practical problems that would confront a first-strike planner:

■ Reliability. Even the Soviets probably aren't sure how reliable their missile force would be in actual combat, but test results suggest that the Soviets would have serious problems. One top former Pentagon official said recently that when the Soviets test their ICBMs under peaceful conditions and normally one at a time, they experience failure rates of roughly 15 percent.

■ Timing. NASA has trouble getting even one launch off on time, and space-flight watchers have become used to frequent "holds" and postponed launches. But in launching a nuclear attack, there would be no opportunity for holds and no way to delay the launch of one or more of the hundreds of attacking ICBMs because a guidance or warning or signal had come up wrong. These timing problems would be compounded for the Soviets by that fact that most of their ICBMs are liquid fueled, and thus more difficult to handle.

■ Weather. The commission investigating the Challenger explosion is now focussing on the effects of unusually cold weather on the solid-fuel rockets. Imagine the weather problems that would afflict the Soviet strategic forces, which are based in silos spread across a continent, subject to widely varying weather conditions.

A Pentagon program to test the U.S. strategic missile force demonstrates that the military's reliability problems are at least as serious as those recently uncovered at NASA.

The test program has revealed failures in almost every Pentagon strategic missile system. The Navy's first sub-launched Polaris missile developed a safety-catch problem that could have prevented it from firing. A 1983 study done for the Air Force reported the failure rate of the Navy's Poseidon missile up to that time was 7 percent: five failures in 67 launches. The Poseidon, which still is in service, had a major second-stage problem. The newest Navy missile, the Trident, has had a publicized first-stage engine problem that officials said is being corrected.

The Air Force has had fewer known failures, but retired officials put the failure rate at around 5 to 10 percent. The Air Force study reported 11 failures in launches of the Minuteman and another missile, the Scout.

A Soviet first strike obviously will remain a worry for the United States as long as the Soviets have nuclear missiles. Even if the Soviets experienced a 15 percent failure rate, they still could do considerable damage. But we also should recognize that the real-life problems of leaky boosters and faulty systems would make a Soviet attack planner think twice before assuming that he could knock out all of the U.S. land-based missile force with a surprise attack.

The first-strike illusion is expensive for both sides. The Reagan administration and its predecessors—playing on fears that the Soviets could launch a preemptive attack and knock out our land-based missiles—justified the new MX ICBM so that Washington could threaten a strike against Moscow's missiles. Pushed by a Congress that didn't want MX, the Air Force now is also researching a costly mobile Midgetman missile specifically designed to survive such a "first strike."

Moscow, in turn, has talked of a U.S. "first-strike" effort to justify its turning to a new, mobile SS25 ICBM and a much larger SS24 missile that could be placed in a silo or on a railroad launcher. It also uses that same argument to support its opposition to Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called Star Wars research program.

The Challenger tragedy should have a basic impact on this country's space program by ending the myth that the shuttle is essentially operational and safe for civilian passengers and useful publicity stunts. The shuttle will go back to being considered an experimental and dangerous space vehicle.

Challenger could serve a similarly useful purpose by undermining the similarly mythical notion of a nuclear "first strike."

Walter Pincus covers national security affairs for The Washington Post.

SS-20's...from Pg.13

ventional forces.

Their comments on the recent proposal have emphasized that nuclear arms reduction will not affect the threat posed by conventional forces. Thus, a British foreign office official rejected utterly "a de-nuclear world, or even a world with substantial nuclear reductions, that is not accompanied by changes in Soviet conventional strength." And French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas asserted, "We cannot accept that the problem of conventional weapons should be given lower priority than nuclear negotiations."

The very thought of an American withdrawal seems to suggest the need for greater self-reliance. One French commentator quoted Andre Malraux's assertion that since DeGaulle, "the French people have the courage to defend themselves." And a top adviser to President Francois Mitterrand told Le Point, "Even if the SS-20s were to be entirely removed, we could not accept either current force levels, nor a freeze, nor a reduction in our deterrence." What do these European reactions mean for the future and for the American position in upcoming arms negotiations?

Obviously the United States' commitment to NATO and the defense of Western Europe does not depend on the presence of American nuclear missiles in Europe. It depends on our treaty obligations, which are in turn underpinned by a sense of shared civilization. We know that, but apparently our NATO partners have persistent fears.

An agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet missiles (which have been deployed in Europe only since 1980) would not violate America's legal or moral commitments to our European allies. It just might stimulate Western European countries to assume a greater responsibility for their own defense. That, of course, would be a good in itself. The nations of Western Europe are populous, strong, technologically advanced and, in principle, quite capable of self-defense against a Soviet threat. So is Japan.

The United States should do nothing to discourage tendencies to greater military self-reliance among our allies. We want and need allies who are strong. Obviously, too, the United States should not seek to do what we in any case could not do: commit Britain and France to abandoning modernization of their nuclear arsenals. That is their decision.

But we can enjoy our European friends' sudden realism about a potential Soviet threat and also about the American contribution to their security. It is refreshing to have them worry that the United States may be too eager for arms reductions.

Now it is our turn to be the "peace party" in the Western alliance.

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WASHINGTON POST 24 Feb 1986 Pg.D12

JACK ANDERSON and DALE VAN ATTA

Dingell Wary of Stealth Secrecy

A behind-the-scenes battle of the titans is about to break into the open on Capitol Hill over access to information on the super-secret Stealth bomber, the Pentagon's most jealously guarded project.

On one side—the inside—is Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), whose clout is undiminished by his announcement that this is his last year in the Senate. As chairman of the Armed Services Committee and a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Goldwater is one of the privileged few who has been given a peek at the Stealth program. He does not care to see membership in the exclusive Stealth oversight club expanded.

On the outside trying to look in is Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee and its oversight subcommittee. He has requested a variety of Pentagon documents on Stealth and other classified programs, determined to learn whether the secrecy is covering up waste and mismanagement as well as providing security for the weapons programs themselves.

Goldwater privately has urged Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger not to give the material to Dingell. "It has recently come to my attention that a congressional subcommittee, not charged with oversight responsibilities for national security matters, has requested broad access to all Air Force 'black' programs," Goldwater wrote to Weinberger three weeks ago. "Black" programs are those that are not acknowledged publicly.

"... I think you ought to resist any stretching of jurisdictional boundaries that expand access to these critically sensitive national security programs," Goldwater continued.

The letter never mentions Dingell by name, but a Senate Armed Services Committee aide acknowledged to our associate Donald Goldberg that it was Dingell's request that prompted the letter and that a copy was sent to the congressman.

Dingell's subcommittee got interested in the Stealth program when it learned that the FBI had discovered at least one case of a kickback on a subcontract for the aircraft. A man involved in the contracting process for Northrop Corp., the plane's manufacturer, pleaded guilty to accepting $4,000 for awarding a subcontract to a California company, according to a letter Dingell wrote to Weinberger.

"This incident is disturbing," Dingell wrote. "Secrecy is being used by the contractors as a device to cloak mischarging, overcharging and, in some cases, engaging in outright illegal activities. This case appears to be the tip of the iceberg. Because the Air Force apparently has little or no accountability for its 'black' programs, who can say otherwise?" Critics have raised serious questions about the ability of the Stealth aircraft to evade Soviet radar, as well as other bugs in the program, which probably will cost $80 billion eventually.

Goldwater, in his letter, took "strong exception" to Dingell's charge of "ineffective oversight," and added a barb of his own: "Knowing the potential of Congress to feed the news-hungry," he wrote, "I have been and remain a strong supporter of existing security procedures for congressional access and oversight of these programs."

WALL STREET JOURNAL 24 February 1986

Now, Reagan's Counteroffer

When Mikhail Gorbachev proposed nuclear disarmament last month—following up with a full-page ad in the New York Times detailing his promise of zero nukes by the year 2000—he surely expected America's doves to start flapping loudly and twittering "Buy it, buy it!" Instead, he got dead silence. In America's new, more mature arms-control debate even the doves no longer believe everything they read.

Now, after an appropriate long pause to let the silence sink in, Mr. Reagan has sent Mr. Gorbachev a response. It sounds something like this: The U.S. will not abandon strategic defense (Mr. Gorbachev's quid pro quo). But if you want to scrap some missiles, fine; we'll set up a missile-scrapping system we both can trust. We await your reply.

The administration is calling for the withdrawal and destruction of all intermediate-range missiles now based in Europe, namely the Russian SS-20s and U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing 2s. This is similar to the "zero option" put forward by Mr. Reagan in November 1981 as his first major arms-control proposal. The difference this time is that the U.S. would allow the Soviets to keep 50% of their 171 or more SS-20s based in Asia and aimed mainly at China.

But there has to be real verification. The U.S. would require on-site, on-demand inspection of all Soviet intermediate-range-missile sites, as well as all production and storage facilities. Mr. Reagan wants to establish for the first time a complete inventory of Soviet intermediate nuclear forces (INF) before any disarmament action goes ahead. The U.S. would afford Soviet experts equal access to U.S. INF sites in Europe and to American-based production plants. Once a disarmament agreement was reached, experts from both sides would witness the actual destruction of the weapons.

"National technical means," such as satellite reconnaissance, are inadequate to give a complete tally of all the SS-20s that the Soviets have deployed or stored. The SS-20 launchers are relatively small and mobile, and thus hard to spot. The latest official U.S. count cites about 270 SS-20 launchers deployed west of the Urals. However, some experts believe that the real number is considerably higher—perhaps well over 300. Moreover, each launcher can be reloaded with more than one missile, and U.S. intelligence has already sighted SS-20 launchers accompanied by as many as five or more reloads apiece. Further, many experts believe that additional missiles may be secretly stored away; the size of SS-20 production facilities indicates that many more missiles may have been produced than we have actually seen deployed.

COUNTEROFFER...Pg.16

FIRST CLASS

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT 3 March (24 Feb.) Pg. 23

TAKING AIM AT TERRORISM

The White House is forging new tools to fight international terrorism.

The report of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism, approved by President Reagan but not yet made public, blueprints ways to battle the violence that took the lives of 23 Americans and wounded 139 last year. No magic answer, but some pragmatic first steps:

Set up a powerful new, full-time position at the National Security Council to coordinate the work of 18,000 staffers in America's antiterrorism program. Establish a new terrorist intelligence center with agents from all intelligence agencies. Share more sensitive intelligence with other governments. Make murder of a U.S. citizen outside of the country a federal crime, carrying the death penalty for the killing of an American hostage. Consider making it a crime for individuals or businesses to make payments to terrorists. Increase the reward for information on terrorists from $500,000 to $1 million. Grant U.S. citizenship and immunity from prosecution to informants.

Create a single, joint congressional intelligence committee to cut down the chances of information leaks. Check the use by terrorists of the Freedom of Information Act to get sensitive facts.

BACK TO THE HUMAN AS SPY

The report gave high marks to military and FBI hostage-rescue teams and to intelligence gathering by technical means such as satellites. But it noted: "An increase in human intelligence gathering is essential to penetrate terrorist groups and their support systems."

What about retaliatory strikes against terrorists? "Our principles of justice will not permit random retaliation against groups or countries; however, when perpetrators of terrorism can be identified and located, our policy is to act against terrorism without surrendering basic freedoms or endangering democratic values."

COUNTEROFFER...from Pg. 15

If past experience is any guide, U.S. insistence on firsthand inspection by American experts—with full access to all Soviet territory and facilities—will not go down well with the Russians. We are insulted by your lack of trust, they will say. But the Soviets' cavalier treatment of past arms agreements has done nothing to generate trust. Mr. Gorbachev hinted at on-site inspection in his Jan. 15 message. But keep in mind that the real purpose of that message was to try to spike Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, which has been nettling the Russians no end. There is a lot of difference between hinting at on-site inspection and actually doing it the way the U.S. will demand.

What this latest exercise makes clear is that the U.S. no longer can be backed into a corner by arms-control ploys. The main reason is that Mr. Reagan has had the political acumen to adopt a pro-active approach to the nuclear standoff, rather than letting the Soviets manipulate the game by creating false hopes in the American polity. The key to that pro-active approach is SDI. It offers protection to America and its allies; it does not threaten the Soviets.

Mr. Reagan said recently that work on SDI is progressing "far more rapidly than we ever dared hope." The technological advances that gave the world nuclear weapons, he averred, "may one day make them obsolete. The currents of progress are sweeping us on to safety." Mr. Reagan is expected to elaborate on his SDI plans Wednesday night in a televised address on defense spending.

There are, of course, still a few misguided souls, in places like the State Department and similar ministries in Europe, who want to bargain away everything in sight. But their influence is waning as the feasibility of using defensive systems to raise the cost and risk of nuclear attack becomes more and more apparent. Moreover, as the Journal's John Fialka and Gary Putka reported not long ago, U.S. allies, now that they are over the political hurdle of having deployed an intermediate-range nuclear counterforce to meet the SS-20 threat, have toughened up in the face of Soviet intimidation.

There is, of course, always the remote possibility that Mr. Gorbachev does indeed want a modus vivendi in nuclear arms. If that is the case, he will receive a full hearing at the arms-control table. And it will soon be known just how serious he was in his zero-nukes ad in the Times.

CURRENT NEWS
EARLY BIRD EDITION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1986

THIS PUBLICATION IS PREPARED BY THE AIR FORCE (SAF/AA) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THEM IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS. USE OF THESE ARTICLES DOES NOT REFLECT OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT. FURTHER REPRODUCTION FOR PRIVATE USE OR GAIN IS SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON POST
25 February 1986 Pg.13

Payoffs Seen Rampant On Defense Subcontracts

Senate Panel Pushes for Tougher Legislation

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The practice of paying kickbacks is rampant among defense subcontractors, according to an investigation by the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee on government management. The subcommittee has scheduled a hearing on Thursday to air the issue of how many subcontractors pay off prime contractors to receive Pentagon business.

Defense subcontractors are a huge but little-scrutinized sector of defense manufacture. Although prime contractors put their names on the final ship, plane or missile they have agreed to manufacture, they farm out much of the work to thousands of smaller companies that supply almost everything from rivets to operating manuals.

Subcommittee investigators, who declined to be identified, said yesterday that they have lined up witnesses who will portray kickbacks as widespread in the defense industry, particularly on contracts of $10,000 and less, which do not receive as much scrutiny as multimillion-dollar deals.

An FBI agent, two state attorneys general, a prime contractor and a subcontractor are among witnesses the subcommittee intends to call in an effort to make the case for stronger anti-kickback legislation, investigators said. The subcontractor, they said, will be known only as "Mr. Smith" and will testify from behind a screen to conceal his identity for fear he would be blackballed by prime contractors if his name were known.

PAYOFFS...Pg.8

WASHINGTON POST 25 February 1986 Pg.10

U.S. Military Readiness Boosted in Philippines

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The U.S. military in the Philippines has been put on a "higher state of readiness" in case the rebellion against President Ferdinand Marcos jeopardizes Clark Air Base or the huge naval base at Subic Bay, Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said last night.

"It's more of a heightened awareness" rather than an emergency reaction to the political crisis engulfing the Philippines, Crowe said in an interview. "We haven't seen any sign of a problem" in terms of anyone attempting to storm the bases or cut off communications.

Crowe said he was "optimistic" that U.S. interests will not be disrupted by the turmoil. He and other

READINESS...Pg.6

BALTIMORE SUN
25 February 1986 Pg.5

U.S. proposes ban on missiles in Europe, Asia

By Charles W. Corddry
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — President Reagan proposed yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union eliminate all their intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia "by the end of this decade."

The president said, however, that this country was not yet prepared to consider Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's more sweeping "plan" — Mr. Reagan put the word in quotation marks — for a total elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the century.

Action to wipe out nuclear weapons must be linked to agreements reducing conventional arms and resolving a wide range of other issues, he indicated.

Mr. Reagan's proposal on intermediate-range missiles — those with ranges of less than 3,410 miles — came in a formal response to Mr. Gorbachev's Jan. 15 arms control proposals.

White House spokesman Larry M. Speakes issued a presidential statement giving a general outline of the proposal, and U.S. arms negotiator Max M. Kampelman spelled out the details in a meeting yesterday with Soviet negotiators in Geneva, Switzerland.

Administration sources said the

MISSILES...Pg.7

TV NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

25 February, 1986
4 AM, EST

PHILIPPINE CRISIS: Cable News Network reports there have been two presidential inaugurations in the Philippines. Ferdinand Marcos took the oath of office in a near-private, low-key ceremony inside the presidential palace, while Corazon Aquino was sworn in as head of a provisional goverment amid thousands of cheering supporters and representatives of several foreign nations, including the US. Following her inauguration, Aquino denounced vote fraud which she says was responsible for the

TV NEWS...Pg.3

Charles A. Bailey, Chief, Current News Branch, 697-8765; Cris Schall, Deputy Chief
Harry Zubkoff, Chief, News Clipping & Analysis Service (SAF/AA) 695-2884

NEW YORK TIMES 25 February 1986 Pg.3

West Europe Cool to Removal of U.S. Medium-Range Missiles

By JAMES M. MARKHAM
Special to The New York Times

BONN, Feb. 24 — Washington's consultations on a response to the Moscow proposal to eliminate nuclear arms by the year 2000 have disclosed a decline in Western European enthusiasm for a reduction of American medium-range missiles, according to officials in several capitals.

The shift is most discernible among the West Germans, who three years ago were urging the United States to reach an accord that would limit, or avoid, the deployment of medium-range weapons in West Germany.

Despite street demonstrations against the missiles, the weapons ultimately began to arrive in late 1983 and, after a time, the antimissile movement disbanded.

In the calmer atmosphere prevailing now, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right Government has hedged its support for an accord that would banish the Soviet Union's SS-20 medium-range missiles and the United States' Pershing 2 and cruise missiles from Europe, according to American and West German officials.

One condition is that any agreement must also deal with the Soviet Union's shorter-range SS-12, SS-22 and SS-23 missiles, which were emplaced in Eastern Europe in 1984 as so-called countermeasures after the United States began deploying its medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The United States today submitted its proposal on the elimination of medium-range missiles at the Geneva arms talks. One of its provisions, according to West German officials, would freeze the deployment of shorter-range systems, but give both NATO and the Warsaw Pact "equal rights" to deploy them.

A further West German concern, shared elsewhere in Western Europe, is that the removal of American medium-range systems would expose Western Europe to Soviet superiority in conventional forces.

West German Government experts are especially worried about the Soviet Union's tactical SS-21 missiles, which they fear could be used to deliver devastating blows with conventional warheads.

Use With Conventional Warheads

"We cannot agree to an accord on medium-range weapons if something is not done to limit conventional weapons and shorter-range nuclear systems," an adviser to Chancellor Kohl said.

Another commented, "If we get back to a zero situation and the Pershings disappear, we will have to turn back the clock on what they call their countermeasures."

To assure momentum on conventional weapon reductions, the West Germans are pressing for an accord at the 35-nation Stockholm conference that has been trying to agree on so-called confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of a surprise attack.

Some Western diplomats believe that an agreement can be struck by autumn. But the West Germans are also insisting on movement toward an agreement at the Vienna conference on conventional forces.

Behind this thinking is believed to be a fear that the withdrawal of American medium-range missiles could lead to what is called a "decoupling" of the United States from its allies.

In franker moments, West German officials acknowledge that the so-called zero option, a 1981 Western proposal for eliminatng medium-range weapons, was crafted mainly to appease the anti-missile movement and not as a real negotiating goal.

Mr. Kohl has lately stressed the theoretical nature of the zero option, calling it "a dream."

"If there is a great goal of a zero solution," he said last week at a news conference, "I have no objections if it is approached realistically, not through concessions with irreparable consequences but in full awareness of the world situation."

At first the West German reservations were not clearly articulated. But after Defense Minister Manfred Wörner made the concerns known, Mr. Kohl realized that West Germany was out of step with France and Britain, which have been more skeptical of the elimination of medium-range missiles.

The French reservations are the strongest.

"All Europeans," said a French arms control official, "fear that the United States will abandon the right to use the territory of its allies for the deployment of nuclear weapons that can reach the Soviet Union."

The French official said this fear had sharpened since Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, made it clear to Senator Edward M. Kennedy that a medium-range accord would not be linked to an agreement banning the United States' space-based defense program.

WASHINGTON POST 25 February 1986 Pg.1

In Reversal of Policy, Reagan Urges Philippine President to Resign

By Don Oberdorfer
and Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Reagan, reversing a strongly held position, issued a predawn statement yesterday urging Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to surrender power and saying that "attempts to prolong the life of the present regime by violence are futile."

Reagan authorized the change in policy after the administration received word overnight of a possible attack by forces loyal to Marcos against the headquarters of breakaway forces headed by former defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile and former deputy chief of staff Fidel Ramos.

Officials said Reagan's message was conveyed to Marcos through U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth. A source familiar with the situation said Marcos refused to leave, but that additional discussions are being held in hopes of changing his mind.

Presidential envoy Philip C. Habib left Washington late yesterday for Honolulu. While a spokesman said his itinerary beyond that was "indefinite," the move would put him only a few hours from the Philippines in case sudden developments required his presence there.

Habib is one of the few people who has held extensive discussions in recent days with figures on all sides of the Philippines struggle and thus could play a pivotal role in arranging a transfer of power. Another possible mission for Habib would be to establish close U.S. relations with a successor government after a transfer of power, sources said.

A senior administration official said plans were being drawn to take Marcos out of the Philippines, either by flying him out of the country on a U.S. aircraft or meeting him at a rendezvous point after Marcos flies out on his own plane.

The key problem remains that Marcos seems determined not to leave and is not yet convinced that his situation is untenable, according to an administration official.

POLICY...Pg.8

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This publication is prep... interest to them in their offici... keeping informed about the meaning a... official endorsement. Further reproduction for p...

WIRE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

25 February, 1986

ASPIN-DOD REFORM: A plan to reform the Pentagon command structure will reportedly be announced today by House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D-WI), with panel members Bill Nichols (D-AL) and Ike Skelton (D-MO). UPI's Eliot Brenner says the three committee members will reportedly propose "stengthening the role of unified commanders." Brenner quotes Aspin as saying "We have divided command. We have officers, whole organizations, working at cross purposes." Aspin is quoted as saying unified commands were created 40 years ago "to do away with servicism....(but) the power remained with the services and the incentives for officers was the advance of the cause of their services, rather than the interests of national security. The problem isn't people. It's structure."

ARMY BUDGET: UPI reports on testimony by Army Chief of Staff GEN John Wickham, Jr. and Sec/Army John Marsh, Jr. before the Senate Defense Appropriations Committee. The two reportedly defend the Army's $80.6 billion budget request for 1987 against a proposed $12 billion cut the Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law would impose. Wickham reportedly says if Gramm-Rudman is enforced the Army could lose 100,000 of 781,000 soldiers, and may have to deactivate "30 to 40 percent" of its officers and 20 percent of its non-commissioned officers. Wickham reportedly tells the committee four of the 18 Army divisions would also have to be deactivated" under Gramm-Rudman. UPI also quotes Marsh as saying the proposed cuts would have a serious impact on our national security," and would require "deactivation of significant combat-type units."

PHILIPPINE BASES: AP's Norman Black quotes senior Pentagon officials as saying DOD has been studying contingency sites to replace Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines. The sources tell Black the study has shown the bases are "not irreplaceable, but that we need them and want to keep them." Black says the bases oversee air and sea routes that can "control and supply a huge sweep of the Pacific from the Straits of Malacca to the south...to the South China Sea to the west and the Philippine Sea and East China Sea to the north." Black says the Pentagon sees the bases as counterpoints to the Soviet naval base at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. A DOD official is quoted as saying "Whatever you think of Marcos, there is no other single location that can do the job we need done." (See related article, page 1)

MIA: US officials will reportedly meet with a Vietnamese delegation in Hanoi on 27 February to resume discussions on American serviceman still unaccounted for in Vietnam. UPI says the US team will be led by LT COL Paul Mather (USAF), of the Joint Resolution Casualty Center Office in Bangkok. Asst Sec/Def for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage is quoted by AP's Norman Black as saying Vietnamese officials have promised to discuss 50 accounts involving US serviceman reportedly received from the Vietnamese countryside in recent months. Armitage is quoted as saying he hopes the meeting "will lead to a firm agreement on additional crash-site excavations."

MILITARY JUDGE: AP says Pres Reagan has named Air Force General Counsel Eugene R. Sullivan to serve on the US Court of Military Appeals. Sullivan, 44, could reportedly serve a 15-year term if his nomination is confirmed by the Senate.

RANKING FEMALE: BGEN Mary A. Marsh (USAF) will reportedly become the senior-ranking female US military officer on 28 February with the retirement of Army Adjutant General BGEN Mildred E. Hedberg. AP says Marsh, currently a DIA Asst Deputy Dir, has been a general since 1 October 1982.

TV NEWS... from Pg. 1

Marcos election victory earlier this month, and called for national reconciliation. She also rewarded the two key leaders of the anti-Marcos rebellion -- former Def/Min Jose Enrile and LTGEN Fidel Ramos -- by naming Enrile her government's defense minister and promoting Ramos to full general. Meanwhile, CNN reports sections of Manila surrounding television broadcasting facilities are the scene of running street battles between pro- and anti-Marcos forces. CNN says the fighting has claimed at least nine lives in the last 24 hours. Unruly crowds numbering in the thousands are also said to be roaming Manila streets in defiance of a Marcos-declared curfew. In Washington, CNN quotes several key congressmen as saying any chance for Marcos to seek asylum in the US will evaporate if he allows the Philippines to be consumed in violence. CNN says Pres Reagan is sending Special Envoy Philip Habib back to the Philippines to oversee what appears to be an ongoing transfer of power. CNN also cites a Los Angeles Times newspaper poll which it says shows only 30 percent of Americans feel US military aid to the Philippines should be cut off.

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24 February, 1986

PHILIPPINE CRISIS: NBC Correspondent Mike Wallace reports US military units -- transport planes and the aircraft carrier USS Enterprise -- have been ordered to stand by "if necessary to get Marcos out of the country." Wallace quotes unnamed US officials as saying Pres Marcos "has been offered a plane out of the Philippines and asylum in the US." NBC quotes White House spokesman Larry Speakes as saying while no US asylum has been requested or offered, "...We have expressed our willingness to be of assistance to an old friend and ally should he make a decision..." Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-NY), House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, expresses his belief that US asylum for Marcos would not damage US/Philippine relations and could, in Solarz' words, "be the price we have to pay in order to avoid massive bloodshed, and maybe even civil war in the Philippines, from which only the communists would benefit..." Wallace quotes Solarz as saying commitment of US combat troops to the Philippine to help put down the communist rebellion would be "a serious mistake....But I do believe we have an enormous stake in the survival and success of democracy in that country.... Once Mrs. Aquino takes power...we ought to offer to be helpful in any way we can in the effort to consolidate the new democratic government." (See related article, page 1)

SHUTTLE TRAGEDY: CBS Anchorman Dan Rather says the Challenger disaster investigating team will on 25 February "reportedly hear in public...that NASA had ample evidence of potential problems from the coldest-ever launch weather, but that communications lapses may have kept one decision-maker from seeing the overall threat." Rather quotes one investigator as saying NASA "went by the book. They didn't reach beyond their noses." (See related story, page 5)

(For verbatim text, see Radio-TV Defense Dialog)

The chief of NASA's shuttle program said there were "a lot of options" to be studied before he could recommend when the shuttle should fly again. In Washington, the panel investigating the Challenger explosion said it would study recordings of conversations to determine if launch managers knew about abnormally cold shuttle temperatures.

* * *

The Air Force could begin taking deliveries of a new longer-range "Stealth" cruise missile within the next year, according to federal budget documents and sources.

WALL ST. JOURNAL
"World-Wide"
25 Feb. 1986
Pg. 1

NEW YORK TIMES 25 February 1986 Pg.3

MOSCOW CONGRESS IS STARTING TODAY

By PHILIP TAUBMAN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 — The Communist Party's 27th congress opening here Tuesday is expected to endorse the new leaders and programs selected by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to guide the Soviet Union through the rest of the century.

More than 5,000 delegates from party cells around the country, ranging from regional party leaders to Siberian model milkmaids, have assembled in banner-bedecked Moscow for the rite and spectacle associated with the ruling party's quinquennial convention.

The congress, which will convene in the modernistic Palace of Congresses within the Kremlin walls, is expected by Western diplomats to be the most significant and interesting since the 20th congress of 1956 and the 22d of 1961, at which Nikita S. Khrushchev denounced Stalin's rule.

The diplomats said they would not be surprised if Mr. Gorbachev and other leaders made a break with the past, criticizing Leonid I. Brezhnev for condoning corruption and stagnation during his 18 years as party leader. Mr. Brezhnev, who died in 1982, was leader during the last congress, in 1981.

New Generation of Leaders

In contrast to that congress — at which Mr. Brezhnev, then 74 years old, slurred his words and most of his speech was read on television by an announcer — this meeting will present a new generation of energetic, articulate leaders. Mr. Gorbachev, who became the party's General Secretary in March 1985, will celebrate his 55th birthday during the congress on March 2.

In theory, a congress is the party's ultimate authority, with the power to determine policy and elect party leaders. In practice, the congress endorses programs and officials previously selected by the top leadership, made up of the Politburo, a consultative body that makes policy, and by the party's full-time Secretariat, which carries out day-to-day policy.

By the time the 27th congress ends late next week, it will have approved an economic program setting goals for the new five-year plan, 1986-90, and outlining broader objectives for the next 15 years. The congress will also approve a new party program.

Drafts of the party program and of the five-year plan were published in December and are expected to be endorsed with only minor changes.

New Central Committee Due

On its final day, the congress will approve the membership of a new Central Committee, which is a consultative body that is convened about twice a year in so-called plenary meetings and acts on behalf of the congress for the next five years. The Central Committee, in turn, confirms the membership of the existing Politburo and Secretariat, which are the real centers of power.

Mr. Gorbachev is scheduled to open the congress Tuesday with a keynote speech on the state of the Soviet Union.

The other major speech during the congress will be delivered by Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov. It is expected to focus on the five-year plan.

Moscow has been has been spruced up for the event. Red banners line the major streets and portraits of Lenin hang from building facades.

The international significance of the congress will be emphasized by the attendance of the leaders of ruling and nonruling Communist parties from abroad. Party leaders who arrived over the weekend include Gus Hall of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Social Democrats Expected

A total of 153 delegations from 113 countries are expected to attend, including 21 groups representing Socialist of Social Democratic parties in the West. That represents a large increase in non-Communist delegations compared to previous congresses.

Soviet officials said it was the first time Western non-Communist parties, including the British Labor Party, have been accorded the same treatment as Communist parties.

In contrast to previous meetings, the foreign guests are not expected to speak at the congress. Instead, they have been invited to address party meetings in other Soviet cities.

The Chinese did not send a delegation. Although ties between the Soviet Union and China have been slowly improving at the Government level, the ruling parties themselves have had no formal contact since they broke 25 years ago.

While the autonomy of the congress is minimal, its role in the Soviet system is not insignificant, according to Western scholars.

Role in the Soviet System

John N. Hazard of Columbia University said in a book, "The Soviet System of Government":

"For the leadership, the congress periodically legitimizes its role by providing public evidence of rank-and-file support.

"For the delegates, it provides an opportunity to see and meet leaders, to gain orientation in political, economic and social problems by listening to reports, to share experience with peers during the corridor and hotel conversations, and perhaps most importantly to sense the exhilaration of being recognized as an important cog in a machine proclaimed from the congress tribune as infallible and invincible."

Delegates to the congress are named by regional party organizations around the country.

At the beginning of the century, congresses were rocked by dissent and factional conflict. The first congress occurred in 1898. At the second, in 1903, the Communist movement split into Bolshevik and Menshevik wings, with the Bolsheviks ultimately seizing power in Russia in 1917. Even after the revolution and the consolidation of power by Lenin, congresses were the scene of acrimonious debate and divided votes. More recently, however, major policy decisions or personnel changes have generally been made outside of congresses, which are generally called on to endorse them.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT 3/3/86 (2/25) Pg.23

SHIELDING AMERICAN DIPLOMATS

The report comes from a team of 14 cabinet-level officials set up last summer. Its staff was headed by Adm. James Holloway III, a former chief of naval operations. The challenge the task force faced was urgent, goes beyond the hijackings and taking of civilian hostages--American officials or installations abroad have been the targets of some sort of terrorist incident on the average of once every 17 days over the past decade. More American diplomats have been killed during the past 17 years than were killed in the previous 180 years.

Secretary of State Shultz is seeking $4.4 billion to rebuild and "harden" American facilities around the world, a request that is facing a rough road in Congress because of Washington's budget-cutting drive. Tough action to protect U.S. diplomats will help but not end the terrorist threat. Experts fear that terrorists will turn more and more to "soft" targets such as tourists. Signs that this already is happening: Attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports on December 27 that killed 18 and bomb blasts in early February in Paris.

WASHINGTON POST 25 February 1986 Pg.5

Wider SDI Nuclear Role Sought

Administration Wants to Double Budget for Research, Tests

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan, who has frequently described his Strategic Defense Initiative as a "nonnuclear" shield against nuclear missiles, wants to double spending on SDI nuclear weapons research and testing next year, according to budget documents.

The Energy Department is seeking $603 million for nuclear power and nuclear weapons research related to SDI in fiscal 1987, up from $288 million this fiscal year. At least $250 million—also more than twice this year's spending level—would pay for underground test explosions in the Nevada desert, according to John Pike, a critic of the "Star Wars" program who has studied the documents for the Federation of American Scientists.

The Energy Department's request comes on top of the Defense Department's $4.8 billion request for SDI, an increase over this year's $2.7 billion Pentagon spending level. The military has not released a detailed breakdown of its proposal, but about $50 million is expected to go toward additional nuclear weapons research.

The sharp increase in nuclear weapons development and testing for the missile defense program, the Energy Department said, is "a hedge against the failure of non-nuclear defensive weapons to meet performance requirements." The research also will help the United States understand what types of weapons the Soviet Union may be developing, officials said.

The funds would pay for development of what the military calls "third-generation" nuclear weapons—the next step beyond atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs.

The technologies envision exploding a bomb, perhaps in outer space, and then channeling its phenomenal force into some kind of destructive directed energy—lasers, microwaves or a cloud of "hypervelocity pellets," according to official documents.

"In the past we relied on what I would call a brute force approach," Richard L. Wagner Jr., assistant to the secretary of defense for atomic energy, told Congress last year. "This new idea is different because it focuses energy on the target in a direct way."

Wagner also explained why the administration is inventing new nuclear weapons for SDI, which is intended to defend the nation against Soviet attack.

"I think the president truly has . . . an objective of eliminating nuclear weapons from this defense-dominated world that he is committed to," Wagner said. "But the first stages of the SDI program, which as you say may last decades, I believe, and the [Defense] Department believes, will have this nuclear component."

Several members of the House Armed Ser-

SDI...Pg.6

WASHINGTON TIMES 25 Feb 1986 Pg.4

Vital issue of engineers' alarm next for Challenger commission

By Jay Mallin
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The presidential commission investigating the Challenger accident is scheduled to begin two days of open hearings today to try to pin down why the space agency went ahead with the ill-fated Jan. 28 launch when engineers warned the launch could lead to tragedy.

The warnings came from engineers at Morton Thiokol, the subcontractor that built the solid-fuel booster rockets, which are believed to be the most likely cause of the explosion.

On the eve of the launch, those engineers were told of unusually cold weather predicted for the next morning, and they recommended it be postponed because of fears the cold could take the "bounce" out of rubbery "O-rings" used as seals in joints of the booster rocket.

"I fought like hell to stop that launch," an unidentified engineer with Morton Thiokol told National Public Radio last week.

But a top executive at the subcontractor — possibly under pressure from NASA — overruled the rocket engineers and signed the form recommending the Challenger launch proceed.

Commission hearings scheduled today and tomorrow are expected to focus on how strongly the Morton Thiokol engineers objected to the launch, whether NASA officials pressured the company into recommending launch, and why the engineers' objections were never reported to the shuttle program's top managers.

Five Morton Thiokol officials are scheduled to testify, including Allan McDonald, a Morton Thiokol chief at Cape Canaveral who refused to endorse the final recommendation by an executive of his company to launch Challenger.

Also set to testify are Joe Kilminster, a Thiokol vice president who signed the formal company recommendation to launch, and Robert Lund, vice president for engineering who also agreed to the launch.

Other Thiokol officials called to the hearing are Roger Boisjoly, of the company's task force on rocket seals, and Arnie Thompson, supervisor of rocket structures.

Lawrence Mulloy, chief of the booster program at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., also is scheduled to testify. National Public Radio reported last week that Mr. Mulloy argued with Thiokol engineers who did not want to launch Challenger Jan. 28 for fear cold weather might damage the critical rocket seals.

NASA officials scheduled to testify are George Hardy, deputy director of science and engineering at Marshall, and Stan Reinartz, manager of shuttle projects at Marshall.

Members of the Challenger commission have visited the Kennedy Space Center, the Marshall Center and Morton Thiokol's plant in Utah over the last week and picked witnesses for today's hearings from people they interviewed at those

CHALLENGER...Pg.6

READINESS...from Pg. 1

Pentagon leaders believe that only the communist New People's Army fighting a guerrilla war rather than the opposing political factions led by Marcos and Corazon Aquino pose a threat to the U.S. bases in the Philippines, which are the largest in the world outside the United States.

Crowe said he was taking a "wait-and-see" posture about what would happen in the Philippines in the next few days but indicated he felt the worst of the crisis had passed.

The State Department has been working on plans to extract Marcos from the Philippines, sources said, either by flying him out of the country on a U.S. plane or rendezvousing with him after the Philippine leader flies out of the country in his own plane.

As precautionary measures, U.S. forces in the Philippines have posted more guards around the bases and canceled leaves of service men and women, Pentagon officials said. They denied that U.S. forces had been put on a high state of alert for fear the bases would be attacked.

"We have not seen any real threat to the bases," said Crowe, adding that the American military presence in the Philippines had not even become "a heavy part of the dialogue" in the recent elections.

Although Clark Field and Subic Bay remained calm, several lawmakers renewed demands that the Pentagon look for alternative locations. "We can't assume we'll be able to stay there forever," Sen. Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.), ranking Democrat on the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on military construction, said yesterday.

Sasser stressed in an interview that he was not opposed to maintaining U.S. military presence in the Philippines but felt that the current turmoil there demands an insurance policy in the form of contingency plans.

"The Pentagon says there's no alternative to those bases," Sasser said. "But there's got to be an alternative if we're told to move out of them." He said he will press the Pentagon to deliver its study of alternatives to the Philippines bases by March 1.

Crowe said that the Pentagon will deliver the report, but added that alternatives to the present bases in the Philippines have been studied for years. The bottom line, the admiral said, is that it "would be difficult and expensive" to put U.S. ships and planes somewhere else in the Pacific.

Crowe, who until five months ago was the senior U.S. commander in the Pacific, said that the increasing Soviet naval presence at Camranh Bay in Vietnam makes the U.S. air and naval presence in the Philippines more crucial than ever.

The Central Intelligence Agency recently drew up two lists of countries that were of vital importance to the strategic interests of the United States, sources said. One list ranked the nations in order of their strategic location; a second list ranked them in order of political instability. The Philippines, sources said, ranked first on both lists.

While calling the situation in the Philippines "still dicey," Crowe said he was "fundamentally optimistic" about both the short-term and long-term prospects for the stability of the nation as well as the American presence there.

SDI...from Pg. 5

vices procurement subcommittee responded that an emphasis on nuclear weapons in the defense shield would make the program difficult to promote. Rep. Nicholas Mavroules (D-Mass.) said Wagner's explanation was "confusing."

"It helps, of course it helps, but trying to explain that to 435 colleagues is going to be very difficult," Mavroules said.

"Just say it's non-nuclear," Rep. Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.) responded.

Reagan, who has used the non-nuclear description many times, said that during the Geneva summit meeting he explained to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that "we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems that would only threaten offensive missiles, not people." A White House spokesman did not respond to requests for comment.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.), chairman of the procurement subcommittee, said yesterday that the third-generation weapons being developed are not really "nuclear weapons."

"We're all big boys," he said. "I think we can understand the difference between a nuclear explosion that is near the ground that has a fallout and an explosion way out in space where nobody's going to be affected."

But Stratton said budget pressures may force the committee to scale back the requested increase for Star Wars, which accounts for almost all the growth in the Energy Department's nuclear weapons research and testing budget. The department is in charge of producing all nuclear warheads for the military.

Until now, the administration has openly discussed only one "nuclear-driven directed energy weapon" (NDEW)—the X-ray laser favored by physicist Edward Teller that could theoretically burn a hole through a missile. Although documents this year list some other "precisely tailored" effects that atomic bombs might produce, a Pentagon spokesman said no one would discuss anything except the names of the systems.

CHALLENGER...frm Pg.

sites.

If the hearings follow the pattern set by the few previous public meetings of the Challenger commission, many of the witnesses will simply be asked to repeat what they have already said to commission members in private.

When the group held its last public hearing two weeks ago, Chairman William P. Rogers seemed at times to be leading the witnesses step by step through their testimony, based on what they had said privately the day before.

Meanwhile, a source close to the shuttle investigation told The Associated Press that crews examining the space shuttle Challenger shortly before launch reported over a radio circuit monitored in NASA's launch control center that there were abnormally cold temperatures on one booster rocket.

"It will all come out tomorrow," said the source. "It ain't going to be good. The American people are going to scream bloody murder."

In a separate development, United Press International reported from Cape Canaveral that the new chief of the shuttle program arrived at the Kennedy Space Center yesterday.

NASA's internal investigation generally has been shrouded in secrecy, but Rear Adm. Richard Truly, a former shuttle astronaut with two missions to his credit, has vowed to "establish a routine and smooth flow of information to the press in keeping with long-established NASA traditions."

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 25 Feb. 198
Pg. 3-B

US and Japanese Launch 5-Day Command Post Exercise

TOKYO — A five-day command post exercise, the first of its kind involving all branches of the U.S. forces and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, began here Monday, the Defense Agency said.

The agency said in an announcement that this was the first map manuever drill ever to be staged by three branches of the Self-Defense Forces jointly with the four branches of the U.S. forces.

It said the Defense Agency's Central Command Head-
EXERCISE...Pg. 7

MISSILES...from Pg.1

announcement was significantly timed, as the Communist Party Congress was scheduled to begin today in Moscow and as the current round of Geneva talks entered its last week, thus giving Moscow time to consider the proposal during the recess.

The proposal — dismissed in advance by Soviet news organs — was meant to meet European and Asian concerns, give no ground on U.S. determination to proceed with research on "star wars" missile defenses and emphasize a desire to reach agreements limiting conventional, non-nuclear arms as well as nuclear.

Under Mr. Reagan's proposal, the sources said, the Soviet Union would have to reduce its SS-20 intermediate-range missile launchers in Europe to 140 by the end of 1987, at which point they would equal the number of U.S. Pershing rocket and cruise missile launchers now in Europe.

There are 108 Pershings in West Germany and 32 cruise missile launchers with four missiles each in Italy and Britain, for a 236-missile total, the sources said.

The Soviets have an estimated 270 SS-20 launchers pointed at European targets.

By the end of 1988, each side would reduce its launchers to 70. At the end of 1989, all remaining launchers would be destroyed under verifiable conditions, the sources said.

The proposal responded to British and French interests by rejecting Soviet desires to have those countries' small nuclear missile forces frozen at present size. As Mr. Speakes put it, "Whatever steps are made by Great Britain and France will have to be decisions made by them."

The U.S. proposal also responded to Chinese and Japanese worries, the sources said, by insisting that at each stage in the three-year process there must be cuts in Asia-based SS-20s in proportion to those made in Europe. There are an estimated 171 SS-20s on Asia missile sites.

In his statement, Mr. Reagan said he told Mr. Gorbachev that "the immediate focus" in nuclear arms control should be on "deep cuts" in strategic offensive arms — intercontinental weapons of more than 3,410 miles in range — and in the intermediate-range missiles.

At their November summit, the two leaders agreed on the "principle" of 50 percent cuts in their strategic arms, although they did not resolve questions about what to count — missiles, launchers, warheads, etc.

The effect of Mr. Reagan's proposal would be to skip an interim phase and to reach agreement to do away with the weapons by the end of 1989. In his Jan. 15 proposals, Mr. Gorbachev had envisioned that happening some time in the mid- to late 1990s.

Talk of eliminating all nuclear weapons has generated concern in certain circles in Western Europe, where the U.S. nuclear shield has been relied on by NATO to compensate for Soviet numerical superiority in conventional forces.

WASHINGTON POST 25 February 1986 Pg.15

Philip Geyelin

The Irreplaceable Bases

Just how vital to American security are our military facilities at Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base in the Philippines? And if I may follow up, Mr. President, are there acceptable alternatives?

So far, all we have is President Reagan's news conference statement the other day, that he doesn't know of any more important U.S. military bases. Before they are done constructing a new policy for the Philippines in the wake of the election debacle, both the president and Congress will have to address these questions more precisely.

It is all very well to talk about manipulating Filipino politics by cutting off military and economic aid. But U.S. aid is tightly connected to the U.S. base rights and to fighting a growing communist insurgency. The insurgency, in turn, thrives on conditions—entrenched corruption, an inept military, economic stagnation and deep social grievances—that won't go away quickly even if Marcos does.

What is at stake is nothing less than how the United States perceives its role in an immense and critical region stretching from Japan all around the rim of the Pacific Basin and down through the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf.

Even the People's Republic of China, with a shared concern over a hostile Soviet Union, would be nervous about the absence of a U.S. military bastion in the Philippines. So we're not just talking about freedom of passage for oil tankers and U.S. warships through "choke points" or about fighting fantasy battles with an expanding Soviet naval force in the Pacific. We are talking heavy geopolitics having to do with "the projection of U.S. power," as a strategist put it, and the reinforcement of important U.S. political and commercial interests.

In that sense, the loss of Clark and Subic would constitute a significant U.S. disengagement from a region where it has had long and close ties with valuable allies—unless a comparable U.S. military capability could be established elsewhere. Yet, with a few exceptions, notably Sen. Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.), congressional calls to cut off aid to the Marcos regime largely ignored the geopolitical considerations by ignoring the nature of the aid. It is, by mutual understanding, compensation (the Filipinos call it "rent") for the bases.

When we threaten not to pay the "rent," it would seem to follow that we have to be ready to contemplate not having the bases, if the threat is to be credible. In that spirit, Sasser pushed through an amendment last year that calls on the Defense Department to answer by March 1 of this year the question that the administration would rather not have to answer: How good are the alternatives to Clark and Subic Bay?

Sasser's hope is that the alternatives will look attractive enough to suggest that the United States is not all that dependent on the good will of whatever combination of forces takes power in the Philippines. But my guess is that the case won't be persuasive. Previous studies have revealed a remarkable consensus among independent experts and across the political spectrum that only considerably inferior facilities, with far less satisfactory capabilities, could be established in scattered locations at a staggering cost of as much as $8 billion and with much heavier operating expenses than Clark and Subic.

That's pretty much what the Carter administration concluded after a study in
BASES...Pg.10

EXERCISE...from Pg.6

quarters in Tokyo and the U.S. forces at Japan Headquarters in Yokota on the outskirts of Tokyo will serve as the drill sites.

About 250 members of the joint staff council and staff officers of the Japanese maritime, air and ground self-defense forces are taking part in the exercise, it said. The U.S. participants number about 150.

The desktop and on-the-chart exercise simulates defense scenarios, said the announcement.

Kyodo News Agency said the drill proceeds from simulated attacks on air bases and ports in northern Japan and other parts of the country. (AP)

POLICY...from Pg. 2

Another official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said reports of Marcos' adamant insistence that he will not give up power seem to suggest he is losing touch with reality. "It's all over for him and it really has been over for days. The key questions are: will there be more violence? And is Marcos going to be able to get out?" this official said. On the latter point he said it is increasingly evident that Marcos' ability to move from the presidential palace has been impaired by the changing loyalties of the Philippine armed forces.

Habib, who returned from the Philippines only three days ago, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz went to Capitol Hill yesterday afternoon to brief key lawmakers on the rapidly changing situation.

Sen. Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and cochairman of the U.S. observer delegation which monitored the Feb. 7 Philippine elections, said after the briefing that the administration is engaged in "a delicate situation of negotiations" with Marcos.

Attending the meeting were 18 senators and nine House members, including members with foreign policy responsibility. Those in the meeting "expressed bipartisan support for a policy" of trying to avoid bloodshed in working with the opposition military forces, Lugar said.

Lugar said he has "come to the conclusion that the [Philippine] military has decided to back [opposition leader Corazon] Aquino and will be subservient to her control."

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), ranking minority member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said Shultz and Habib had expressed "a far more realistic attitude" than the administration had expressed earlier.

"The question is only when, not if, Marcos is going to leave," Leahy said. "Because of a long relationship with him, the United States is in a position where if he were to ask . . . for amnesty or asylum here, he would get it," Leahy said.

Provision of U.S. aid "is contingent on the manner of his leaving," Leahy said. "There is agreement [among congressional leaders] that if he leaves with a lot of bloodshed, that he's not going to be welcome in the United States under any conditions."

Expressing much the same sentiment, Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) said Marcos should be granted refuge in the United States only if he goes relatively quietly. "If he tries to hang on and creates a lot of problems and violence, I wouldn't be too anxious" to have him come here, Dole said. On the other hand, Marcos "would be favorably received . . . if a lot of people are not shot up."

Administration officials said intellience reports of an impending attack received here early yesterday morning were sufficiently alarming that White House chief of staff Donald T. Regan and White House national security affairs adviser John M. Poindexter telephoned Reagan at 5 a.m. to obtain his authorization for an immediate public appeal to forestall violence and to encourage Marcos' resignation.

Until recent days Reagan had been a strong defender of Marcos. Even after sharply criticizing extensive fraud in the Feb. 7 presidential election, the White House said the political future of the Philippines was up to the Filipino people rather than the United States. As of late as Sunday afternoon White House spokesman Larry Speakes said it was "not our prerogative" as outsiders to ask Marcos to step down.

Speakes continued to call Marcos "an old friend and long-time ally." But he also said that in view of the possibility of serious violence in Manila, "we thought it was important we issue a strong statement."

The early-morning White House statement did not explicitly appeal to Marcos to resign but made that point in roundabout fashion by saying, "A solution to this crisis can only be achieved through a peaceful transition to a new government."

Speakes told reporters, "As far as President Marcos leaving the Philippines, this would be a decision he would have to make."

Five officials of the Philippine embassy in Washington issued a statement expressing solidarity with the opposition and calling on Marcos "to effect a peaceful transition" to a new government. Consulates in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Houston—and in London—also urged Marcos to step aside.

Philippine embassies in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium issued statements backing Aquino and calling for Marcos' resignation, while the embassy in Rome pledged loyalty to Marcos.

In Bonn, the 25-member embassy staff voted unanimously to recognize Aquino's government.

In Paris, the Philippine Embassy said Filipinos should "rally to the present overwhelming desire for change."

The State Department, which had cautioned Americans about travel to the Philippines last Saturday, issued a stronger travel advisory late yesterday.

PAYOFFS... from Pg. 1

The investigators acknowledged that kickbacks are not new in the defense business. They said, however, that defense subcontracts have risen so much—to roughly $47 billion a year—that the old problem has increased in volume. The investigators could give no estimate of how much money is passed under the table.

One subcommittee document shows how a purchasing agent of a major defense firm received from a subcontractor monthly payments, the use of a credit card and such gifts as an air conditioner worth $1,100. The government's prosecution of the purchasing agent and prime contractor resulted in jail sentences of two years for both men.

One kickback arrangement, investigators said, was for prime contractors to draft phony high bids from nonexistent companies (to give the appearance of competition) then to award the contract to the kickback-paying subcontractor, who had submitted a bid lower than the make-believe ones.

Sens. William S. Cohen (R-Maine) and Carl Levin (D-Mich.) of the subcommittee are sponsoring a bill to stiffen penalties for engaging in kickbacks and to broaden the coverage of statutes. Compared to the current maximum fine of $10,000 and two years imprisonment for a criminal conviction on kickbacks, the proposed legislation would allow up to a $100,000 fine and 10 years imprisonment and make the top executives of the prime contractor liable to $1 million fines.

NEWSWEEK 3 March 1986 (25 Feb) Pg.8

Dreams of a Magical Shield

BY DOUGLAS R. HOFSTADTER

After World War I, France decided to erect an inviolable shield that would forestall invasion from its bellicose eastern neighbor, forevermore. This line of fortifications became known as the Maginot line, after War Minister André Maginot, who initiated its construction. Reinforced with thick concrete and underground rails, ultramodern in concept, Maginot's magical line was sadly outflanked when in 1940 Germany invaded France from Belgium. The Maginot line proved to be a bubble that popped.

I have two childhood memories that remind me of this magically inviolable shield. The first dates back to 1953, when schoolchildren were routinely told to "duck and cover" in case of enemy attack. I remember being terrified, when I went to bed, that Russian bombers were going to come and kill us all with atomic bombs. But I also knew that my father's work had something to do with atoms and atomic energy and that maybe it could save us all. I had often visited the Hansen Labs on the Stanford campus where my dad worked and I had seen the huge linear accelerator down which electrons were shot at nearly the speed of light. As an eight-year-old boy I was thrilled by thoughts of powerful particles whizzing down metallic tubes, scattering off of atomic nuclei, and I conceived of my own use for this accelerator: as a ray gun. I had probably heard that term somewhere, but even if not, the idea of tilting this 300-foot monster on its end so it could fire into the air and knock down invading Russian bombers seemed perfectly logical to me one night as I trembled with fear in my bed. My father was out working, so I called my mother to ask her if my scheme would work, and I clearly remember her telling me that, yes, it *would*, it *would* indeed shield us all from the Russian bombers, and that I could go to sleep.

Waterborne fortress: I also remember my reactions some time later to an article I read in Science Digest; it described the world's largest warship, the aircraft carrier Forrestal. A waterborne fortress that sounded as if it could forestall any kind of invasion by anyone, the Forrestal, I thought, would provide an inviolable shield that no one could pierce, forevermore. When it finally was commissioned in October 1955, it wasn't hailed as the triumph I had expected, but by then, perhaps, I had caught on that no such magic moment was going to come.

Still, such hopes persist and often are reborn, even in the minds of adults. It appears that today we are collectively dreaming such a dream—about a much bigger Forrestal, a much bigger ray gun, namely President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, which is also known as Star Wars.

The dream quality of this defense strategy first hit me when I read about a TV commercial in support of SDI. The commercial shows a crayon drawing of a house, trees and a family of stick figures with a domed shield above them. Suddenly a wave of incoming missiles appears, but miraculously they bounce off the "bubble" and are destroyed. The shield then turns into a beautiful rainbow and the stick figures start to smile. A little girl's voice is heard saying, "I asked my daddy what this Star Wars stuff is all about. He said that right now we can't protect ourselves from nuclear weapons and that's why the president wants to build a peace shield. It would stop missiles in outer space so they couldn't hit our house. Then nobody could win a war . . . and if nobody could win a war, there's no reason to start one. My daddy's smart."

Talk about fairy tales! As a matter of fact, many of our best scientists believe SDI to be a complete delusion. There are so many fantastically unlikely things one must believe, that SDI seems about as silly as my childish dream of perfect protection. We cannot possibly know what the other side has devised in order to penetrate our invincible shield. We cannot know what devices will be sent, from where, how they will be disguised or how our own shield might be vulnerable. Our side, by the way, is already hard at work on ways to destroy and penetrate an enemy "peace shield," suggesting, perhaps, that our strategists don't believe their own claim that peace shields will be invulnerable. If the enemy's peace shield is penetrable, why should ours not be?

Technological spiral: Some scientists working on SDI are even more circumspect. A Defense Department panel of computer experts recently recommended a reversal in the Pentagon's pattern "to acquire the weapons first," since the complex software needed to make the system work is "the paramount strategic defense problem." The fact is that the SDI effort consists of an almost unimaginable tangle of mutually interdependent projects. Under circumstances that no one can come close to anticipating, all of them must work perfectly together, without any way to test them realistically—and the decision to risk the fate of the entire human race will have to be made in seconds by computers with no common sense whatsoever.

When one tallies up the "pro" versus the "con" voices in the scientific community, one finds that the skeptics include practically all the major scientific figures of our day. In articles both technical and popular, they have demonstrated that the arms race is a technological spiral without end and that Star Wars is a mythical quest—and worse, a dangerous delusion.

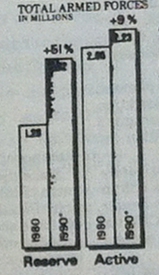
Such views should not surprise anyone willing to look at the immense number of unpredictables and intangibles in our world. Sadly, reality is not like a child's dream. And an updated version of Maginot's defense—"a Maginot bubble" floating above our country—is simply a line that a frightened public, yearning for magic, is willing to swallow whole.

Hofstadter works in the field of artificial intelligence and is the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "Gödel, Escher, Bach."

NEWSWEEK
3 March 1986
(25 Feb) Pg.5

Major Role for Reserves

The Reagan administration is relying on reserve troops in its military build-up. By 1990 reserves will comprise nearly half of the total U.S. military force



TOTAL ARMED FORCES IN MILLIONS	1980 FORCES IN THOUSANDS	1990* FORCES IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT CHANGE
Army			
Active	776	781	+1%
Reserve	786	1,229	+56%
Air Force			
Active	558	635	+14%
Reserve	202	251	+24%
Navy			
Active	527	614	+17%
Reserve	194	307	+58%
Marines			
Active	188	204	+9%
Reserve	93	133	+43%

*DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PROJECTION
SOURCE: EXCERPTED FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL

SCOTT MacNEIL/

WASHINGTON TIMES 2/25/86 Pg.2

Sandinista disinformation paper remains classified for time being

By Mary Belcher
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A secret document allegedly outlining an elaborate Sandinista disinformation campaign remained classified yesterday, despite the efforts of some administration officials to make the report public.

The State Department, which had planned to release the document the administration says came from a source close to Nicaragua's Marxist regime, offered no explanation for the holdup.

Some administration officials privately said the declassification process was still in motion but the paperwork had taken longer than expected. Others blamed the CIA for trying to withhold the information to protect sources.

White House and State Department officials last week said the document describes how the Sandinista regime intends to squelch President Reagan's request for $100 million in aid for anti-Sandinista rebels.

According to some officials, the information includes names of American citizens and groups whom the Sandinista government would enlist to fight Mr. Reagan's aid proposal. The names are expected to be purged from any document made public, however.

Although the State Department planned to release the document yesterday, department spokesman Bernard Kalb said only that the matter was "still being looked into."

He would not say when the document might be made public, but other officials believed that the information could be released today.

Since the White House disclosed the existence of the document last week, administration officials have been debating whether its contents should be declassified.

Some officials wanted the document released to alert the public to the methods the Sandinista government intends to employ against Mr. Reagan's aid request. Intelligence officials, however, raised concerns about endangering sources who provided the information.

Members of Congress were briefed on the document's contents last week, as Mr. Reagan launched an uphill battle for $70 million in military aid and $30 million in humanitarian aid for the anti-Sandinista rebels.

Although some members urged the president to make the document public, others on Capitol Hill — including Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman David Durenberger, Minnesota Republican — have criticized the administration for jeopardizing intelligence sources for political gain.

BASES...from Pg.1

1979, when it was negotiating the current base agreement and Manila was trying to raise the "rent" confidently. A year later the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies concluded in its detailed report that Clark and Subic Bay were "simply irreplaceable." Literally, there's no argument. There's a flaw in almost all the alternatives (Thailand, Australia, Japan, Guam, Palau and Tinean). Either they're too far away from the potential action or they lack a local work force or port capable of handling aircraft carriers.

"Any way you try to do it," says one former high official in the Carter administration, "it would mean diminishing U.S. capabilities." The question is not whether the United States could not survive by making adjustments in its commitments or in its perceptions of its missions in Asia. The point is simply that substantial adjustments would have to be made. You cannot deal with the domestic politics of the Philippines without cranking very large geopolitical considerations into your calculations.

INSIGHT
24 February 1986 (25)
Pg.37

Greeks Buy F-16s

The Greek air force will receive 40 U.S.-made F-16 fighter planes through a direct trade agreement with General Dynamics.

Deputy National Defense Minister Andonios Dhrosoyiannis said that the "indirect benefits have a value equivalent to the full price of the planes." The Greek socialist government's obvious eagerness for U.S. F-16s does not extend to F-16s flying U.S. Air Force colors. A government spokesman said that the purchase of the 40 fighter planes is not connected in any way with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's determination to close U.S. bases in Greece and Crete.

TIME 3 March 1986 (25 Feb) Pg. 23

Dangerous Document

Defense Expert Bruce Blair's study of the hypersensitive command, control and communications system that would be involved in a nuclear war was a success. Too much of a success. As soon as Pentagon officials read the report, which had been commissioned by Congress's Office of Technology Assessment, they upgraded it to a supersecret clearance level known as SIOP-ESI (Single Integrated Operation Plan—Extremely Sensitive Information). Only the President and a few top Defense officials are now permitted to see the paper. The classification is so restricted that even Author Blair, who is cleared for top-secret material, is not permitted to read what he wrote.

The study examined "nuclear decapitation," or the possibility that a surprise Soviet missile strike could wipe out the U.S. strategic-command system and prevent the President from ordering a retaliatory attack. Said one senior U.S. military officer: "This is the single most dangerous document I have ever seen." The Pentagon dispatched an official with a top security clearance to round up copies and destroy them in a high-security incinerator in the offices of the Joint Chiefs.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT 3 March 1986 (25 Feb) Pg. 24

DOLLARS FOR BASIC ANSWERS

Basic research in the United States is hurting from an austerity diet. That's the kind of research that seeks answers to fundamental questions such as the nature of gravitation. Most of it, conducted in universities, directly results in no products or anything else that can be sold for profit--but it is essential for future progress.

The 1987 federal budget allocates $83 billion to research and development, of which $8.6 billion is for basic research. A White House advisory panel is urging that more federal funds go to the universities to revive research facilities and programs. If not, the panel warns, the U.S. could end up badly behind in the next generation of technology and scientists. Where will the money come from in days of budget restraints? The panel's answer: Switch funds from applied research and development to basis research. That's going to be tough because most federal applied-research funds go to the Pentagon.

A MISSILE DEFENSE FOR NATO EUROPE

MANFRED WÖRNER

THE AUTHOR: Dr. Wörner is the Minister of Defense of the Federal Republic of Germany. First elected to the German Bundestag in 1965, he served as Defense Speaker for the CDU/CSU in the 1970s and, prior to his present appointment in 1983, as the Party's Deputy Leader in the Parliament and Chairman of the Defense Committee. Previous articles by Dr. Wörner appeared in the Fall 1977 and Winter 1982 issues of *Strategic Review*.

IN BRIEF

Although definitive judgments must await the ultimate findings of the research effort, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative carries positive implications for the NATO Alliance as a whole, particularly in light of existing capabilities and continuing efforts by the Soviet Union in the arena of defenses against ballistic missiles. Meanwhile, however, a more imminent threat casts its shadow on NATO Europe: the growing Soviet capacity, afforded by technological advances, to employ their massive arsenals of mid- and short-range missiles as conventional firepower against prime NATO targets heretofore assigned to attacking aircraft or nuclear forces. This new dimension bodes to give the Warsaw Pact the capacity to launch an overwhelming attack beneath the nuclear threshold, while — in combination with active defenses — foreclosing or blunting NATO's nuclear options. The urgent and practicable answer to this threat is an anti-missile defense for NATO Europe, to be erected through incremental improvements upon existing air defense capabilities. Technology already points the way toward such a nonnuclear defense, consistent with both NATO's fundamental security requirements and arms limitation objectives.

Nearly three years have passed since President Reagan, in his speech of March 23, 1983, gave his vision of a strategic defense against nuclear missiles — a vision which subsequently inspired the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). For over two years, research has progressed under the direction of the Strategic Defense Initiative Office (SDIO). A multitude of contracts has been extended, and initial results of the research effort have been publicized.

The reasons which brought the United States to SDI are of significance also for the security of its NATO allies in Western Europe. Those reasons are related above all to the fact that the American concept of mutual arms restraints, which underlay the SALT Agreements of 1972, has not been realized in the meaningful limitation and reduction of strategic-offensive capabilities that had been anticipated by the United States and its allies. To the contrary: SALT I was followed by a large buildup in the strategic capabilities of the Soviet Union, which inevitably forced a commensurate modernization of American strategic forces. The Soviet Union has not accepted — either in its declaratory policies or its weapons programs or deployments — the concept of deterrence through mutual assured destruction (MAD). Instead, the Soviets have continued energetic work on anti-missile defenses.

SDI and the Alliance

The condition of approximate parity in strategic-offensive weapons, along with Soviet anti-missile defense programs, carry direct implications for the security of the West as a whole and especially of Western Europe. In this situation the United States has determined to address a comprehensive research program to the question of whether technological advances offer the possibility that the nuclear threat may be neutralized no longer with the threat of retaliation, but with active defenses.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany issued the following statement on April 18, 1985: "The American research program is justified, politically necessary and lies in the interest of the security of the West as a whole."[1] This position of the Government of the FRG remains unchanged. It is clearly in the interest of the Federal Republic, and of Western Europe more broadly, that the SDI

MISSILE DEFENSE...Pg.12

PHILADELPHIA
Quake
WASHINGTON POST
Memo Accuse
of Ignoring B
WASHINGTON POST
Shifts
Hard Cam
Talks With Hanoi,

MISSILE DEFENSE...from Pg.11

research program be pressed forward. Only on the basis of solid technological findings can the decision be made whether a defense system is technically feasible and financially practicable. Beyond questions of feasibility and practicality, the determination must be made whether a relationship can be fashioned between offensive and defensive weapons that can lead to greater stability in the strategic nuclear arena and favor the reduction of offensive arms.

The continuing, heated controversy over SDI cannot obscure the fact that these questions can be answered today neither with a confident "yes," nor an absolute, moralizing "no." Meanwhile, the participants in the debate must guard against the danger of denigrating, and thus undermining, a strategy of deterrence based on offensive weapons that must continue to be valid until an alternative becomes viable.

No one can predict today the likely developments — and decisions — over the coming years with respect to strategic missile defenses. Meanwhile in the NATO context, however, another development is imminent and fraught with significance for Western Europe's security. The Soviet Union is in the process of adding a new component to its offensive capabilities which has the potential of decisively shifting the military balance in Europe in Moscow's favor: namely, a massive threat exercised by nonnuclear missiles.

The Soviet Conventional Attack Potential

In the past two decades the Soviet Union has spared no effort in expanding and solidifying the military foundations of its global strategy. Those efforts have applied to nuclear as well as conventional armaments, to land and air forces as well as naval forces.

While the attention of the West was captivated, in the mid-1970s, by the buildup in Soviet strategic forces, as well as the dramatic rise in Soviet naval capabilities, the Soviets also inaugurated a substantial expansion and modernization of their ground and air forces, along with their mid- and short-range nuclear capabilities. NATO's deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, beginning in late 1983, has represented an at best limited counter to this massive, across-the-board Soviet missile buildup.

The Soviet Union has always endeavored to optimize all of its military forces for the successful offensive in the event of war: this has applied fundamentally also to Soviet nuclear forces. Still, a clear and abiding Soviet goal has been the ability to achieve victory in a European conflict with conventional forces.

Moscow has exploited its expanding conventional capabilities in its propaganda campaign against the NATO intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) deployments by repeatedly calling for the renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons. Such a no-first-use agreement would have the effect of elevating the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact into a decisive strategic factor in Europe, thus increasing rather than diminishing the danger of a (conventional) conflict. Deterrence of conflict demands, however, the prevention of the use of any and all weapons. The NATO Alliance therefore gave the following, solemn affirmation in its Bonn Declaration of June 10, 1982: "None of our weapons will ever be employed except as a response to an attack."[3]

Soviet ground, air and naval forces are armed with a variety of weapons systems that can be deployed with conventional, chemical and nuclear munitions.[4] Beyond that, the Soviet Union possesses 441 mobile SS-20 missiles (not counting additional "reloads"), of which approximately 250 are targeted on Western Europe, each armed with three warheads, as well as a growing number of follow-on systems to the older Scaleboard, Scud and Frog missiles. These modernized SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 missiles — with ranges of 150, 900 and 500 km, respectively — are distinguished by markedly improved accuracies. They can be employed more effectively than their predecessors with conventional — as well as chemical — warheads.

Emergent New Soviet Offensive Options

In the coming years, the Soviet Union can be expected to achieve substantial improvements in such realms as surveillance, target acquisition and weapons guidance, and to press ahead in the technologies of missiles and "smart" submunitions. In the process, all varieties of Soviet missiles will gain further potential for use as conventional weapons. Especially at the outset of a conflict, such conventionally armed missiles would decisively widen the spectrum of employment options for Warsaw Pact air and artillery capabilities against operational and strategic targets in NATO's depth.

In short, these advances are opening to the Soviets a potent alternative to the use of nuclear and chemical weapons. Marshal Ogarkov pointed to the advantages of this alternative already in May 1984, when he was still Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces:

> Rapid changes in the development of conventional means of destruction and the emergence in the developed countries of automated reconnaissance-strike systems, long-range high-accuracy terminally guided combat weapons, unmanned aircraft, and quali-

MISSILE DEFENSE...Pg.13

MISSILE DEFENSE...from Pg.12

tatively new electronic control systems mak- many types of weapons global and make it possible to increase sharply (by at least an order of magnitude) the destructive potential of conventional weapons, bringing them closer . . . to weapons of mass destruction in terms of effectiveness. The sharply increased range of conventional weapons makes it possible to extend immediately active combat operations not just to the border regions, but to the entire [enemy] territory, [something] which was not possible in past wars.[4]

The Soviet Union is thus attaining a qualitatively new capability for executing the "conventional fire-strike" — namely, the capability to destroy with conventionally armed missiles a large number of important military objectives in NATO territory that must today be assigned to Soviet nuclear weapons or to fighter-bombers in a nonnuclear role. Such targets include NATO airfields, special weapons storage sites, radar installations and air defense systems — as well as ports and other infrastructure for NATO reinforcements, weapons and munitions stockpiles, command centers and headquarters.

If the Soviets were to try to engage these targets today by conventional means, they would first have to launch heavy air attacks in order to rip gaps into NATO's air defenses, while also knocking out NATO airbases that host fighter aircraft. Once the Soviets are in a position to carry out these missions with missiles, they will reduce NATO's effective response-time to the attack, while exploiting the greater penetration of missiles compared to aircraft. Moreover, in this scenario the Soviets will be able, in the decisive first phases of the battle for air superiority, to free their fighter-bombers for other important missions. It might be added that the option of "surgical strikes," which in the past has been attributed strictly to Soviet nuclear strategy, would thus gain ominous meaning in a conventional context as well.

By concentrating missile strikes on prime NATO targets over massively attacking Warsaw Pact air and ground formations, the Soviet Union could prevent, delay or obstruct numerous NATO response options in the critical initial phase of a conflict. Thus, an orderly mounting of NATO defensive operations with emphasis on forward defense, the inflow of ground and air reinforcements from abroad, freedom of maneuver in the rear areas, as well as the Alliance's capacity for nuclear response — above all, the air-delivered components of that response — could be substantially disrupted and compromised, if not prevented

In all, the enhanced capacity provided by conventional missile firepower would enable the Soviets to launch a devastating attack below the nuclear threshold. In the process, pressures would build on NATO to escalate to a nuclear response. The Alliance has long endeavored to reduce its reliance on early resort to nuclear options: this accounts for the high priority that has been assigned in recent years to improvements in NATO conventional defenses.

All these considerations give urgency to a search by the Alliance for the means to cope with the new threat represented by Soviet missiles armed with conventional warheads. The basic question to be confronted is whether the threat can be adequately countered with strictly passive defenses and heightened mobility, or whether it calls for active defenses.

The Defense Efforts of the Soviet Union

Beyond these augmented Soviet conventional attack options in Europe, another development casts its shadow on NATO's security. The Soviet Union enjoys today substantial advantages in all known categories of defensive measures and armaments — advantages that have accrued from systematic and comprehensive Soviet programs over the past twenty years. The spectrum of those Soviet efforts extends from a nationwide system of civil defense, over air defenses, to strategic defense against nuclear missiles.

Ringing Moscow today is the only operational ABM system in existence. The system has been steadfastly modernized in recent years in all of its components — radars, launchers and interceptors. The Soviets dispose over a comprehensive air defense system as a substantial barrier against NATO aircraft, notwithstanding the latter's partial equipment with penetration aids and anti-radiation missiles. Not only is the Soviet Union putting in place an extensive early warning system, but its modernized radar installations enhance the capability for identifying, tracking and targeting incoming ballistic missiles. It is possible that the combination of ground-to-air SA-10 missiles and modernized radars already is providing the Soviets with a defense capability of greater effectiveness than that represented in the present ABM system around Moscow. Moreover, the Soviets are testing the ground-to-air SA-X-12 missile — a mobile system which, according to Western analysts, is designed to defend against Lance, Pershing-1A and Pershing-2 missiles.

If the Soviets were able to put around the European part of Russia an anti-ballistic

MISSILE DEFENSE...Pg.14

MISSILE DEFENSE...from Pg.13

defense system of even limited effectiveness, NATO's capacity for exercising even its limited nuclear options could be substantially compromised — and the credibility of the Alliance's nuclear deterrent would thereby be seriously weakened.

Basic Counter-Alternatives for NATO

In combination, these looming developments on the Soviet side — offensive options augmented by conventional missiles, and defenses against ballistic missiles — portend decisive advantages for Soviet strategy in Europe. Those advantages could lead planners in Moscow to the calculation that a successful conventional attack can be launched in Europe, while any NATO measures of nuclear escalation would be prevented or minimized. In light of the approximate parity between the superpowers at the strategic nuclear level, the Soviets could thus transform their nuclear superiority in Europe into nuclear dominance.

How can NATO counter these threatening developments? In search of an answer, some basic considerations must be taken into account:

- A Soviet capability in effect to preempt nuclear escalation with a conventional offensive can be offset by the Alliance only through necessary improvements in NATO's conventional forces.
- A Soviet capacity to employ active defenses for blunting NATO's nuclear options — including selective options for "conflict termination" — could be countered by NATO, at least theoretically, with appropriate increases in offensive systems, i.e. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. This solution, however, is ruled out on practical grounds: aside from its questionable strategic value, it is not politically viable.
- The only politically and strategically acceptable alternative for NATO, therefore, is a direct defense against Soviet missiles.

A defense against attacking missiles is consistent with — indeed, reinforcive of — the defensive cast of the NATO alliance. Such a defense could only contribute to the stability of the military relationship between the opposing blocs in Europe.

Acquisition of such a defense capability has to be a common Alliance initiative. It should be seen in the context of a strengthening of NATO's conventional defenses; thus it represents a special challenge to the European members of the Alliance. Yet, it cannot be a purely European decision or project. The United States must be involved, not only because she bears a substantial share of the integrated air defenses of Western Europe, but the large U.S. force presence on the Continent also yields a direct interest in safeguarding those forces from the enhanced conventional threat generated by Soviet missile capabilities.

Basically a defense against the Soviet missile threat might be accomplished in several ways:

- Through passive measures of protection for likely targets of a Soviet missile attack.
- Through the destruction of Soviet missiles before their launch.
- Through the interception of the oncoming missiles before they reach their targets.

These possible measures are not mutually exclusive, but rather complementary and mutually reinforcive.

A number of considerations seem to apply to questions of quality and priorities with respect to such defensive capabilities. Briefly enumerated, they are the following:

1. The anti-missile defense must be non-nuclear. It will be directed primarily against conventionally armed missiles; therefore, a nuclear defense — especially to the extent that it might entail first use of nuclear munitions — is out of the question.
2. The objective must be, in the first instance, a point-defense of priority targets on NATO territory based on the assumption that, within the framework of conceivable military operations, the Soviets will use conventionally armed missiles against such military targets.
3. The overall defense need neither be impenetrable, nor cover Western Europe comprehensively in order to have strategic effect. Even limited defense capabilities would fulfill the objective of introducing the needed, inhibiting uncertainties into Soviet calculations regarding the likely success of their offensive options.
4. The anti-missile defenses must possess high survivability. They must be tied into the NATO air defenses, so that neither the missiles themselves, nor their radars and guidance centers, can be put out of commission by attacking aircraft. In order that the anti-missile and related anti-air missions be carried out as flexibly as possible, the weapons systems should be made dual- or multi-capable for such missions to the extent possible.
5. The anti-missile defenses must be configured in such a way that the opponent cannot saturate them with only a part of his missile forces, and then use the remaining forces against prime NATO targets.

MISSILE DEFENSE...Pg.15

MISSILE DEFENSE...from Pg.14

Technological Prospects

Fundamental to all these considerations, however, is the urgency for NATO to erect such defenses. The technological advances of recent years point to the feasibility of the endeavor: the necessary technologies for upgrading existing air defense capabilities for use against cruise missiles, including aircraft-delivered standoff weapons, as well as against medium and short-range ballistic missiles, are either available or within reach. And this projection can be made irrespective of the expectation that current research in SDI will yield innovative "spinoffs" applicable to theater defenses.

The task calls for a process of incremental steps proceeding from existing air defense capabilities. Relevant technologies could be harnessed to this process in complete conformity with current NATO guidelines covering the exploitation of new technologies for strengthening the conventional defenses of the Alliance.

Several examples already point the way. Thus the United States is developing for the Patriot air defense system a limited self-defense capability against tactical ballistic missiles. Similar self-defense capability is also under consideration for the successor system to the Hawk missile. For several years, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany have been engaged in the bilateral development of a new-generation air defense system for naval vessels effective against low-flying aircraft and anti-ship cruise missiles. The arming of available and planned airborne platforms with anti-tactical missiles (ATM) — or even anti-tactical ballistic missiles (ATBM) — could well come onto the technological agenda as well.

Key Questions to be Addressed

Given the lead-times of modern weapons development, the Alliance already must look ahead today to the projected threat environment of the next decade in order to set the requirements for an expanded NATO air defense — including anti-missile capabilities — in terms of weapons systems, means of surveillance and guidance systems. This task calls for the conceptual integration of existing assets and identification of the basic architecture of an anti-missile defense. Only in this fashion can the Alliance project the relevant systems requirements and research objectives, identify linkages between an anti-missile defense on the [illegible] and air defenses and SDI on the [illegible] thus likely overlaps, [illegible] factors as contrasts. A [illegible]

this conceptualization process:

1. Can the threat posed by missiles be met to any significant degree through improved measures of passive defense, including increased mobility?
2. Could a portion of NATO's air assets be assigned to the mission of attacking opponent missiles on the ground — especially to the extent that other current NATO air missions could be assumed by ground-to-ground missiles?
3. What would be the optimal mix — in terms of both operational effectiveness and financial considerations — of passive means of protection, designated air assets and anti-missile missiles?
4. What are the parameters of feasibility and likely effectiveness that can be projected for a terminal defense against short- and medium-range ballistic missiles?
5. To what extent might anti-ballistic missile systems — or components of such systems — be applied also to a defense against cruise missiles, including standoff weapons?
6. Could such systems also be given anti-aircraft missions — and thus dual- or multi-capabilities consonant with both technical criteria and financial means?
7. How might such systems, or their components, be "coupled" to a potential U.S. strategic defense system, with particular reference to the dimensions of surveillance, target acquisition and battle management?

The search for answers to these questions might well benefit from the results of the "architecture studies" in the second phase of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The weighty question remains how the needed financial means for the proposed defense systems can be mustered by the NATO members. All of the NATO nations have recognized, and endorsed, the urgent requirement of strengthening the conventional defenses of the Alliance. It has been the burden of this analysis that the defense against attacking missiles is emerging as a central new element of this requirement.

In practical terms, there are two alternatives: the Alliance can provide new expenditures, or it can shift available resources in accordance with a new determination of priorities. Such difficult choices underscore the urgency for the Alliance to make a fresh assessment of the entire air defense question, and to arrive at a common concept and guidelines for its implementation.

The various strategic, economic, political and technological factors that have been discussed — including likely linkages between SDI and conventional defense in Europe — also

MISSILE DEFENSE...Pg.16

MISSILE DEFENSE...from Pg. 15

argue that a common position be adopted particularly by the European members of the Alliance. However, such a common European stance would not, and should not, be prejudicial to the continuing and parallel development of bilateral and multilateral forms of technological cooperation between Europe and the United States.

Implications for NATO Strategy

For obvious reasons, active defenses in Western Europe against conventionally armed missiles cannot be limited to fending strictly against conventional warheads alone. The current and foreseeable technological state-of-the-art does not provide the means for identifying the "quality" of an incoming missile — whether it is carrying a conventional, chemical or nuclear warhead. In this respect, however, the potential capability provided by anti-missile defenses will be no different from existing NATO means of defense against existing dual- or multi-capable weapons systems in the Warsaw Pact inventory, such as aircraft and artillery.

It needs to be stressed that, according to current projections, an upgraded air defense in Europe will be based on the ground and in the atmosphere. There is no discernible requirement for stationing weapons systems or components in space, such as may eventuate in SDI. In that connection, it needs to be posited as well that, given the imminent threat that has been described, it is imperative to proceed with the building-blocks of an anti-missile defense in Europe irrespective of the ultimate decisions that may be made in the United States with respect to SDI.

To the extent that the proposed anti-missile capability would bolster the direct defense of NATO Europe in a significant realm, it would make an additional contribution to the prevention of war. Indeed, it would mark a continuing evolution in the Alliance's deterrent strategy away from the concept of deterrence based on the threat of nuclear retaliation to a concept based on the credible ability to convince the Soviets that a conventional attack in Europe has no chances of success — in other words, the concept of "deterrence by denial."

Implications for Arms Negotiations

This basic thrust of "security through credible defense" also demands a thorough re-evaluation of the implications for the arms limitations and reductions policies of the Alliance. The key question is: How can a concept of arms limitations and reductions be fashioned consonant with the Western principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of weapons?

NATO must come to terms with the probability that East-West agreement may well be reached with respect to substantive strides in the limitation, or even reduction, of nuclear arms — particularly in the realm of ballistic missiles. This portends, in turn, that conventional forces — and the conventional balance — will assume an even more salient meaning. The Alliance must hew to the condition that "balanced measures" in arms limitations and reductions in the conventional realm be consistent with the geostrategic requirements of both alliances. From the Western perspective, a "total symmetry" cannot be equivalent with strictly numerically symmetrical limitations and reductions.

Therefore, it will be imperative to find incentives to the Soviets to limit or even reduce capabilities that are clearly in the category of "overarmament." Experience has demonstrated that unilateral Western reductions represent a futile road toward this objective. Therefore, NATO must act according to the principle that the military balance hangs by the recognizable military capabilities and options of the Warsaw Pact.

The Alliance's defense strategy — as well as its arms negotiation policies — must be geared to the key objective of neutralizing the conceivable attack *options* of the Warsaw Pact. Only on the basis of an assured Western defense capability can the dialogue with the nations of Eastern Europe be intensified and expanded in search of greater overall stability in the East-West relationship.

This can be the only viable framework for NATO's policies addressed to peace and security — a framework that was already established by the Harmel Report in 1967. The proposed anti-missile defense for NATO is consistent with this framework.

The Alliance must act to meet the clear challenges presented by Soviet arms policies. It must devise those measures, under the rubric of war-prevention, that can provide the needed elements of its defense capabilities, as well as the prerequisites for meaningful and equitable progress in the control and reductions of arms.

NOTES

1. *Bulletin der Bundesregierung*, No. 40, April 19, 1985, p. 342.

2. Ibid., No. 66, June 30, 1982, p. 581.

3. NATO has no corresponding option to the Soviet deployment of missiles with chemical warheads. To be sure, in the event of a substantial deployment of such weapons, the Soviets would have to accept the risk of escalation; it would confront NATO with the choice of reacting "only" at a commensurate level or responding with nuclear escalation.

4. Translated in "The Soviet Strategic View," *Strategic Review*, Summer 1984, p. 85.

FG|AI|DD-30

CURRENT NEWS

EARLY BIRD

THURSDAY, July 19, 1990

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER July 18, 1990 Pg. 1

Quake puts U.S. forces in action

Vernon Loeb
Staff Writer

ABANATUAN, Philippines — ey heard a voice through the ncrete. There was someone l alive deep inside the rubble t used to be the Christian Col- e of the Philippines.

hey couldn't tell exactly ere it was coming from. And y didn't have a very good idea about where to start.

But the best-equipped military in the world was setting out to free the son of a street vendor in this earthquake-ravaged city.

The voice belonged to Florencio Agapito, 20.

His rescuers were the U.S. Marines and the Air Force.

They arrived in force about noon yesterday, the day after the Philippines' largest island was hit by an earthquake that measured 7.7 on the Richter scale. The quake killed at least 302 people in four provinces, officials said yesterday.

In the mountain resort of Baguio, an Air Force engineering team joined the search for up to 1,000 people believed trapped under 27 buildings. At the Hyatt Terraces Hotel in Baguio, fifty people may have been killed when the front section of the inner atrium collapsed, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said.

And here in Cabanatuan, at the epicenter, the quake virtually flattened the six-story, concrete-slab college building.

QUAKE...Pg. 4

SHINGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 14

lemo Accuses Air Force)f Ignoring B-2 Costs

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Staff Writer

e Air Force all but destroyed overnment's chances of recov- up to $2 billion from the nrop Corp. on allegations of charging and mismanaging the oversial B-2 "stealth" bomber am because the service was e of the problems and took no n to remedy them, according secret, two-year-old Justice Department memorandum.

Justice Department officials investigating allegations against Northrop found in 1988 that the Air Force had been "fully aware" for years that the contractor was providing inaccurate cost and scheduling information about the $62 billion bomber program and knew about cost overruns and schedule delays.

B-2...Pg. 18

BALTIMORE SUN July 19, 1990 Pg. 1

Midshipmen concerned about harassment, study finds

By Peter Jensen and Joel McCord
Anne Arundel Bureau of The Sun

ANNAPOLIS — A study by the Navy's inspector general found that about half of female midshipmen and nearly one-third of their male classmates at the Naval Academy believe sexual harassment is a problem at the school, sources familiar with the report said yesterday.

The report, which was prepared by Rear Adm. Ming E. Chang, was ordered May 23 by Navy Secretary H. Lawrence Garrett III in the wake of nationally publicized reports of hazing at the academy.

Those incidents were highlighted by the treatment of Midshipman Gwen Dreyer, who was dragged from her room one evening in December, handcuffed to a urinal, and taunted and photographed by male classmates. She resigned at the end of the school year.

The inspector general's report is based on interviews with more than

STUDY...Pg. 15

WASHINGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 1

.S. Shifts Policy oward Cambodia

'l Seek Talks With Hanoi, Baker Says

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

RIS, July 18—Bowing to con- onal pressure and a deterio- situation in the decade-long war in Cambodia, Secretary of James A. Baker III announced a major shift in U.S. policy dropping recognition of a three-part coalition of insurgent groups that includes the Khmer Rouge and seeking new talks with Vietnam.

In making the announcement following a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze here, Baker acknowledged that the "risks are greater" than before that the Khmer Rouge could return to power.

Vietnam's U.N. ambassador, Trinh Xian Lang, told reporters at the United Nations that his government "welcomed all efforts at preventing the return of the [Khmer Rouge] to power," adding that he hoped normalization between his country and the United States would follow.

The two countries have had no formal relations since the end of the Vietnam War 15 years ago, and Washington has worked to isolate Hanoi since the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in 1979 to drive out the Khmer Rouge.

Recent reports from Cambodia have indicated that the Khmer Rouge guerrillas are closing in on the capital, Phnom Penh. From 1975 to 1979, when they ruled the country, the Khmer Rouge launched a radical social experiment that left up to 2 million Cambodians dead through execution, starvation, forced labor and disease.

The United States has backed a coalition that includes the Khmer Rouge, the strongest fighting unit, and two non-Communist groups under Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, a former prime minister. But congressional disenchantment with U.S. policy has been growing, and last week a bipartisan group of senators led by Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) urged the administration to change course.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence voted on June 28 to cut off covert aid to Sihanouk and Son Sann, and it is not clear whether the Senate will go along with a $7 mil-

CAMBODIA...Pg. 17

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STREET JOURNAL

July 19, 1990

Pg. 3

efense Firms' esults Affected Plane Delay

eral Dynamics Has Loss; IcDonnell Is Optimistic, Reports $57 Million Net

By David J. Jefferson
And Rick Wartzman
Staff Reporters of The Wall Street Journal

eral Dynamics Corp. posted a sec- rter loss of $240 million after tak- 50 million charge on the delayed ack plane program.

ts teammate on the Navy project, ell Douglas Corp., avoided taking charge and posted a $57 million

McDonnell Douglas taken a charge adjustment for upgrades it's mak- he T-45 Navy trainer jet, the em- efense contractor would have had ss of $109 million. The company claims against the government for reimbursements it believes are due on those programs; it included an estimate of the value of those claims in its earnings report.

General Dynamics is joining in the claims against the Navy, but didn't include a provision for any possible recoveries.

Industry observers say McDonnell Douglas's more optimistic approach, while an acceptable method of accounting, could come back to haunt the nation's No. 1 defense contractor. "If Douglas were truly honest, they'd know they're not going to get a 100% adjustment from the Navy," said First Boston Corp.'s Peter Aseritis. "Will they get half of that? Possibly. Sixty percent? Possibly, but not likely."

A Navy spokesman in Washington said the service "does believe that the A-12 contract is solid and doesn't require revision."

Pentagon officials familiar with the issue said that ultimately, Navy brass may agree to cover at least part of the companies' claims because the A-12 is one of the service's top-priority programs. "But the final shape of any agreement is still hard to see," said one official.

John McDonnell, McDonnell Douglas's chairman, said that "at this point, we do not believe we have losses inherent on the program." He noted that the company chose its tack after consulting with numerous outside auditing and legal experts.

But the fact that General Dynamics chose a more conservative outlook for the financial fate of the A-12 raises a question for investors: Whose vision of the future is correct?

Part of the difference between the methodologies used by the firms, both based in St. Louis, reflects several factors: General Dynamics has used a higher cost estimate for what it will take to complete its portion of the plane; McDonnell Douglas, which recently launched a cost-cutting drive, thinks it can complete its share of the A-12 more cheaply than General Dynamics has given it credit for; General Dynamics has to reverse $24 million of earnings it had recorded on the A-12 program, while McDonnell Douglas never booked any expected profits; and McDonnell Douglas doesn't write down any general and administrative expenses until they occur.

General Dynamics's $450 million pretax charge on the A-12 included 50% of the company's current estimate of the team's anticipated overruns from the $4.8 billion contract ceiling and the fixed price of the initial production lot of planes. McDonnell Douglas said its loss on the A-12, had it registered one, would have been $89 million.

Some analysts noted that McDonnell Douglas can ill-afford to post a poor quarter now. The company, which earlier this week said it will eliminate as many as 17,000 jobs this year, recently negotiated an estimated $4 billion line of credit whose terms are tied to the company's net worth. "If they'd taken a similar write-off to what General Dynamics did, that would have reduced the line of credit by about $600 million," said Paul Nisbet of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc.

McDonnell Douglas's $57 million net income was equal to $1.49 a share, and included $16 million from the sale of the company's computer-servicing business. A year earlier, the company had a net loss of $48 million, or $1.25 a share. Revenue rose 22% to $4.12 billion from $3.37 billion.

Operating losses at the company's transport aircraft segment in Long Beach, Calif., narrowed to $33 million from $152 million, when the company took a stunning $83 million in write-offs on its C-17 military cargo and KC-10 tanker programs. The company is still dogged by high development expenditures on the MD-11 tri-jet as it gets ready for federal certification by year end.

There were some bright spots. Mr. McDonnell noted that the company's MD-80 line posted a small profit, compared with an operating loss of $34 million a year ago. Most importantly, the company delivered an impressive 34 of the narrow-body jetliners in the latest quarter. "From an ability-to-deliver point of view, the worst is over," Mr. McDonnell said.

The chairman added that he has been

DELAY...Pg. 16

ALL STREET JOURNAL

July 19, 1990

Pg. 12

o. Dingell Assails Air Force on Decision U.S. Not to Pursue Northrop Lawsuit

By Rick Wartzman
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

gressional panel charged that a Department decision not to pursue rges against Northrop Corp. for al- B-2 Stealth bomber mischarges d from a finding that "the Air as fully aware that Northrop's re- ere false" but did nothing about

John Dingell (D., Mich.), chair- the House subcommittee on over- d investigations, asserted in a let- efense Secretary Dick Cheney that Force "abandoned its fiduciary re- ities to protect the interests of the rs while making the single largest ent in a weapons system in this s history."

ately, Northrop confirmed it lost a rean arbitrator's decision in a dis- r a $6,250,000 payment it made to oul businessmen. The company ill appeal the decision by the Ko- mmercial Arbitration Board. Nor- hich said it's pursuing other at- o recover the money, insists the as earmarked for a hotel venture the company was bilked out of all

ingell's investigators and two fed- d juries, though, are trying to de- whether Northrop executives in- stead intended the money as a bribe so that Korean officials would buy F-20 jet fighters, in violation of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The company and its executives, including Chairman Thomas V. Jones, deny any wrongdoing.

Both the B-2 and F-20 controversies are sure to surface during a Dingell subcommittee hearing, possibly this month, into Northrop's business activities.

Citing a 1988 memorandum prepared by Howard Daniels, civil division chief of the U.S. Attorney's Office in Los Angeles, Mr. Dingell noted that the Justice Department concluded that Northrop "did, in fact, present inaccurate cost and scheduling data . . . and earned-value estimates" on the Stealth bomber project. The Daniels memo called Northrop's scheduling system "essentially a farce."

Mr. Dingell's staff said the government attorney's memo, still unreleased by the Justice Department, didn't allege the amount of the overcharging. A private lawsuit brought by several former employees contends the fraud totaled more than $20 billion.

A Northrop spokesman in Los Angeles and an Air Force spokesman both declined to comment; Mr. Daniels couldn't be reached for comment.

The allegations of B-2 mischarges first were raised two years ago by some former Northrop managers and auditors. Under the federal False Claims Act, the U.S. reviews whistle-blower cases to decide if it wants to join as a co-plaintiff.

"Just because the government knows of fraud does not eliminate its obligation to take action against it," said Herbert Hafif, a Claremont, Calif., attorney representing the whistle-blowers.

In his letter, Mr. Dingell asked Mr. Cheney to "convene a court of inquiry" analyzing the Justice Department findings.

The Daniels memo, according to the congressman, said that while some whistle-blower allegations were essentially accurate, "the Air Force has known of these facts for some time but has chosen to take no remedial action." The memo said: "Accordingly, there is no provable fraud because there is no detrimental reliance on false representations."

Noting that the memo claimed only two government auditors were checking on the B-2 through the early 1980s, Mr. Dingell fumed: "That breaks down to about $10 billion per auditor. Using that ratio, we could oversee the entire $300 billion defense budget with 30 auditors." He called the situation "nothing short of criminally negligent," adding that the memo suggests "a conspiracy between the Air Force and Northrop to mislead" the defense secretary and Congress on a "pet program" carrying a $65 billion-plus price tag. He called the concerns "cause enough to terminate this program."

NEW YORK TIMES

July 19, 1990

Pg. 15

NASA WAS CURBED IN CHECKING MIRROR

By WARREN E. LEARY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 18 — A former head of the space agency testified today that the military restricted the number of NASA inspectors present when a defective mirror for the Hubble Space Telescope was made.

The official, James Beggs, who was the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from 1981 to 1986, told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee hearing that he was uncomfortable with the restrictive agreement with the Defense Department when he took over.

Mr. Beggs said that because the mirror maker, the Perkin-Elmer Corporation, did classified work NASA was restricted to three or four civilian inspectors at the plant in Danbury, Conn., when the telescope's two mirrors were being made in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

"That's far too few for a normal program," Mr. Beggs said, "but we were assured by a number of sources that adequate resources were available there."

NASA...Pg. 3

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NEW YORK TIMES July 19, 1990 Pg. D-2

Industry Gets Access To Secret Technology

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — The Government is softening a decades-old secrecy policy that has kept rivate industry from gaining access various technological advances developed in the nation's nuclear weapons programs, Energy Secretary ames D. Watkins said today.

Mr. Watkins signed two technology-ransfer agreements with business roups in a ceremony at the Capitol. e said the agreements were part of n initiative to forge a closer partnerip between government and indus-y without compromising national ecurity.

Under one of the agreements, a nsortium of 16 companies plus uniersities and the Energy Department ill conduct research on specialty etals at the Sandia National Labotories of Albuquerque, N.M.

cess to Melting Furnace

Specialty metals are combinations f metals and alloys or other materis, like ceramics, that are designed meet strict quality-control standrds for highly complex products. hey are used in aircraft, satellites, uclear-power reactors and high-eed drills.

The Sandia lab will give industry nd university researchers access to e only 310-kilowatt electron-beam elting furnace of its size in the na-on available for pure research.

The second agreement commits the nergy Department to share manuacturing-related information with e National Center for Manufactur-g Sciences, a nonprofit consortium sed in Ann Arbor, Mich. It repreents more than 100 companies.

Technology that can be shared will volve advanced machine tools, conol systems, measurement equipent and advanced quality-control ethods that emphasize energy and vironmental efficiency.

The agreement will aid research to advanced robotics techniques for anufacturing, pollution cleanup chnology and high-speed machine chnology, said Edward A. Miller, president of the center.

"Taxpayers have invested $100 billion in America's national labs and production complexes over the years, and they represent one of the world's great treasure houses of technology and manufacturing know-how," Mr. Miller said.

Some of the center's member companies are already working with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California to develop a grade of aluminum that could revolutionize automobile production through more precise engineering, he said.

The Energy Department has identified 39 technological innovations applicable to precision manufacturing that have been kept out of private hands, Mr. Miller said.

Legisation Enacted Last Year

Congress enacted legislation last year giving private researchers limited access to nuclear weapons technology.

Information like weapon design and components will remain classified, said Rihard Macan, director of production equipment and systems for the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences.

"We're only interested in the processes that can be used in industry to produce parts that we need for state-of-the-art machines and equipment," Mr. Macan said.

Currently, many companies purchase high-technology equipment overseas because it is not available in the United States, he said.

The agreements were spurred by enactment in 1989 of legislation that encouraged technology exchanges between government and industry.

NEW YORK TIMES July 19, 1990 Pg. 22

In Cambodia: Not a Moment Too Soon

"We want to do everything we can to prevent a return of the Khmer Rouge to power." With those words, Secretary of State Baker has restored a measure of decency, and realism, to America's policy toward the tormented land of Cambodia.

At long last, he's ending U.S. support for a Cambodian resistance that includes the genocidal Communists called the Khmer Rouge. And he's opening a dialogue with Vietnam and its allies in the Phnom Penh Government that could point the way to a settlement in Cambodia.

Given the important progress reported in the recent five-power peace talks in Paris, Mr. Baker can use this dialogue to encourage movement to a political settlement broad enough to draw in all but the hard-core Khmer Rouge.

There's a developing diplomatic consensus about the desired outcome in Cambodia: Any alternative is better than the return to power of the Khmer Rouge, under which millions were murdered, tortured and displaced. A consensus, that is, except for the Bush Administration and China, the Khmer Rouge's patron.

The Administration was about to be strangled by its own stubbornness; Congress, impatient, seems ready to challenge the past policy. Thus, at the last moment, Mr. Baker has shrewdly turned a potential domestic political embarrassment into a chance to save Cambodia from new disaster.

It's still only a chance. Sadly, the resurgent Khmer Rouge is now stronger militarily than at any other time in the past 11 years, having gained considerable ground in battle with opposing forces. Its presence, aided by America's shameful indirect association, is felt in every province.

In any case, Khmer Rouge military strength does not now depend on the U.S. or China. Its forces have a two-year supply of military equipment and the wherewithal to buy more. Still, it would measurably boost morale in opposing military camps if President Bush, with help from Prime Minister Kaifu of Japan, could prevail on Beijing to cut off aid to its Khmer Rouge allies.

The best hope for containing Khmer Rouge influence is for all the other parties to agree to internationally sponsored elections, open to the widest possible range of Cambodian political forces.

That will take some concessions from the Vietnamese-installed Hun Sen Government in Phnom Penh, which has been insisting on a dominant role for itself in the election process. Progress at the Paris talks suggests that Foreign Minister Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union is prepared to use his influence with Vietnam to that end.

A government elected with broad-based participation will have a better chance of resisting Khmer Rouge advances than the Phnom Penh regime now has. The door to compromise and peace is now open as it has not been for a decade. The U.S. gives itself an opportunity, at long last, to play a constructive role in Indochina and to escape, at long last, the stench of the killing fields.

ASA...From Pg. 2

The space agency disclosed last mth that a problem with one of the errors, most likely caused when the error was ground, had crippled the escope, the most complex scientific strument ever sent into space.

Mr. Beggs cited a 1983 report by the e Appropriations Committee that the Air Force in 1976 got NASA to e to restrict to 90 the number of ople who would supervise the oject, about half those normally asned to such a program.

"hat report said the Pentagon ished to limit the number of NASA ilitary personnel 'penetrating' contractors ho were also working on classified partment of Defense projects." The rkin-Elmer optics division, which s acquired last year by Hughes Air-ft, a subsidiary of General Motors, s known to be making optic systems spy satellites.

"NASA had every right to expect that the contractor would grind that lens to within specification," Mr. Beggs said. "They came certified by the Air Force and had done this kind of work before."

Senator Barbara A. Mikulski, the Maryland Democrat who heads the Subcommittee on the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies, which oversees NASA's budget, said she and other supporters of the space program were disturbed by the problems with Hubble and other recent setbacks.

"The discovery of a serious flaw in Hubble's primary mirror has dealt a devastating blow to NASA's credibility," Senator Mikulski said.

The $1.5 billion spacecraft, whose launching on April 25 was heralded as one of the biggest events in the history of astronomy, is believed to have a flaw in its main light-gathering mirror that prevents it from focusing sharply.

The NASA administrator, Adm. Richard H. Truly, told the hearing that the error was being investigated and "with hindsight, we will find that the error was avoidable and preventable." The agency still believes the Hubble, which can be used full time to study ultraviolet light from distant stars and for other observations that cannot be done from earth, will recover most of its lost functions when astronauts put corrective mirrors aboard the craft in 1993, he said.

Under questioning from Senator Mikulski, Dr. Lennard Fisk, NASA's chief scientist, said the Hubble's two mirrors were extensively checked, but apparently not retested for a grinding error as large as one two-millionths of an inch, the size of the flaw causing the problems and a relatively big one for such a precise instrument. Dr. Fisk said an investigating committee would see if anyone tested the testing equipment, which should have picked up the error.

Mr. Beggs said that at the time the mirrors were made, NASA scientists were more concerned about polishing them and keeping them uncontaminated than with the routine task of grinding for curvature.

After visiting the mirror-making operation in 1981 shortly after taking over NASA, Mr. Beggs said he came back to Washington "with questions in my mind about tests" because of the lack of agency supervision over the contractor. He said he was assured by NASA experts that all proper tests would be run.

"At no time did we cancel or obviate any test we thought necessary," Mr. Beggs said. He said he could not confirm or deny reports that the Air Force asked NASA if it wanted help testing the mirrors in tandem, a check that presumably would have disclosed the flaw.

"No one called me and asked, 'Do you want to do anything?'" he said.

defends Osprey decision ☐ Defense Secretary Richard Cheney defended his decision to kill the $26 billion program to build the V-22 Osprey, which is part airplane and part helicopter. "It's not a good environment for scraping up $26 billion to go buy an aircraft," Cheney told the Senate appropriations subcommittee on defense, "when I'm talking about laying off 150,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines."

ERNATIONAL NEWS

GUARD CRITICISED: West
n Defense Minister Ger-
Stoltenberg was criti-
for his support of the
Guard exercise despite
ve resistance from the
c as well as his own CDU
, Sueddeutsch Zeitung re-
. The article said
enberg is trying not to
the allies.

CAL WEAPONS WITHDRAWAL:
West German Green Party
rts a lawsuit filed with
Cologne Administrative
by 12 private citizens,
sting a temporary injunc-
against the removal of
chemical weapons from
en, Sueddeutsche Zeitung
ts. The citizens are now questioning safety risks during the transport, such as the explosives igniting during an incident, the article said.

BELGIAN DEFENSE CUTS: Belgium' plans defense spending cuts which include reducing the length of military service, freezing investments and blocking staff recruitment, a defense ministry source said. The measures would cut 177 million dollars from the three billion dollar defense budget in 1990. The source said the ministry would know by the end of the year how big the cuts would be and when the measure would go into effect. (Reuter)

NEWS...Pg. 18

BOSTON GLOBE

Raytheo

By Michael K. Fyl
GLOBE STAFF
and Joshua Cha
CONTRIBUTING

WASHINGTON - T
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munications sa
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g. 1

Marines were going in
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rough the concrete

a thing we're trying
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are alive," Vaughn
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un of midday. "As you
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g as it takes."

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erica's two giant mili-
lations in the Philippines
at some Philippine critics
anded be removed from
try — almost 200 Marines
an Air Force engineering
came to this provincial
les north of Manila.
ought tractor-trailers and
engineers, doctors and
bers. They flew overhead
ters and spotter planes.
led into action by nothing
rear admiral, John Rich,
r of Subic Bay Naval Sta-
figure of Marine lore, Col.
ry, the man who lifted the
er off the roof of the U.S.
hen Saigon fell in 1975.
pile of shattered concrete
bent steel rods was unlike
hey had ever prepared for.
d feet protruded from the
lood soaked through the first-floor ceiling. The upright body of a history teacher could be seen on an outer ledge, his neck broken by the upper floors, his hand grasping one of the steel rods.

It was a grim sepulcher, but there was life somewhere inside.

Marine Cpl. Dale Wileman, 29, found it first, shortly after 2 p.m.

He climbed 30 feet down into the rubble to reach Anita Quijano, a teacher who was trapped in rubble on the first floor but protected by a structural beam. She was miraculously uninjured, Wileman said, "and just happy to see a light."

Marine Cpl. Darrell McQuarter was next. In another part of the rubble, he found a young student named Jojit Villana, also without serious injury. "He said, 'Thank you,' when I reached him, and he was sincere," McQuarter said. "That's the best thing I've ever done in the military."

Nearby, a group of Marines had been working for hours, chiseling a hole in the ceiling to get to that voice in the concrete.

It was Florencio Agapito, lying face-down on the second floor, his legs pinned by the fallen ceiling.

"This next poor kid, the next one we'll bring out, he's probably suffering from emotional shock more than anything else," said Robert Troell, a young Navy doctor from San Diego. "He's got two of his classmates, deceased, lying on either side of him in blood."

No one seemed to know much about Agapito, other than his name, which he was able to tell the Marines in a weak voice.

But this much could be safely deduced: He was not a child of privilege.

The Christian College of the Philippines in Cabanatuan city is a school for the working class trying to get ahead, its students mainly the children of poor rice farmers.

It offered both high school and college classes. Tuition at the college level was about $2 per course per semester. For high school students, tuition for the year was about $50.

School administrators said that 124 students and teachers managed to escape catastrophe. Of the others, 37 had been confirmed dead and 90 were still unaccounted for. Many were presumed to be dead in the rubble.

"It couldn't have happened in a worse building — full of little kids," Dr. Troell said. As the afternoon wore on, it seemed that Agapito was most likely the only living person still trapped in the wreckage.

By 4 p.m. — about 24 hours after the earthquake — Marine and Air Force personnel had expanded the hole leading to where Agapito lay, but Troell could not get close enough to put an intravenous drip into his arm. Dehydration was one of the complications that threatened his life.

"We've got to get four or five new guys up there chiseling," Capt. Ary shouted as the skies darkened and a cool breeze rose. "We've got to go after it — this guy is in bad shape."

So the Americans chiseled and hammered away to try to free Agapito's legs. As they did, the cracks in the underside of the extremely unstable building spread and spread. "It's a house of cards," said Air Force Capt. John Laviolette. "But we're going to find a way to get in to him."

By 5 p.m., they had made a hole big enough for Troell to get an IV into Agapito's arm, but time seemed to be slipping away.

"He's in shock and he's really trapped," said Lt. Cmdr. Lora Gibson, a Navy nurse.

Laviolette noticed that the cracks had stopped spreading, so the Marines rolled a huge portable generator into the little courtyard facing the rubble and started in on the ceiling beneath Agapito with a jackhammer.

Another portable generator powered two giant klieg lights, illuminating the underside of the rubble at dusk as groups of Marines worked with power saws and chisels.

Shortly after 6 p.m. came the daily monsoon rain, turning the courtyard into a deep pool. Agapito's mother and father had arrived; they took shelter from the storm under a ledge as they watched these tall, muscular Americans try to save their son's life.

Anastacia Geronimo Agapito kept her hands cupped over her mouth, as though she were praying. Mario Agapito, a street vendor in Cabanatuan, tried to calm her.

Florencio was in his third year of high school, they said, the second of six children.

"I'm very thankful — my son is about to be saved," his mother said in a quavering voice. "I'm very thankful to all the people who are helping us."

But still the Marines could not free her son's legs.

The two bodies lying next to Florencio were getting in the way, making it difficult to cut through the cement and the steel rods.

Around 8 p.m., Dr. Troell believed Agapito might be almost free. He ordered an ambulance to stand by.

The Marines with the chisels and saws finally located Agapito's right foot a little before 9 p.m. — but since they could not see exactly how his body was positioned, they could only guess where to cut the concrete from below to free him.

Then they discovered the last obstacle — a piece of wood, blocking Agapito's knee.

They sawed it away.

"Get a stretcher, get a stretcher!" a Marine finally yelled.

"Clear the area," said another. "Clear the area."

"We need a blanket," said a third. "We need a blanket."

At 9:47 p.m., 29 hours and 21 minutes after the quake, the U.S. Marines and Air Force had indeed freed Florencio Agapito.

And there was more good news. He was not the only person left alive inside the rubble, after all.

As Agapito was being carefully lifted from what easily could have been his final resting place, someone at the scene heard two voices coming from what used to be the library.

So the Marines rushed Agapito on on a stretcher and got ready to do all over again.

BOSTON. GLOBE THURSDAY, July 19, 1990

July 18, 1990

Pg. 25

Raytheon project cut from budget

By Michael K. Frisby
GLOBE STAFF
and Joshua Cooper Ramo
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

WASHINGTON – The Senate Armed Services Com-
ee has decided to eliminate the $40-billion Milstar
munications satellite system from the defense budget,
ve that might jeopardize about 1,000 jobs in Mass-
setts. Raytheon facilities in Waltham and Marlbor-
would feel the brunt of the budgetary blow.
Congressional sources said yesterday that the commit-
led by chairman Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), cut the
ram during its mark-up of the $289 billion, 1991 de-
authorization bill last week.
through the full Senate, the House and the Bush ad-
stration must act on the bill before it is finalized,
, who is very influential on defense matters, strongly
orts canceling the program.
The committee's move would cut $1.1 billion in funding
he program. Thus far, about $6 billion has been spent
loping the satellite system, which was designed to
communications possible from command posts to
entional and nuclear forces after nuclear fallout.
Raytheon, based in Lexington, Mass., develops and
ructs the ground terminals, or consoles, for the sys-
Massachusetts officials said they hope the Depart-
of Defense will contract for a new system in the
e that will use the same terminals, thereby saving
of the jobs.
However, one congressional aide said Nunn wants the entire program junked, adding that it would be difficult to develop any other communications system that would use the Raytheon technology.

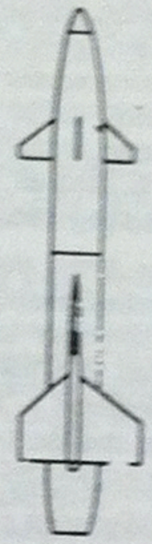
"It's a piece in a complicated puzzle, but only in that puzzle," the aide said.

Members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation were moving yesterday to justify their support of the cut, calling the complicated satellite network "gold-plated" and "a Rolls Royce system." The issue places some of the liberal and moderate Democrats in the position of supporting defense cuts that will hurt workers in their districts.

If the Milstar is eliminated, it will be a rare defeat for Raytheon, which had been lobbying aggressively and successfully this year to protect its contracts.

Post-Reagan defense slashing nearly knocked the wind out of Raytheon twice in the past year: once on the Hawk surface-to-air missile program, and later on a joint venture with an Italian company.

But Massachusetts Congressmen Silvio Conte, Joseph Moakley and Nicholas Marvoules all weighed in last year to save the 2,400 jobs tied to the Hawk program, by reviving a canceled Army order for the weapons.



They also helped keep the joint Italian-US Patriot Missile program alive after the Italian government walked away from the program and left the United States holding the check.

Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy 2d (D-Brighton) yesterday said he has some concerns about the Milstar cuts, but he expressed confidence that the missile technology could be easily assimilated into another system – thus saving Raytheon jobs.

"I'm very, very concerned about the people with jobs," he said. "But whatever system gets put back into place, there should be a need for this missile technology."

Although most of the jobs in jeopardy are at Raytheon, some are among companies that have subcontracted with Raytheon to produce the missiles.

A spokesman for Raytheon, which employs about 77,000 workers, said it was too early to determine what impact the decision will have on the company, but he said Raytheon is keeping its eye on developments.

RAYTHEON...Pg. 6

FAIRFAX (VA) JOURNAL July 17, 1990

Pg. 1

Navy cuts force Raytheon to let workers go

KEVIN BUSHWELLER
staff writer

U.S. Navy budget cuts have forced a top area
nse contractor to fire 30 employees at its
ington office and consider padlocking its
re 110-employee operation.
fficials see the move by Raytheon Service
as additional proof that firms in Northern
inia and elsewhere are beginning to expe-
ce the effects of defense-related budget

ockheed Corp. shut down its Fairfax Coun-
perations this spring. It consolidated its
fax division with the company's Santa
a, Calif., headquarters.
nother 80 employees at the Raytheon of-
on Jefferson Davis Highway are in jeopar-
f losing their jobs. Company officials said
are helping workers find employment
where.
ompany officials said they don't plan to
down the Crystal City office yet.
This is a precautionary step," said Jonna
es, a spokeswoman for Raytheon Service
s main office in Massachusetts. "We're un-
ain at this time."
irginia law requires companies to give
nty and state officials 60 days advance no-
of the closing of an office.
he Arlington office had 110 employees be-
the layoffs, Manes said. Most of them were
neers working on electronic combat sys-
s for Navy ships and submarines.
ompany officials said the Arlington opera-
tion was getting fewer Navy contracts this year, forcing it to pare operations and consider closing.

Manes said the Crystal City office is trying to solicit business from sources other than the Navy. The company could prevent a closing, she said, if it finds business from other government agencies and private industry.

"Sometimes you win contracts and sometimes you lose contracts," Manes said. "We're going to do everything we can to bring in new business."

Tom Parker, chief of the Arlington County Economic Development Commission, said the firings and potential closing is an indication of what defense cutbacks are doing to some area firms.

Parker said he does not believe a wave of layoffs and closings will hit Northern Virginia.

"We certainly don't care to lose any company," he said. "A company with 100-plus employees is certainly a major employer."

Raytheon's Crystal City office represents a small fraction of the company's workforce, which totals about 5,000. Manes said the rest of the company is in good financial shape.

Raytheon Service Co. is a subsidiary of Raytheon Corp.

Raytheon manufactures radar, sonar, air traffic control systems, household appliances, energy systems, and provides road building services. Its largest money-maker is electronics.

Most companies that rely on defense contracts, Parker said, are picking up business from other government agencies and the private sector as political change in Eastern Europe begins to pick away at the defense budget.

Industry observers said defense cuts might not be as painful in the Washington area as in other parts of the country because defense contractors are not all tied to a single weapon system that may be cut, such as the B-2 bomber. Instead, the area's high-technology companies provide a wide range of services to the Defense Department.

Cuts still ripple through Northern Virginia's workforce, where federal spending drives much of the economy. Defense spending, which grew after years of military buildups that began in the late 1970s, is the heart of federal spending.

Some county politicians do not believe the Raytheon layoffs are symbolic of a dying defense industry in Northern Virginia.

"My sense is that as long as we have a standing Army, Navy and Air Force . . . there will continue to be a major role for private firms," said Albert C. Eisenberg, Arlington County Board chairman. "It's not as if the bottom will fall out of the barrel."

WASHINGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 24

New Navy Chief Orders Investigation of Academy's Policies

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Staff Writer

Navy's new chief of opera- s ordered a sweeping inves- of the U.S. Naval Academy in response to other recent probes that have found sexual harassment and inequities in the institution's venerable honor code and disciplinary systems, officials said yesterday.

Adm. Frank B. Kelso, after less than three weeks at the helm of the Navy, added his own review to the growing list of investigations at the troubled Annapolis academy, which was hit by a rash of scandals last school term.

Kelso's order followed a Navy inspector general's report that surveyed midshipmen and found that more than half of the students believe the honor system has been corrupted by favoritism. In addition, more than half of the women and more than one-third of the men surveyed said they believe sexual harassment is a serious problem at the academy, according to officials familiar with the study.

The inspector general, whose report has not been officially re-

POLICIES...Pg. 14

BOSTON GLOBE July 18, 1990 Pg. 14

Armies without adversaries

the budget-cutting process continues the backdrop of a shriveling Soviet threat, ned services are scrambling for growth op- ties.

. Alfred Gray, the Marine Corps comman- estified to the House Armed Services Com- in March: "The international security envi- nt is in the midst of changing from a bipolar to a multipolar one with polycentric dimen- Gray's point, translated from Pentagonese: hat the Russians won't fight, you need Ma- o hunt small fry."

mid-May, Marine generals conducted a se- o-day war game at Quantico, Va., emphasiz- Marine Corps' participation in an attack on cs traffickers in Colombia, Peru and Boliv- of a Marine effort to gain a leading role in g war.

Marines had taken an unexpected reverse nter when a Bush administration plan to a carrier task force off Colombia triggered matic uproar and had to be abandoned. This t only the Navy (which needs such missions its 14 $20-billion battle groups busy), but e Marines, who count on billeting rapid-de- nt forces on the carriers.

Army is a crafty adversary. The noisy attack of the 82d Airborne Division on Panama last December was so dramatic that it was reenacted as Fourth of July entertainment at a base in the Northwest. Public relations advantages are reaped from "civil affairs" units designed to direct locals in cleaning up the messes left after invasions. And the Army holds a commanding lead in special units, such as the one that destroyed the heart and mind of Manuel Noriega by playing rock music outside the Vatican Embassy in Panama.

The Army also holds the best position on the drug war. Special Forces units have been factored into US policy toward Peru, and Newsweek has reported that the Southern Command is planning to coordinate a "hemispheric" strike in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru.

General Gray signaled the counterattack strategy: "Migration patterns will continue to shift populations to the coasts," creating "breeding grounds of discontent" near coastlines. The Marine brass pins its future on targets suited for Iwo Jima-style, over-the-beach assaults, the Corps' specialty.

Lesser warriors would be dismayed at the withering of important enemies such as the Red army, but when the going gets tough, the tough advance in another direction.

EFENSE DAILY July 19, 1990 Pg. 103

NASA COULD HAVE USED LOW COST TESTS ON HUBBLE

NASA officials yesterday told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that the agency d have used low cost tests dating back more than 50 years to check the Hubble telescope arth, but instead only examined the telescope for its one-fifth light wavelength requirement.

The agency was hesitant about extensive testing because of possible contamination to irrors by the atmosphere officials said after a subcommittee member suggested they should "looked through the telescope" before putting it in orbit, said NASA chief Richard Truly.

But despite the focusing error, NASA plans to have the problem fixed no later than 1993. Though NASA has the knowledge to repair the telescope now, Truly said they are ng for the completion of second generation instruments for Hubble. Truly said the error svoidable and that "the failure of the telescope is unacceptable."

While lawmakers repeatedly criticized the space agency yesterday, they did not question A's funding request for 1991.

The current issue concerning the overweight and under powered problems with Space on Freedom (Defense Daily, July 10, 11) was also addressed at the hearing with Truly ining that during any preliminary design review (PDR) of space structures "errors will be d...that's the need for PDRs...You can't define a problem until it is found."

Recent media criticism over the hydrogen leaks in the Space Shuttle fleet are not new lems, but things that must be checked and corrected on any spaceflight vehicle, Truly said. A reports that the leak problem on both shuttles is in the area of the quick disconnect s. Testing will continue to gather more data, Truly said.

RAYTHEON...from Pg. 5

Conceived in the heady days of Reagan defense budgeting, Milstar was intended as an "all-environment, data and voice, C3I system" - Defense Department talk for a post-nuclear phone exchange. Supporters say the system is very difficult for the enemy to jam or intercept.

The gleaming Milstar satellites would have orbited the planet, connecting all three branches of the armed services, NATO and the president as they waged a multifront war.

"It was a $30 billion system that wouldn't even fire up until after a nuclear war," said a Nunn aide. "That's not an easy one to sell to the taxpayers."

Last fall, it became a hard sell at the Defense Department as well.

The Army, which had waffled in its support for the project, began to draw back from the plan, citing its capability to fall back on existing programs. And as defense dollars have grown scarcer, Defense Department planners have begun to rank the dozens of systems in development.

The terminals that Raytheon has developed are highly complex telephones that the Air Force was planning to use in its planes and on the ground.

The phones are specialized receiving units with little use for any other program, one reason why even supporters acknowledge it could be difficult to preserve the Raytheon jobs.

"It would be like starting from ground zero," one staffer said.

Now highly committed to defense work, ground zero is not where Raytheon wants to go.

Since 1979, Raytheon has boosted its defense work; by 1988, 84 percent of the company's 31,000 Massachusetts employees were working on defense programs.

WASHINGTON TIMES
July 19, 1990 Pg. 9

2 in East bloc accept NATO offer

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — In a break with the past, the Soviet and Hungary have accepted ...'s offer to establish diplomatic ...ith the Western military alli... officials said yesterday.

...decisions — the first by War... act nations — came less than ...weeks after President Bush and ...NATO leader extended "the ...d of friendship" to their former ...tories in Eastern Europe.

...garian Prime Minister Jozsef ... announced his government's ...after paying a visit to the leaders ...rs of the North Atlantic ...y Organization, the first by a ...r of a Warsaw Pact nation.

...th this, the official resumption ...cacts has taken place," he said.

...er, NATO Secretary-General ...ud Woerner, just back from a ...Moscow, said the Soviet Union ...ntended to set up diplomatic ...ages.

...e Soviet Union and Hungary ...he first two countries with ...which we are establishing a form of diplomatic contact," said NATO spokesman Robin Stafford.

NATO had not yet created a system for accrediting diplomats to the alliance, he said. So nations outside the 16-members have official status.

Mr. Antall, who met for nearly an hour with Mr. Woerner, said he had asked that Hungary's ambassador to Belgium also be accredited in the future to NATO.

Earlier this month, Mr. Bush and the other NATO leaders wound up a critical summit in London by pledging to reduce their conventional and nuclear defenses in Europe and reassuring the East of their peaceful intentions.

They also invited Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to address a NATO meeting and suggested Moscow and other governments in Eastern Europe establish "regular diplomatic liaison with NATO."

WASHINGTON TIMES
July 19, 1990 Pg. G-1

EXANDER HAIG

)O SOON r NATO relax

...though there has been a welcome reduction in tensions between the free world and the Soviet ...it would be very short-sighted ...clude that the security threat ...s and very premature to talk ...restructuring the North Atlantic ...ty Organization in any fundamental way. This is especially true ...ations of nuclear deterrence. ...e recently concluded NATO ...sit in London managed to offer ...ssive to Soviet paranoia about ...ture of NATO and a united Ger...'s membership in it, while not ...ng irreversible concessions ...would seriously undercut the ...rated defense of Europe or ...olete the deterrence concept.

...ssfully, the NATO leaders ...ed these pitfalls at a time when ...ndeniably nature of the military ...ontest with the Soviet Union ...ions to be uncertain — albeit ...favorable. History confirms ...he Russians, whether we are ...k about the Soviet Union or ...Tsarist Russia of yesterday, have gone through periodic waves of imperialist behavior toward Western Europe. As Josef Stalin once remarked to U.S. envoy Averell Harriman, the czars reached Paris while he had only made it to Berlin.

Whatever the Soviet Union ends up being by the time perestroika plays itself out, it will retain the largest standing army in the European theater and the most awesome nuclear capability on the planet. There has been precious little, other than rhetoric, in this so-called terminal period of the Cold War that suggests any willingness on the Soviet part to relinquish the main anchor of its superpower status — the thousands of strategic nuclear warheads capable of mounting a first-strike against the West. And, so far, only some 20,000 Soviet forces stationed in Eastern Europe have been withdrawn.

It is important to remind ourselves that the direction of history has a way of changing course very rapidly. In the late 1920s, the Soviet Union was viewed as a third-rate power, wracked with domestic difficulties far graver than those posed by today's upheaval. Millions of Soviet citizens were executed in Stalin's purges and the Soviet economy was in shambles. Yet less than a decade later, the Russians had built the largest and one of the best-equipped armies in Europe, second only to Hitler's Germany.

For the foreseeable future, then, the largest credible threat to democracies aligned under NATO will continue to come from the Soviet Union. Furthermore, as much as we welcome the overthrow of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, the situation there remains volatile and uncertain.

Yet there is reason for hope. In Poland and elsewhere, people seem to be giving democracy the benefit of their sacrifices and dreams. Nationalism, while a potentially dangerous force in some circumstances, can be moved in a positive direction if Western democratic leaders have the vision and courage equivalent to their predecessors.

The West's choice in political terms is therefore clear: Nothing less than a democratic revolution will do. "Preliminary notes" signed by those who seek only assets from our side should be rejected. Emergency and near-term aid must be linked to convincing programs of political freedom and economic reform. But a longer view is also essential for Eastern Europe.

These nations depend on NATO's enduring strength to free themselves from both the Soviet grip and a tragic past.

In this context, the major objective of the NATO summit was to find a way to remove the persistent Soviet opposition to a reunified Germany in NATO while resisting Soviet pressure to geld the alliance, in effect changing its nature to such an extent that unified German membership would be meaningless.

In this vein, the changes offered by the West — an invitation for Mikhail Gorbachev to speak at the December NATO gathering and a declaration of "last resort" use of nuclear weapons along with a non-aggression pledge — were largely palliative. They are prophylactic concessions to Soviet concerns that do not fundamentally undercut the integrated military character of the alliance (meaning a strong, continuing credible U.S. presence and unified German membership) or depart in any fatal way from the deterrent strategy of flexible response.

No doubt the talk of using nuclear weapons as a "last resort" strikes terror in the hearts of Western military hard-liners, but in truth that has always been the practical reality of NATO strategy. Nuclear weapons were never slated for use except as a last resort to deter aggression at any level, conventional or nuclear.

As to the non-aggression pledge, NATO has never proclaimed itself to be anything but a defensive alliance composed of voluntary members.

NATO's task is now threefold:

• To safeguard against excessive German zeal in smoothing the reunification process by making unilateral military concessions or by acquiescing to political limitations on German sovereignty.

• To resist the notion of parallelism between the Soviet military presence in Eastern Europe and the U.S. military reserve in Western Europe. We must be extremely careful that the conventional arms reduction negotiations do not become a vehicle to codify a "floor level" presence of Soviet troops in Europe.

• To avoid, in the process of lowering allied force levels, emasculation of the triad of NATO's deterrent — conventional, theater nuclear and strategic nuclear forces. This will require the retention of a credible allied nuclear capability in the European theater that could strike the Soviet Union for as long as the Soviets can threaten Western European targets.

It also requires that the United States repair more than a decade of neglect by building and deploying as soon as possible a mobile missile capable of threatening the most-protected Soviet targets. Not meeting these challenges will ultimately lead to serious trouble.

Soviet troop withdrawal will give a margin of space and increased warning time. But we must be able to react quickly to a renewed threat. If there is an absence of a theater nuclear force, if there is what can only be called a U.S. strategic inferiority, we will be put at a decisive disadvantage should history repeat itself.

One of the greatest dangers as Germany moves toward full reunification is its understandable desire to appease the fears of Soviets and others concerning German military might. The Soviets fear the Bundeswehr (German army) both as a matter of historical memory and practical assessment. For Moscow, the main objective during the final months of the upcoming conventional force reduction negotiations in Vienna, known as the CFE talks, will be to limit the Bundeswehr and set in place a schedule of withdrawal of U.S. forces from Western Europe in tandem with removal of Soviet forces from Eastern Europe. The West must definitively and courageously avoid both pitfalls.

While it is clear that the recession of Soviet power has opened the door to a whole and free Europe, we cannot and should not build the new Europe on the assumption that the Soviet Union will be the same Soviet Union we see today. The assumption that the Soviets are weak and will be forever weaker. Nor should our purpose be to exclude the Soviet Union from Europe. Rather, it should be to exclude the threat of Soviet aggression against Europe, regardless of Soviet strength or weakness. We must therefore hold open a constructive role for Moscow while making it clear that the old objectives of domination and the old methods of intimidation are beyond reach.

The basis for doing this is the enduring strength of NATO.

Alexander Haig was Secretary of State in Ronald Reagan's administration from 1981-82 and served as Supreme Allied Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) from 1975-79. © 1990, New Perspectives Quarterly. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

WASHINGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 1-E

eneral Dynamics Bites Cost-Overrun Bullet

00 Million Set Aside for Two Programs

By Steve Sugarman
Washington Post Staff Writer

eneral Dynamics Corp. yesterday announced that it has set aside million to cover cost overruns on military programs, resulting $240 million loss for the compathe second quarter.

e quarterly loss would nearly cel the profit made by General amics during all of 1989, when topped $1.1 billion.

e announcement from the nation's second-largest defense compaas the latest evidence of the ful financial health of the nation's ense industry. It also underes the dramatic impact of the agon's tight new "fixed cost" agement rules on companies develop major new weapons ems for the military.

eneral Dynamics said that it is ording a $450 million pretax overrun on the A-12, the U.S. 's highly classified next-generaattack plane that will fly from aft carriers, and a $50 million st overrun on a new Army air radar system known as Sen-

ay yesterday, Northrop Corp. ounced that its second-quarter ngs statement includes a $150 on write-off on a classified, ance development contract at company's missiles and unched vehicle systems business.

d McDonnell Douglas Corp. o experienced after-tax losses $ million on the stealthy A-12 $77 million on the fixed-price opment contract for the T- Goshawk, a training and combat aircraft system. McDonnell as did not take a write-off for programs, saying it will ask ogy to reimburse it for its unpated costs.

erday's reports of massive s from fixed-price development acts follows a loss of similar ons reported over the past. Before yesterday the most imwas a $300 million charge by ell Corp. on the new B-2 bomber aircraft.

t be hard pressed to find a price development contract involved any degree of new ology which didn't wind up be-

ing unprofitable," said Wolfgang Demisch, an analyst with UBS Securities.

The fixed-price development contract is a legacy of the Reagan administration, which began forcing contractors to assume part of the risks of development contracts in an attempt to provide incentives for contractors to keep costs down. Many analysts and company officials say that the poor health of the defense industry is due as much to these procurement changes as to the cutbacks in the defense budget.

"This far, there has been a greater impact on defense industry profits from fixed-price contracts than from the decline in defense spending," said Lawrence M. Bateman, a defense analyst for Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles.

Gordon Adams, director of the Defense Budget Project, a bipartisan, nonprofit group, said the problem is that during the development phase of a complicated new weapons system, there are so many unknowns that it is difficult to assess costs at the beginning of a project.

"In the days of wine and roses [fixed-price development contracts] were okay because the thinking among contractors was: You could lose your shirt in research and development and get well in production," said Adams. However, as the shrinking defense budget forces the Pentagon to delay and curtail production, that strategy will no longer work, he said.

Over the past year, Bush administration officials have voiced concern about the impact of these contracts, and Deputy Defense Secretary Donald J. Atwood has said that in future years the government will pay the full costs of bringing new technology weapons to production. But contracts signed before that decision continue to plague companies.

In yesterday's quarterly financial statement, General Dynamics reported sales of $2.6 billion for the second quarter, a slight increase over sales of $2.5 billion in the second quarter of 1989, when earnings were $58 million ($1.39 a share).

McDonnell Douglas reported earnings of $57 million ($1.49 a share), compared with a net loss of $48 million ($1.25) in the second quarter of 1989. Second-quarter revenue was $4 billion, compared with $3.4 billion in the second quarter of 1989.

Although McDonnell Douglas teamed with General Dynamics on the A-12 and is sharing profits and losses equally, it estimated its after-tax losses on the A-12—if the Navy refuses to reimburse it—at $89 million in this quarter (rather than $450 million) because it uses different accounting methods than does General Dynamics.

Northrop reported income of $29.3 million on sales of $1.4 billion for the second quarter of 1990, compared to a loss of $78.1 million on sales of $1.4 billion in the same quarter the previous year.

LOS ANGELES TIMES July 19, 1990 Pg. 8

U.S. Expects Quick Action in Vienna Arms Talks

By ROBERT C. TOTH
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—A senior U.S. official expressed optimism Wednesday that negotiations on a treaty to reduce conventional forces in Europe will move speedily toward completion this fall as a result of the surprisingly quick Soviet-German agreement on the future size of an all-German army.

Reginald Bartholomew, undersecretary of state for international security affairs, told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that it is the Bush Administration's "strong hope" that the Conventional Forces in Europe negotiations in Vienna will be completed in time for a Europe-wide summit conference Nov. 19.

The summit would formally recognize the new military and political balance on the Continent.

The CFE negotiations have slowed markedly in recent months as a result of Soviet security concerns arising from the headlong pace of German unification. The delays have threatened to put off conclusion both of the CFE treaty and of the 35-nation summit, which is conditioned on a completed treaty.

Bartholomew earlier told reporters that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had removed the "last major political obstacle" to a conventional forces agreement when he set a ceiling of 370,000 soldiers for the army of a united Germany.

He cautioned, however, that some of the remaining technical problems could become major political issues if mishandled in the final months of negotiations. In particular, he cited the sensitive questions of verification, inspection and other terms for policing the treaty.

Other outstanding issues deal with aircraft—how many and what kind to include in the treaty's ceilings on armaments—and conditions for destruction of weapons that are to be eliminated or for their conversion to peaceful uses, he said.

Bartholomew had no additional information on the points agreed to by Kohl and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev a day earlier, such as precisely how the manpower ceiling of a unified Germany would be formally codified or how North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear arms would be prohibited from the current territory of East Germany, as Kohl and Gorbachev indicated they would be.

He maintained that these provisions were "generally within the overall terms" for a German settlement agreed to by NATO nations at the London summit earlier this month. But he did nothing to dispel the widespread belief that Washington and other NATO capitals were brought up short by Kohl's commitments as well as Gorbachev's agreement to a unified Germany during their meeting this week.

Besides manpower, limits on five categories of weapons are being negotiated between the two military blocs in the conventional forces talks. They include tanks, artillery, armored personnel carriers, helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft.

WASHINGTON TIMES
July 19, 1990
Pg. 2

France goes ahead with Hades missile

French President Francois Mitterrand has decided to go ahead with production of the short-range Hades tactical nuclear missile, senior French government sources told the Washington-based Defense Daily.

The decision came after a successful final test firing of the Hedas missile July 10 at the French army testing center in southwest France, Defense Daily reported in an article published today.

TIMORE SUN July 18, 1990 Pg. 1-D

.S. industries to share defense technologies

heryl Pellerin
al to The Sun

n Capitol Hill this afternoon, in-
ry groups representing more
100 U.S. companies will sign
ements enabling them to work
by side with Department of E-
Defense Programs scientists
engineers, using the nation's
advanced nuclear technology to
regain lost markets in specialty met-
ils and advanced manufacturing.

The program focuses on using the resources of DOE's $100 billion Defense Programs facilities, $7 billion budget, 6,200 scientists and 11,300 engineers to help U.S. companies that have fallen behind countries such as Japan and West Germany in industries critical to national security and economic growth.

Energy Secretary James D. Watkins will formalize DOE's Advanced Manufacturing Initiative with the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, a 100-member research and development consortium based in Michigan.

Another agreement will formalize the Specialty Metals Processing Program in partnership with the Specialty Metals Processing Consortium, a 10-member Albuquerque, N.M.-based industry group that includes Allied-Signal Aerospace, United Technologies, INCO Alloys International, Allegheny Ludlum, Teledyne Allvac, Teledyne Wah Chang, Carpenter Technology, Special Metals, Howmet and Cyclops.

Together, these efforts represent the DOE Defense Programs' technology-transfer initiative. Public and private funding for the initiative could reach $10 million over the next few years.

"Industry scientists and engineers primarily will work with three government laboratories:

—☐ Sandia National Lab in Albuquerque, which works in weapons, radioactive waste and robotics.

—☐ Los Alamos in New Mexico, which works in weapons, nuclear materials production, magnetic fusion and superconductivity.

—☐ Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., which works in software, biotechnology, advanced

INDUSTRIES...Pg.10

NAVY NEWS & UNDERSEA TECHNOLOGY July 16, 1990 Pg. 1

oviets complete second iiform-class nuclear submarine

The second Uniform class nuclear submarine is now operational with oviet navy. It is based with the Northern Fleet off the Kola peninsula, the other is based at Vladivostok in the Pacific.

The Uniform is the only operational Soviet nuclear submarine to re single-hull construction, and is unarmed. The boats are used for al operations.

Propelled by a single pressurized water nuclear reactor, each Uniform arry at least 40 Spetznaz troops for insertion along hostile coastlines. the capability to deploy swimmers and is suspected of being able to a portable dry deck shelter to house at least one swimmer delivery le.

The first boat in the class was launched in June 1982 and became tional in 1984. The second was launched in 1987. Both were built at domech division of the Admiralty Yard in Leningrad.

The submarines have a surface displacement of 1,600 tons, and a erged displacement of 1,800 tons. Overall length is 239 feet, five s with a maximum beam of 23 feet and a draft of 21 feet, three inches.

The launch of a second Uniform is another example of the Soviet tant for construction of submarines to perform specialized missions. n 1979/1980, the Soviets converted an Echo II-class guided missile ar submarine for special operations by removing the missile tubes. onverted sub could carry between 75 and 100 troops and their ment. The United States conducted a similar conversion in 1984 of SBN Sam Houston and SSBN John Marshall by removing their ballistic missile launch tubes. Now almost 30 years old, these ships are due for retirement.

It is uncertain if the Echo II, like its American counterparts, carries a dry deck shelter.

The Uniform-class boats are about two-thirds the length and displace 80% less than the Echo II special operations submarine. Their shallow draft would allow the Uniforms to approach much closer to shore, reducing exposure time for the landing forces. With nuclear power the ship would be able to remain submerged off the landing area indefinitely.

Another new class of Soviet submarine which has raised the curiosity of Western analysts is the X-Ray. This sub was launched in 1984 from the Sudomech facility — known since the 1950s as a center for engineering innovation — and completed in 1987. It is the equivalent of the U.S. Navy's NR-1 research submarine.

Used in oceanographic research, the X-Ray has an overall length of 144 feet, four inches with a beam of 13 feet, one inch and a maximum draft of 14 feet, five inches. Estimated displacement is 450 tons submerged and 325 tons surfaced. It uses a single pressurized water nuclear reactor to produce a surface speed of five knots and a submerged speed of four knots. The X-Ray is unarmed.

With a hull made of HY 130 steel or titanium, the single X-Ray has a maximum diving depth of 3,250 feet. A crew of six, including one scientist and one technician, is used to maneuver the sub and control its television cameras.

The American NR-1 was launched in 1969. At 372 tons surface displacement it is slightly larger than the X-ray, making the Soviet boat by a small margin the smallest nuclear submarine in the world. The NR-1 uses HY 80 steel.

LONG ISLAND NEWSDAY July 17, 1990 Pg. 39

F-14 Rivals Take $ Hit

Senate panel's cuts could help Grumman

mes Bernstein
y Aerospace Writer

opening round of the federal budget pro-
e Senate Armed Services Committee has
cut funds for two military aircraft that are
ed to replace Grumman Corp.'s F-14 fight-
A-6 bomber in this decade.

committee's cuts are included in the final
of the 1991 military budget, both new
probably would be delayed at least a year,
experts said yesterday.

committee also approved more money than
h administration requested to improve the
upgrade the F-14.

ugh the military budget must go though
ongressional committees before it is ap-
proved in the fall, some analysts and company supporters said the Senate panel's vote on Friday was a positive sign for Grumman. The Bethpage company has been struggling to keep its aircraft business stable as it tries to build up its involvement in the electronics and space fields.

"This is all very good news for Grumman," said Rep. George Hochbrueckner (D-Coram), a member of the House Armed Services Committee. "Everyone is recognizing that defense spending will continue to decline, and therefore new and exotic programs could slip or not happen at all. If that is the case, you have to take what works and upgrade it. Grumman builds four of the five major airplanes on carriers today."

But the Senate committee said in a statement that it was not ending programs to build the two new planes, the Advanced Tactical Aircraft and the Advanced Tactical Fighter.

"The reduction in the Soviet/Warsaw Pact threat means that the Pentagon does not have to rush to buy a weapon in order to meet an arbitrary deadline," the committee said. "The Pentagon can now afford to take the time to get it right the first time before becoming deeply committed to troubled weapons systems."

The committee cut $1.5 billion for procurement of the Advanced Tactical Aircraft, also known as the A-12, which is to replace Grumman's A-6. But the committee left intact money to continue to develop the A-12. The amount is classified.

The panel also sliced the administration's $1-billion request for final engineering work — the last step before production — on the Advanced Tactical Fighter. A naval version of that plane is to replace the F-14. The committee approved $870 million to continue development work.

In what some analysts said was a surprise, the panel added $85 million to the $84 million the administration requested to improve the A-6.

F-14...Pg. 11

LOS ANGELES TIMES
July 18, 1990

Korean Arbitrator Rejects orthrop Claim in Park Case

...ewspaper: The firm said it ...$6.5 million as a good will ...ure to win future jet sales. ...current ruling, however, ...s more questions about the ...party's conduct.

...ON VARTABEDIAN
...ff Writer

...a stunning legal setback for Northrop, ...ean arbitrator has rejected the com-...'s claim that it was the innocent victim ...and when it paid $6.25 million to a ...ish power broker in an effort to sell jet ...ers to this nation's air force.

...Northrop has claimed that it paid the ...y to a company controlled by the late ...Chong Kyu, a former political opera-...n South Korea, ostensibly to build a ...y hotel in Seoul that would win the ...Angeles firm good will for future ...ense sales.

...t the payment to Park has become ...mired in controversy amid allegations ...it was actually intended for political ...ns that would break U.S. laws.

...o federal grand juries are investigat-...whether Northrop violated provisions ...e U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ...whether the firm or its chairman, ...ues V. Jones, violated terms of a 1975 ...ent decree that alleged Northrop made ...million in foreign payments without ...er financial controls.

...e claim rejected by the arbitrator was ...before the Korean Commercial Arbi-...n Board in 1987. Northrop has sought ...ation to recover its money and clear ...rm of allegations of wrongdoing, but ...arbitrator's decision seems to raise ...more serious questions about its ...ct in South Korea.

...e arbitrator in the case concluded that ...rop's $6.25-million payment "was for purposes other than for investment" in the hotel project and that Northrop failed to abide by Korean foreign investment laws.

The secret arbitration decision, dated May 31, was uncovered by the House Energy and Commerce Committee staff and has not been reported earlier.

The finding represents a "devastating blow to Northrop's version of the events" and "strips away any veil of legitimacy," said Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. Dingell's remarks came in a letter to Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Richard C. Breeden, in which Dingell criticized Breeden for not conducting his own probe into the matter.

Northrop officials declined to comment.

Northrop has filed an arbitration claim with an international board and a civil law suit in Suth Korea. It remains unclear which claim will have precedence if the outcomes are conflicting.

The arbitrator's finding confirmed details of a 1988 Times investigation of the payment, which reported that Northrop violated its internal corporate policies and failed to comply with foreign investment laws in South Korea. Since the controversy surfaced in 1988, four senior Northrop executives connected with the matter have abruptly retired.

The funds remain unaccounted for, the hotel was never built and Northrop never sold any F-20 jet fighters to the Koreans or anybody else. The F-20 project was dropped after the company invested $1.2 billion of shareholder funds. The last F-20 is mounted on a wall in the Museum of Science and Industry in Los Angeles.

"Northrop shot themselves in the foot by bringing that arbitration case," said a source close to the federal investigation. "They thought they were going to slam-dunk the Koreans. But they got an arbitrator who was familiar with international investment laws."

The arbitrator was Choon Kyung Lee, the vice chairman and a partner in the accounting firm San Tong, which is owned by New York-based KPMG, the parent of the Peat Marwick accounting firm.

Lee found that "Northrop neither sought nor obtained MOF [Korean Ministry of Finance] approval, which is the prerequisite of foreign investment into Korea." He also found that Northrop failed to follow Korean law that requires that funds be directly sent to South Korea in such investment projects.

Rather, in a bizarre deviation from normal corporate financial controls, Northrop executives wired the $6.25 million to Hong Kong to "an unknown passbook account opened by a young girl named Milli Kim," according to the arbitrator's finding. Kim was a friend of Park's, according to investigators.

The arbitrator found that Northrop had been warned by its own Korean attorneys, Lee & Ko, that wiring funds to Hong Kong would not satisfy Korean law.

Indeed, Lee Min Ha, an aid to Park Chong Kyu in the hotel deal, was later jailed in Korea for violating Korean foreign currency laws in the hotel deal.

Moreover, the joint hotel venture between Park Chong Kyu and Northrop was never properly consummated, according to the arbitrator. The arbitrator concluded that if Northrop remitted funds before receiving proper approvals for its joint venture with Park, then "it was done outside this agreement." He found that Northrop did not invest any money in the joint venture company, known as the Asia Culture Travel Development.

A colorful cast of characters surrounded Northrop in the deal, and at the center was Park. Park, known as Pistol Park for his love of guns, was a former bodyguard to Korean dictator Park Chun Hee, who was assassinated in 1979. Park Chong Kyu remained politically powerful afterward, however.

Park was owner of the Safari Club, a Seoul nightclub with a

NORTHROP...Pg. 12

STRESS...fm Pg. 9

...precision engineering, and ...electro-optic technology.

...World War II, U.S. firms ...limited access to the ...ditionally secretive nuclear ...labs, run by DOE. Though ...consortium will have imme-...ess to classified technology, ...ists will be rethinking their ...to classification, according ...e familiar with the effort, to ...hether there are technolo-...rocesses that industry could ...ut jeopardizing national se-...

...pilot programs will offer ...ited access to technolo-...run from the world's most ...ated computers to precision ...turing and quality control. ...is the technology-transfer initiative a major effort to integrate the technologies and capabilities of the defense complex into the mainstream of the U.S. industrial economy.

DOE's Advanced Manufacturing Initiative, coordinated by Martin Marietta Energy Systems in Albuquerque, will allow the U.S. manufacturing industry to share technology developed by DOE Defense Programs' labs and nuclear-weapons production complex. The technology includes advanced machine tools, control systems, measurement equipment and advanced quality control.

The DOE nuclear weapons complex now depends on Japan for machine tools, West Germany for precision measuring devices, and Switzerland and South Korea for specialty metals. DOE hopes the technology transferred will allow U.S. industry to maintain competitiveness in global markets and continue to be a reliable supplier for DOE.

DOE established the Specialty Metals Processing Program at Sandia to perform unclassified research in specialty metals — very pure, lightweight metals used in a range of defense systems and high-technology commercial products.

Applications for such metals include products for aerospace, medicine and dentistry, microelectronics and a range of industrial uses. The DOE nuclear weapons complex is heavily dependent on state-of-the-art machine tools used for precision engineering in commercial and military aircraft, automobiles and heavy equipment.

Research will be conducted at facilities within Sandia's Melting and Solidification Laboratory Complex, and researchers will have access to a new 310-kilowatt electron-beam melting furnace used to purify metals, the only one of its size available in the United States for pure research.

Specialty Metals consortium members will contribute $50,000 a year for five years to partially fund the group's work, and DOE's Albuquerque Operations Office will run the program. The consortium and Sandia must approve proposed research, and consortium members will have exclusive use of information generated by the program for three years before it is made publicly available.

If both projects succeed, in five years the consortia will be self-funding and the DOE will move on to other industries hard-hit by foreign competition.

LOS ANGELES TIMES July 18, 1990 Pg. B7

Forces for a Nation Among Nations

By EARL C. RAVENAL

e situation of the United States in
he world a year after the termi-
nation of a major global conflict is
like that of 1920. But unlike that
it is one sense. We are many
away from the emergence of a
ible constellation of power. So-
resident Mikhail S. Gorbachev's
sion of a united Germany's mem-
p in NATO is the latest evidence.
And unlike the situation of both
s of 1945, the international system
ot, for a very long time, take a
ral "shape" that could be con-
ed directly threatening to the
States.

, the impending international
will be characterized by disturb-
mostly non-strategic ones such
rms denials, restrictions of trade,
nancial damage, population
es, excessive migration,
s and fanatic terrorism.

Such events are often
ded by participants in
defense debate for the
ediable challenges once
y Soviet military power.
ese specific disorders—
mpting and terrorism—
the scale of grand strate-
ations, not even nuclear
national military mea-
in short, this will be a
rough not terminal situa-

the half-century of Cold
e have been faced with
requirements pressing
against what fiscal con-
would allow. Now, fiscal
ns continue to press
with federal budgets that
e running $220 billion a year in
(when all items are counted),
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Gramm-Rudman, or shaved by
g "revenue enhancement." But
ernal strategic requirements
ion anyway.

ow we have the peculiar prob-
izing our military forces in an
challenges not susceptible to
solutions and violence not nec-
directed against us. But the
ace of explicit defense planning
mean that our national security
should be randomly cut or
bureaucratically shaped. There
e some points of reference and
teria of appropriateness.

essential clues for long-range
planning, we must look to the
e of the international system
evolving power configuration in
the world. This configuration
is shifting beyond the rela-
tively manageable balance of
power envisaged by Richard
Nixon and Henry Kissinger 20
years ago, and toward a frag-
mented system that I call "general unalignment," consisting of a dozen-and-a-half regional contenders. In this fragmented world, where no great powers can make a profit—or keep it—outside their own regions, most conflicts need not directly threaten, or even indirectly implicate, the United States unless we set long fuses to other regions by contracting military alliances with governments and factions.

Some general principles are also in order. The first is that the core values of our society—the lives and domestic property of our citizens, the integrity of our territory and the autonomy of our political processes—must be preserved against challenges, however unlikely, by organized forces in the world. This requires strategic deterrence in the form of offensive nuclear forces—though not necessarily the traditional ones. These weapons would be reserved for a second strike at military targets. Also, the types of nuclear forces should be such as to maximize "crisis stability"—that is, to discourage escalation in any lesser confrontation to the first use of nuclear weapons.

A second general principle is that the forces we keep, particularly our general-purpose forces, be "second-chance" forces—that is, diverse cadres that could be rebuilt in case some threat materialized that was massive, cumulative, directed against us and potentially irreversible if we did nothing to eliminate it. This principle argues against tailoring our forces too radically or specifically for the illusion of functionally or regionally precise missions.

What kind of defense program would these principles create "on the ground?" Though methodological precision is illusory, a certain degree of quantification is still in order, if only to pin down what we mean. The starting point, the Bush Administration's present 1991 defense program, calls for $295 billion in budgetary authority; 2 million military personnel; an active general-purpose force structure that includes 19 land divisions (16 Army and three Marine), 25 Air Force tactical (fighter attack) air wings, and 14 Navy carrier battle groups with 13 air wings, plus the standard triad of strategic nuclear forces. If projected out five years, this would produce cumulative defense costs of $1.719 trillion.

A conservative projection of where the executive and legislative branches will move the defense program in five years is: $253 billion (in 1991 dollars); 1.7 million military personnel and a force structure of 16⅔ land divisions (14 Army and 2⅔ Marine), 18 to 20 Air Force tactical air wings, and 11 or 12 aircraft carriers with 10 or 11 Navy air wings. We would still have the nuclear triad, though under strategic arms reduction limits. This would come to a five-year defense bill of $1.474 trillion. Our government will predictably be delivering, over the next five years, comparative savings of $245 billion.

More can be done. My own prescribed defense program—after a five-year sequence of cuts—would cost (in 1991 dollars) $150 billion, require 1.25 million military personnel, and provide six Army divisions and two Marine divisions, 11 Air Force tactical air wings, six carriers with five air wings, in addition to strategic nuclear forces consisting of submarine-launched ballistic missiles and bombers with medium-range cruise missiles. These forces, based on U.S. territory, would not be committed to overseas defense. This reduced defense program produces, over half a decade, a further cumulative peace dividend, beyond the $245 billion already predictable, of $350 billion.

So more can be done—but not without sacrificing something. Some critics have fallen into the convenient habit of abusing the Bush Administration for totally mindless conservation of the defense program. But something is at stake here on the level of policy. A fairly large military is necessary if the United States is to continue to wield global influence (beyond the requisites of our own national security). Critics, including myself, who opt for drastically reduced forces must understand that they are also opting for a diminished American role in a less controllable world.

Yet I foresee such a world coming. Our country cannot afford to continue its global habits. What I am proposing is a military program, a force structure and a defense budget that are appropriate to the United States as a nation among nations in a post-imperial age.

Earl C. Ravenal, a former Pentagon official, is professor of international affairs at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and senior fellow of the Cato Institute.

F-14...from Pg. 9

Miriam Reid, a Grumman spokeswoman, said, "It's too early in the budget cycle for us to have any idea what this means for the A-6. We just don't know."

The committee also added $10 million to the administration's $780-million request to upgrade 12 F-14As into F-14Ds, with improved engines and electronic systems.

The Navy had planned to upgrade about 400 F-14As and to stop buying new Tomcats after a final 18 planes are completed in about three years. But last week, sources said the Navy may upgrade far fewer F-14s because of anticipated cuts in defense spending. There are still no plans to buy more new F-14s.

Paul Nisbet, an aerospace analyst for Prudential-Bache Securities in New York, said the A-12 and ATF programs will probably only be delayed and not canceled in favor of Grumman upgrades. "I suspect the House will be even rougher" on the new programs than the Senate, he said. "But they'll have to compromise. They'll probably just be delayed."

.INGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 14

)I Timetable Called Too Optimistic

nical, Fiscal Issues Pose 'High Risk' to Bush's Plan for '93 Decision

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

costly effort to develop a based missile defense is beset much scientific uncertainty resident Bush should not de- uring his current term in of- proceed with its deployment, ing to an independent con- onal study released today.

General Accounting Office ded after an 11-month study everal barriers will prevent ers of the Strategic Defense ve (SDI) program from giving ent technical advice on de- nt to Bush by early 1993, as sought. It said this will make a n to proceed "premature and t with high risk."

managers "may be able to a decision to delay or cancel 1" of the strategic defense by early 1993, said the GAO "However . . . [they] will able to support an informed n to deploy it" because of a redesign of the so-called Wars" system, insufficient and evaluation, and inade- congressional funding.

GAO report was given to ers on Monday by Rep. John s (D-Mich.), chairman of the Committee on Government ions, but was withheld from partment of Defense to pre- omment from the Pentagon in advance of its public release yesterday. SDI officials said they could not comment on the report because they had not obtained a copy.

During his presidential campaign and in a June 1989 directive to the Pentagon, Bush said he wanted to decide by January 1993 whether to deploy space weaponry. At that time, SDI managers were planning a much more complicated and costly system than now favored, and pursued extensive testing to meet Bush's goal.

But the GAO report suggests that by scaling the system back earlier this year in an effort to cut costs and simplify development, the government has introduced new complications and uncertainties that cannot be resolved for at least four years.

"Much of the current test data and analyses will not be applicable to the new architecture, and many of the tests will likely have to be redesigned and repeated," the GAO said of some $19.8 billion of SDI research performed since 1985.

This was attributed to selection in January of a new plan to orbit thousands of small, autonomous rockets, known as "Brilliant Pebbles," to sense and try to hit a fraction of Soviet nuclear missiles in flight before they reach U.S. territory. An earlier plan would have orbited rockets in large "garages" to attack Soviet missiles with aid from sensors on separate satellites.

The GAO said this shift "highlights the instabilities of [the] design," which have "reduced, changed, or eliminated the need for some of the space-based elements" that figured in key computer simulations and other tests. None of the weapon elements needed for the new scheme, which the Pentagon says will cost at least $44 billion, has been "solidified," the report said.

SDI has never received as much money from Congress as the White House has sought; for fiscal 1991, Bush seeks $4.6 billion and the Senate Armed Services Committee last week proposed $1 billion less.

The report noted that SDI managers have no plans for "end-to-end" testing of an integrated defensive system prior to Bush's decision or the planned start of full-scale development in 1994. Such a test would use weapon and sensor prototypes, actual software and trained personnel making realistic decisions.

Instead, SDIO plans to simulate a mix of equipment, software and personnel in its early tests. The lack of end-to-end testing was recently cited for the failure to discover a major defect in the $1.6 billion Hubble Space Telescope.

White House spokesman Bill Harlow said he had not seen the GAO report and could not comment directly. But he said there is "every indication that SDI will be able to" provide adequate guidance on deployment within Bush's timetable.

INSIGHT
July 23, 1990 Pg. 20

tary Supermarkets Be Consolidated

: Army, Navy, Air Force and Ma- re about to lose their commissar- e military-run grocery stores that e discounted goods to soldiers eir families. The Pentagon is not ig down the stores, long a target t cutters, but plans to consolidate into one large chain of Defense Department supermarkets. The department hopes to save money through economies of scale and has appointed Maj. Gen. John Paul Dreska as head of a new commissary agency.

Critics still say the real savings would come by shutting down many of the stores. Doug Bandow, a fellow at the libertarian Cato Institute, says, "You may need commissaries overseas because often there aren't grocery stores with the things Americans want or need, but why have them in the U.S., where there are groceries?"

Tom Schatz of Citizens Against Government Waste points out that more than half of the commissaries in the United States are in urban areas and that most are within 10 miles of at least two private supermarkets. Schatz's organization argues that it would be cheaper to pay servicemen an added food allowance to compensate for their loss of commissary privileges and let them shop at private stores.

RTHROP...from Pg.10

interior of red felt-covered The club featured a private jack room and a special e where young hostesses available. It was the Safari roperty that Park was sup- to contribute as his part of tel venture.

throp was led to Park by y K. Shin, a Honolulu night- perator, whom Northrop paid 00 annually as a consultant. In a 1986 letter to Northrop Chairman Jones, in which Shin claimed his reputation had been damaged, Shin alleged that the $8.25-million payment for the hotel was a "sales promotion fund."

The hotel deal became just one of four deals that Northrop used to funnel money to Park Chong Kyu, according to the Times investigation. Others included hiring him as a direct consultant for $6,500 per month, hiring a Park-controlled bus company as a representative for jet fighters sales in Korea and funding an obscure trading company in Hong Kong controlled by Park. The trading company, Bancaborro, employed two sons of former Northrop vice president James Dorsey, according to an attorney involved in Northrop litigation.

By 1986, Northrop was desperate to extricate itself from these deals. As a final act, the company agreed to pay $1.5 million to end the sales representation agreement. But the money was paid through yet another Korean operator by the name of Kang Sae-hi, also known in Korea as "Wheelchair Kang."

Kang had earlier written what was widely regarded as an extortion letter, in which he threatened to disclose a laundry list of improper activities in which Northrop had participated.

Seven months after writing the letter, Kang received through an intermediary $500,000 from Northrop, part of a $1.5-million payment to end the sales representation agreement, according to bank records obtained by The Times. The other $1 million was wired to a secret account at Credit Suisse, a bank in Lugano, Switzerland. The $1.5-million payment was made even though Park's company, Dong Yang Express Co., had never earned any sales commissions.

The entire matter of the Korean deals appears headed for a public hearing by the House Energy and Commerce Committee, which has been investigating the matter for several years. The committee has subpoenaed Jones, but Jones has submitted an affidavit to the committee saying that if called to testify he will assert his Fifth Amendment rights against self incrimination, according to a committee source.

Northrop's board issued a reprimand to Jones for his role in the Korean deals but at the time took no further action. Since then, Jones has stepped down as chief executive of Northrop but remains chairman of its board.

Jones declined to be interviewed.

In his letter to the SEC, Dingell charged: "Based on the evidence developed since 1988, including the findings of the Korean arbitrator, it would appear that Mr. Jones violated the requirements of his 1975 consent agreement with the SEC, as well as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Mr. Jones was a key player in the Korean hotel deal."

The letter to SEC Chairman Breeden asserts that the SEC enforcement staff was instructed to not investigate the Northrop case until the grand jury investigation is completed. Dingell asked who directed the enforcement staff to back off and why.

Mary McCue, an SEC spokeswoman, declined Tuesday to say whether the SEC is investigating whether Northrop or Jones breached the consent decree.

"To the knowledge of senior officials currently with the commission, the charge that the commission enforcement division has been directed not to investigate alleged violations of a 1975 consent order involving Northrop Corporation and certain of its officers is simply not true," McCue said.

WASHINGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 25

Soviet Spacemen Overcome 'Life-Threatening' Mishap

Associated Press

MOSCOW, July 18—Two cosmonauts who left the orbiting Soviet space station to repair their damaged earth-reentry capsule had to use an emergency hatch to reenter the station today after the airlock at the main return port malfunctioned as their oxygen supply was running out.

The incident, which Soviet television reports called "life-threatening," occurred while flight commander Anatoly Solovyev and mission engineer Alexander Balandin were attempting to fix torn thermal insulation on the outside of their Soyuz TM-9 spacecraft, which is docked to the Mir space station and which the cosmonauts must use to return to earth next month.

It was the latest in a series of problems plaguing the cosmonauts' six-month mission, but they joked about it afterward for Soviet television viewers. Solovyev quipped that flight controllers "need to put road signs" on the outside of the huge space station, the main Soviet television news program reported.

Radio Moscow said that the cosmonauts repaired some of the damaged capsule insulation—which helps protect the craft from burning up on earth reentry—and were nearing the six-hour safety limits on their life-support systems when they returned to Mir and found they were unable to close the outer door to the reentry hatch.

The cosmonauts then had to clamber over the outer surface of the space station to another entry port that leads to a compartment for storing scientific equipment. The government newspaper Izvestia said that at one point the cosmonauts ran so low on air that they had to "feed" their spacesuits with more oxygen, apparently by drawing it from inside Mir.

Soviet space program officials tried to minimize the problem and indicated they expect the cosmonauts to return to Earth as scheduled on Aug. 9. "No one is concerned here. It is an abnormal situation but controllable," center spokesman Vsyevo Latyshev told reporters.

But James Oberg, one the foremost American experts on the Soviet space program said that the loss of critical life-support equipment in the damaged airlock could complicate future space walks and thus make any further needed repairs to the Soyuz capsule problematic. "The general crisis was not fully resolved," Oberg said in a telephone interview.

WASHINGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 23

Jessica Tuchman Mathews

How Green the Pentagon?

It's limited in what it can do to protect the environment.

With pressures growing daily to shrink the defense budget and to increase spending for the environment, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) has taken the obvious step of attempting a merger.

He proposes that the departments of Defense and Energy (whose nuclear weapons responsibilities make it part of the defense establishment), their associated contractors and research centers, the national laboratories and parts of the intelligence agencies be organized into a formidable new program of environmental research and development in what Nunn revealingly calls the "likely growth industry of the next 20 years."

Nunn's initiative is both welcome and troubling. Because his judgment on military affairs is universally respected, Nunn's recognition that environmental trends "pose an increasing threat to our national security" gives new credibility to what others have been asserting for some time, namely that the traditional definition of national security no longer reflects global realities. On the other hand, the new program suggests that the defense establishment hopes to cash in on environmental concerns with funding and tasks that should instead be aggressively shifted to the civilian commercial sector. The net result could be to slow both the linkage of the defense budget and the development of environmentally beneficial technologies.

Parts of the Nunn proposal are unexceptionable. The defense establishment has reams of data that now sit uselessly in vast government warehouses. Ships and submarines have measured ocean temperature and ice thickness of Arctic ice for decades, information that would be immensely valuable in understanding global warming. Satellites track the progress of tropical deforestation and other changes in land use. Catalogued and analyzed, just this existing data would be a treasure trove for environmental science. In the future, military platforms, from satellites to submarines, can combine purposeful environmental data gathering with their routine operations, producing large benefits for minimal extra cost.

It also makes good sense for Department of Defense and the Department of Energy to work on improving methods for environmental cleanup, since both agencies have made a huge environmental mess with toxic, radioactive and hazardous wastes. The Defense Department especially can also use its enormous procurement budget to good effect by buying new energy efficiency technologies, substitutes for ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons and in general becoming a model environmental citizen.

Beyond this, the Nunn proposal gets onto dangerous ground. The hope that "converting part of the defense establishment's technological know-how from defense to environmental protection can produce a competitive advantage in world markets for U.S. industries" is misplaced. What it amounts to is giving a new mission to the national laboratories and defense contractors who no longer have enough to do. The hitch is that the national security establishment is likely to perform many of the new tasks poorly and at the highest possible cost. It is unlikely that it will be able to produce any commercial technologies that will compete well in the marketplace.

The national laboratories, for example, were established to provide the secrecy needed for nuclear weapons development. Nothing could be less suited to developing competitive civilian technologies. For more subtle reasons of corporate culture and personal inclination, as well as training and experience, defense contractors are unlikely to be good choices for doing much of the work that needs to be done. Their aim has been engineering feasibility, not cost, practicality, ease of use, high materials efficiency, low environmental impact and the other considerations it takes to serve millions of customers rather than one.

Defense now accounts for 70 percent of all public R&D funds. That compares with a global average of 25 percent, and to 12 percent and 4 percent for West Germany and Japan, respectively. Therein lies the root of the problem. If the United States is to boost its economic competitiveness, the enormously disproportionate share of such funds that has been allocated to the military sector must come way down. That, in turn, means a painful transition for scientific and engineering talent and for firms now supported by defense funds. Attempting to sidestep these inevitable dislocations by funneling money through the same recipients for a new job is not the answer.

Proponents argue that if environmental technology development is not funded through the defense budget, it will not get done at all. Certainly in the past the United States has been wary of any concerted planning and investment except for military purposes. Presumably, though, this is one of many post-Cold War adjustments we must squarely face. Budget stringencies make it more likely that defense cuts would be used for deficit reduction than for a new program, but that too is the sort of strategic choice the system should at least strive for. A more cogent argument is that the economic restructuring that accompanies large defense cuts cannot proceed as fast as the recent changes in military threat. If this is true, there may be value in adopting elements of the Nunn program for a strictly defined transitional period.

Global environmental trends do indeed pose a new kind of security threat, but this does not make them amenable to the old kind of security solution. Better to build public support for the notion that new needs demand a new approach to public investment.

The writer is vice president of the World Resources Institute.

WASHINGTON TIMES July 19, 1990 Pg. 4

2 GIs aiming to 'disable' truck killed civilian in Panama attack

Rowan Scarborough
WASHINGTON TIMES

American soldiers mistakenly ed a 42-year-old civilian three s after the Dec. 20 U.S. interven- in Panama when shots intended lisable the man's truck hit him in back and head, according to my officials.

The Panamanian was driving a ota pickup toward two military icemen on guard duty at Madden m, north of Panama City, around m., according to Lt. Col. Bruce l, an Army spokesman in Pan- a.

The driver, identified as Severino z, turned around before reaching roadblock, prompting the two diers to open fire with M16 rifles stop the vehicle, the spokesman d, giving an account provided by Army's Criminal Investigation mmand.

The Army called the death agic," but said no criminal rges were filed against the sol- rs assigned to the Panama-based d Military Police Battalion. The my declined to release the names the two soldiers.

Two other deaths of Panamanian ilians in connection with the mili- y strike have resulted in murder rges against Army personnel.

The Army this week provided basic details about the Madden Dam shooting in response to questions from The Washington Times. Officials had told The Times that U.S. soldiers mistakenly killed a civilian at a roadblock and that the shooting, in part, stemmed from a misunderstanding between the Spanish-speaking driver and the American GIs.

"Mr. Diaz may not have heard or understood the instructions given," Mr. Bell said yesterday. "A witness said that instructions had been given in Spanish for him to get out of the vehicle. It's at that point he tried to turn the vehicle around."

The number of civilians killed in "Operation Just Cause" has been a controversial issue for the Pentagon. It says 202 Panamanian civilians died as a direct result of the operation between Dec. 20 and Jan. 3. Independent human rights groups, however, claim the number is much higher.

The Criminal Investigation Command decided not to recommend criminal charges because the men acted within the rules of engagement during a combat operation, Mr. Bell said. Those rules allowed soldiers to fire to disable a vehicle if it refused an order to stop.

"The rules of engagement were to try to disable the vehicle, not to kill somebody," Mr. Bell said.

A government official familiar with the incident, however, questioned why the soliders fired at the truck's cab if they intended to disable the vehicle. "You would expect them to shoot at the tires, not at the highest point on the truck," the official said. "It could be a case of not being able to hit the broad side of a barn."

At the time, Panamanian Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega was the target of an intense manhunt after eluding the first wave of attacking U.S. troops the night of Dec. 20.

By Dec. 23 — the day the Panamanian civilian was shot mistakenly — U.S. forces were active throughout the country, quelling pockets of resistance from forces loyal to Gen. Noriega.

Madden Dam, the source of water feeding locks in the Panama Canal, was one of several key sites secured as U.S. troops landed in Panama.

It was also the area where another U.S. soldier, Master Sgt. Roberto Bryan, is alleged to have shot and killed a Panamanian on Dec. 23.

Earlier this month, a court-martial at Fort Ord, Calif., convicted Pfc. Mark McMonagle of unpremeditated murder of a Panamanian woman Jan. 25.

POLICIES...from Pg. 6

leased, was ordered to investigate the academy after a hazing incident in which 19-year-old Gwen M. Dreyer was chained to a urinal in a men's room before a jeering crowd of her male classmates. Dreyer quit the academy, saying, "I hope girls coming in now don't have to deal with what I had to."

"There are clearly some problems at the academy," said one Navy official. "But the naval academy is a solid institution. It's not about to blow up in our face.

Kelso has asked a special panel of officers, headed by the Navy's manpower and personnel chief, Rear Adm. Michael Boorda, to conduct a broader review of some of the academy's oldest internal institutions, according to officials.

The panel will investigate the academy's honor and conduct system, in which midshipmen have responsibility for judging the guilt or innocence of their peers on allegations of infractions as well as the authority to make recommendations about whether a student should be dismissed from school. Investigators also will examine the academy policy of allowing some ex-midshipmen to be readmitted following dismissal.

The five-member board of officers is drawing from the recommendations of the inspector general's report and from the review by an advisory panel, composed primarily of academy faculty members, on women's issues.

A subcommittee of the academy's Board of Visitors is conducting a parallel investigation, which the academy superintendent, Rear Adm. Virgil L. Hill Jr., ordered in May after publicity about the Dreyer incident. The panel expects to release its findings sometime this summer, according to Arthur B. Culvahouse, who is heading the probe.

The special committee, whose members include Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.) and Rep. Helen Delich Bentley (R-Md.), has received a copy of the inspector general's report as well as an internal academy study on the integration of women into the student body, Culvahouse said. The documents will be used in preparing the committee's final report, he said.

The General Accounting Office recently launched its own investigation at the request of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The House Armed Services Committee and several members of Congress also have been scrutinizing academy procedures and problems since May.

Staff writer Lisa Leff contributed to this report.

WASHINGTON POST July 19, 1990 Pg. 22

When the Military Grows on You

MANY OTHER parts of the country might welcome plans for major development by the military, but the neighborhoods of Greater Washington are not exactly giddy at the prospect. This was evident last week when Army officials announced a $2 billion development plan for Fort Belvoir, which would bring an additional 35,000 people to live or work there in the next 15 years. Meanwhile, the Navy would like to consolidate 20,000 military employees who work in leased space in Arlington and Alexandria into one large complex on one of several sites, some already federally owned.

The Army has its land for growth in two areas. One would be the now mostly vacant Engineer Proving Ground between Rolling Road and Interstate 95 near Springfield Mall. This would become a $1.5 billion "public-private partnership" with a builder constructing office space for Army use in exchange for permission to develop the rest of the site. This development would accommodate 10,000 federal employees, 10,000 civilian workers and 10,000 residents. The second expansion would be at the main base along Route 1, with housing, recreation, offices and stores.

What Uncle Sam does with federal property is for Congress and the executive agencies to decide. But local officials necessarily worry about the impact on traffic, the economy, education facilities and the environment. Fairfax County Supervisor Gerald Hyland, whose district includes most of Fort Belvoir, cites a 1986 report by an Army consultant claiming that transportation improvements could cost $150 million. He says these and other such costs should be paid by the federal government. He's right. The head of military base development in this area, Col. Robert R. Hardiman, promises that the Army will pay for off-site transportation and other improvements required by the base's growth.

Fine, but is all this growth necessary? Army officials say the plan would save $43 million in annual costs of private leases. That is a sound policy if it is phased in with an eye to the local market, but hardly the whole answer. Nor is there justification anymore, now that military pay has been raised, for military money and land to go into stores and other establishments that compete unfairly with local commercial establishments. So far in the Fort Belvoir project, officials on all sides are talking about cooperation, negotiations and careful measurement of the economic impacts. That kind of joint approach to growth plans is critical.

...OOK TIMES
July 19, 1990

...NATION | Tom Wicker

Beyond Murphy's Law

Pg. 23

...pite, the space specialist of ...Federation of American ...scientists, has observed fatalisti...at recent troubling events at ...tional Aeronautics and Space ...mostly reflect Murphy's Law ...: Anything that can go wrong ...wrong.

...by no means clear, however, ...e ubiquitous Murphy had any...o do with putting an untested ... — the centerpiece of the ...d Hubble telescope — into ...with some of the largest ambi...f modern science resting on its ...d but flawed surface.

...'s one good reason the White ...has directed a panel of outside ...s to evaluate NASA — not the ...'s past performance or cur...programs, Vice President ... insists, only its management ...for the future. But that can ...be done without a searching ... into past and present — for in...

...e $25 billion shuttle fleet has ...rounded since June 29 for unex...d fuel leaks; there's only a slim ...that Atlantis will be able to fly ...gust; and if Discovery can't ...he scheduled Ulysses solar ex...on by October, as scheduled, it ...ve to wait 18 more months for ...ary solar conditions.

...e overweight, overcostly and ...blicized space station (latest cost estimate, $37 billion) continues to encounter technical criticism as well as political and scientific opposition.

• The $1.5 billion Hubble Space Telescope, orbiting as part of a $2.3 billion, 15-year project, works poorly because of that untested and flawed mirror; and a camera that can correct for the resulting image distortions can't be installed before 1993.

NASA officials point out that they had no facilities for a complete ground test of the flawed mirror, and claim they did not know such facilities existed; to have built them and made the necessary test would have cost many millions of dollars. Congressional budget cuts in the early 80's, moreover, limited NASA's quality-control efforts.

The magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology has reported, however, that the Air Force offered NASA the necessary test facilities 10 years ago. The offer was turned down because of Air Force insistence on top-secret clearances for NASA personnel. A Newsweek cover story speculated further that NASA might also have feared a Pentagon takeover of the Hubble project.

Nor were Air Force testing facilities the only ones available. Dr. Frank D. Drake, an astronomer at the University of California at Santa Cruz, told William Broad of The New York Times that several civilian installations could have detected the flaw in the 94.5-inch mirror.

Now it appears that NASA may have rejected a better mirror, as well as testing facilities. The primary mirror-maker was the Perkin-Elmer Corporation, now Hughes Danbury Optical Systems; but a backup was made by Eastman Kodak. Mr. Broad has reported that the backup mirror

WICKER...Pg. 18

DEFENSE DAILY July 19, 1990 Pg. 100

AIR FORCE 'CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT' IN OVERSIGHT OF B-2 COSTS—DINGELL

In a hard-hitting letter sent to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on Tuesday, Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) called the Air Force "criminally negligent" for disregarding Northrop Corp.'s deficient cost monitoring system for work on the B-2 Stealth bomber while it was a black program and requested that Cheney "convene a court of inquiry" to investigate the Justice Department's findings on the matter.

Dingell, citing the results of a Justice Department fraud investigation into charges that Northrop "overcharged, mischarg[ed] and submitt[ed] false bills to the government in excess of $2 billion," quoted a Justice memorandum on the case as saying "the Air Force was fully aware that Northrop's reports were false and moreover had general knowledge of the true state of affairs with respect to Northrop's cost overruns and schedule delays." He added that "the U.S. Attorney believed that there was not actionable fraud against Northrop because the Air Force was fully aware of the real state of affairs regarding Northrop's Cost Schedule Control System

DINGELL...Pg. 17

DY...
m Pg. 1

...ple associated with the acad...cluding 436 midshipmen — ...0 percent of the 4,500-mem...grade — who were surveyed ... before graduation ceremo...day, the sources said.

...333 male and 103 female ...men interviewed by Navy of...after being selected randomly ...ial Security numbers were ...a series of questions about ...periences at the academy.

...ifically, the survey found that ...ent of the women and 31 per... the men thought the institu...ntinued to have a problem ...xual harassment, according ...ources.

...study also found that though ...idshipmen think women are ...ated equally at the academy, ...idshipmen think hazing is ...oblem, the sources said.

...ed whether the academy's ...nt honor code has been ad...red consistently and effec...9 percent said no and 41 per...d yes.

...response is consistent with ...rmal study conducted earlier ...r by Marine Capt. Grant K. ...b, an academy faculty mem... the 200 third- and fourth-year midshipmen Captain Holcomb polled in his classes, 97 percent admitted witnessing classmates demonstrate a lack of integrity.

A 10-page summary of the inspector general's report was presented to selected members and staff members of the House and Senate armed services committees in the past two weeks.

The report also has been given to members of a special subcommittee of the academy's Board of Visitors that also is investigating the recent hazing incidents.

The sources said Admiral Chang thinks one of the keys to improving the academy's standards rests with company officers, the commissioned naval officers who directly supervise each of the brigade's 36 companies and are responsible for the midshipmen's military and professional training.

The inspector general would prefer that the academy tap more experienced officers from a variety of training backgrounds. Currently, the majority of company officers are lieutenants and academy graduates.

Admiral Chang also has recommended that some of the academy's commissioned officers and faculty members undergo sensitivity training to better understand the rights of female midshipmen and their responsibilities toward the women.

Navy officials were reluctant to discuss the report, saying it was classified "for official use only" and was not to be available to the public.

But Cmdr. Jeff Zaken, a Navy spokesman, characterized the report as merely a "preliminary look" into the problems at the academy. "It was a quick look due to the time constraints," he said, "but we are continuing to investigate specific areas."

The report is one of five probes begun in the wake of the Dreyer case and several other alleged incidents of hazing, as well as questions raised about the academy's academic standards and integrity.

The Board of Visitors subcommittee is expected to complete its report "within a month," said Arthur B. Culvahouse, a Washington lawyer who is chairman of the panel.

Meanwhile, the General Accounting Office is "in the very early stages of gathering information," said William Ruesse, an investigator for the congressional watchdog agency. Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, called for the investigation in May.

Mr. Ruesse said investigators have gone through conduct and performance files, as well as records of disciplinary hearings.

The House Armed Services subcommittee on military personnel and compensation, of which Representative Beverly B. Byron, D-Md.-6th, is chairwoman, has begun a separate investigation.

An academy spokesman confirmed yesterday that the inspector general's report has been received by Rear Adm. Virgil L. Hill Jr., the academy's superintendent, but the spokesman declined to discuss its findings until after the Board of Visitors subcommittee releases its report.

The superintendent also has received the final report of a seven-member independent panel investigating issues involving the academy's electrical engineering program and has forwarded it to the Board of Visitors subcommittee, he said.

The panel was assembled earlier this year after the department's chairman was demoted, allegedly for failing to raise grades across the board in a difficult required course. The committee's preliminary report, presented in mid-May, suggested that midshipmen's attitudes and study habits were more to blame than curriculum or grading standards for the program's high failure rate.

In May, Admiral Hill stiffened penalties for hazing, banned "horseplay" among midshipmen and established a hot line for anonymously reporting incidents of abuse.

.E NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

DIERS SEEKING HEAVEN?: Six diers who left their Army lligence post in West many told a man who sold m a van that they were istian fundamentalists who ieved their road to heaven through a Florida beach. ey believed the Rapture was ng to happen in Pensacola ch in October," said liam Grant. Many funda- talists predict believers l be swept to heaven seven rs before the end of the ld in the Rapture. The five and a woman served with 701st Military Intelli- ce Brigade in Augsburg, t Germany. They were ar- ted in Gulf Breeze, Fla. r the weekend and are being d at Fort Benning, Ga. A nterintelligence investig- on has been ordered. An y spokesman at the Pentagon racted an earlier statement t the six were members of a up known as "The End of the ld." (AP)

THROP PROFITS UP: B-2 ber maker Northrop Corp. d yesterday it earned $29.3 lion during the second rter, compared with a $78.1 lion loss for the same iod last year. About half Northrop's revenue comes n the B-2. The aerospace pany said its prototype B- now being tested, had met pettered all its initial ectives. For the first six ths, Northrop earnings aled $125.3 million. (AP)

ENCE SATELLITE LAUNCH SET: A this week will attempt to nch an unmanned Atlas ket with a satellite de- ned to monitor space rad- ion and study the effects chemical releases above the osphere. Liftoff is sched- d for 3:33 p.m. tomorrow. $87 million Combined Re- se and Radiation Effects ellite is a joint program NASA and the Defense De- tment. The launch was post- ed three days because of lty readings from the ellite's command and data cessing system. (AP)

REMAINS IDENTIFIED: The ains of two Army soldiers led in an airplane crash in thern Laos during the Vietnam War have been identified, the Pentagon announced yesterday. The remains, found during a joint U.S.-Laotian excavation effort in January, will be flown from Hickam AFB, Hawaii to Travis AFB, Calif. for the final journey home. The two men were: Capt. Keith A. Brandt, 30, of Bellingham Wash. and 1st Lt. Alan B. Boffman, 24, of Norfolk, Va. (AP)

GERMANS OUT OF PACT EXERCISE: East Germany has dropped out of two Warsaw Pact exercises and most of the army sees no point in training with the rest of the East Bloc alliance, a senior official said yesterday. Werner Ablass, state secretary for Disarmament and Defense, said the joint exercises were an anachronism now that Germany would soon be one country and a member of NATO. Ablass said the German National People's Army had refused joint manoeuvers with Soviet troops on its soil and had dropped out of the joint Warsaw Pact exercise Druzhba 90. Earlier in the day, a spokesman for the ministry said the army would further reduce its size and strength before unification. He said 200 units and installations would be scrapped but declined to say by how many soldiers the 98,000-strong army would be reduced. (Reuter)

WWII BOMB KILLS FIVE: Five people were killed yesterday when a World War II bomb exploded in the village of Epervans, about 196 miles southeast of Paris, a police spokesman said. Bomb disposal experts, scouring the area for mines planted during the war, were among those who died. Earlier this month, 3,000 World War II artillery shells were discovered near Epervans. (EPE)

TURKISH WORKERS - U.S. BASES: The Turkish Harb-Is defense industry labor union yesterday said it will call its 4,000 workers at U.S.-run military installations out on strike to demand higher wages. A union official said the strike is directed at Vinnell Brown and Root, maintenance contractors for eight major military bases in Turkey. Turks employed by the company are engaged in operational and maintenance services, housekeeping, supply, transport and administrative services for military units and personnel. Under Turkish law, there is a 60-day waiting period between the strike announcement and implementation. (Reuter)

'NERVOUS' COMPUTER DELAYED: A multi-million dollar computer designed to mastermind Britain's air defenses won't be fit for action for another 10 years because of bouts of nervous confusion, Ministry of Defense officials said yesterday. The $448.8 million Improved UK Air Defense Ground Environment Command and Control System was due to enter service in 1987. Officials told Parliament the computer's problems with logic could delay operation for up to 10 years. (Reuter)

(Summarized from wire copy. Source material available at CNARS, Room 4C881.)

DELAY...from Pg. 2

frustrated by Wall Street's reaction to the company's job-reduction plan, insisting that the cutbacks "are going to contribute substantially to our future strength."

He implored the financial community to "look at the potential" at McDonnell Douglas, noting that if the company achieves merely half its goal of paring $700 million a year from the cost structure, that would add nearly $6 a share to earnings. "The message I'd like to get across is look at the opportunity," Mr. McDonnell said, promising "fairly quick results" from the cost-savings program.

In New York Stock Exchange composite trading yesterday, McDonnell Douglas closed at $43, up $1.75. Also on the Big Board, General Dynamics finished at $31.50, off 12.5 cents.

In addition to the A-12 charge, General Dynamics's $240 million loss, or $5.75 a share, included a separate $50 million write-down for estimated overruns on the Army single-channel ground and airborne radio system, or Sincgars. A year ago, net was $58.4 million, or $1.39 a share. Sales rose 3.7% to $2.62 billion from $2.53 billion.

The quarter included improvement in the projected recovery schedule for F-16 deliveries by the company's Fort Worth, Texas, division and a continued strong performance by Cessna Aircraft, which makes business jets.

Separately, Los Angeles-based Northrop Corp. posted second-quarter net of $29.3 million, or 63 cents a share. It had a loss of $78.1 million, or $1.67 a share, a year earlier after a $150 million loss provision on a classified research and development contract in its missiles and unmanned vehicle systems business segment. Sales inched up to $1.41 billion from $1.4 billion.

—Andy Pasztor contributed to this article.

DON TIMES
July 19, 1990
Pg. 24

Russian troops put their guns on the free market

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

ET troops stationed in Germany have been sell- near arms and the local : have been called in by ussian high command to with investigations.

lfried Golz, the police of Potsdam, announced day that he now had ete evidence of several in which soldiers had guns to both East and German citizens. The popular items were arov pistols and Kalas- ov automatics.

r Golz said that the spolizei would try to stop deals, but he refused to a profile of the sort of person buying such weapons. Some might be simply collectors, but he could not say if terrorists or violent criminals were among the customers.

Since currency union of the two Germanies at the beginning of the month, the 360,000 Soviet troops and their 200,000 dependants in East Germany are likely to have been short of spending money. Most receive a small monthly allowance of between 15 and 25 German marks (£5.10-£8.60), which buys significantly less than last month.

General Mikhail Moiseyev, the Soviet Chief of Staff, complained last month that the two-to-one rate of exchange offered to his soldiers for their East mark savings was "just not acceptable". His men wanted cash now, he said, so that they could buy Western goods that were now available in East Germany. The offer was never improved although the men's allowances are now being paid by Bonn, in addition to an estimated DM2 billion a year for upkeep of barracks and housing.

Soviet soldiers, nevertheless, have been raising money to buy western goods for some time. Street vendors in the environs of the Berlin Wall have for many weeks been offering as souvenirs a wide selection of Soviet army caps, coats and medals which have obviously been bought with hard currency. Caps cheaply fetch far higher prices, which would enable a soldier to buy the kind of Western domestic appliances he would never be able to find or afford when he is sent home for good in 1994.

In selling uniforms, medals and guns, the Soviet troops are only following the example of many members of the East German army, who deserted after the Berlin Wall was opened, swapping their equipment for the means to build a new life in the west.

ODIA...
Pg. 1

gram in overt aid approved louse.

very important, we think, th we can to prevent a return r by the Khmer Rouge," id.

nnounced that the United would withdraw its support recognition of the three rebel groups' coalition as the legitimate government of Cambodia, occupying Cambodia's seat. Baker said the United States would continue to offer support for the two non-communist groups and "will be prepared to enhance our economic assistance" to Cambodia. He did not elaborate, but a senior State Department official said this could be accomplished through private organizations as well as the existing Cambodian government of Hun Sen, which is backed by Vietnam.

Baker said, "We will open a dialogue with Vietnam" about Cambodia, seeking to persuade Vietnam to use its influence over Hun Sen's government "to help us construct or create the conditions that would permit the election of a free government in Cambodia." Vietnam installed Hun Sen after the invasion in 1979..

Baker said that the withdrawal last year of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia had made it easier to begin such talks. Another set of talks is focusing on U.S. soldiers missing in action and taken prisoner of war during the Vietnam War, and Baker said the progress of these discussions, as well as those on Cambodia, "will have a lot to do with whether or not we can move toward normalization" of relations with Vietnam.

State Department officials said Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and Southeast Asian Affairs Richard H. Solomon would represent the United States at the talks at Vietnam's mission to the United Nations.

Noting the year-long impasse in Cambodian peace talks, Baker said, "For over a year now, we've been trying to have a political dialogue" through meetings of the five permanent representitives to the U.N. Security Council. "The Khmer Rouge has succeeded in turning that political dialogue into a dialogue of the battlefield. And the fighting continues, and Cambodians continue to suffer, and Cambodians continue to die."

Baker denied that the adminstration would undercut Sihanouk by today's action. He noted the growing bipartisan criticism of the previous policy and said that without bipartisan approval, "it will be ever more difficult to continue to generate the funds that we need from the Congress to continue this support to the non-Communist resistance."

However, Norodom Ranariddh, Sihanouk's son and commander of his army warned the U.S. government that cutting off diplomatic support of the coalition would push its two non-communist factions "into the arms of the Chinese."

While China, which backs the Khmer Rouge, issued no formal statement, a senior U.S. administration official said the Chinese opposed the U.S. shift, particularly on the issue of the U.N. seat, arguing that the administration was "moving in the wrong direction" and that the result would be "to stiffen the spine" of Hun Sen's government.

ELL...from Pg. 15

serious cost, schedule, and performance problems."

The Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and ations continued that the service's lack of action regarding Northrop's cost schedule system for the B-2 "raises the real specter of a conspiracy between the Air Force and p to mislead the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Congress in an effort to their pet program."

Dingell charged that "The Air Force's management of this program...is cause enough inate [it]."

The letter to Cheney, a copy of which was obtained by Defense Daily, also pointed out Air Force had insufficient means to monitor the B-2 builder's charges for labor on the ion program. Dingell, quoting the Justice memorandum, wrote that the Justice ation into "massive labor mischarging" at Northrop found that the "Defense Contracts tration Agency (DCAA) had only two auditors at [Northrop's] Advanced Systems in the early 1980s and by 1986 still had only seven...Even since 1986, DCAA has not ed timekeeping practices, except on a token basis." He added that Justice also found Air Force plant representative at Northrop "did no monitoring of timecards and d totally on the known ineffective DCAA for this function."

Finally, Dingell pointed out to Cheney that the Air Force was unable to assist Justice ng allegations against Northrop that the company billed the government for labor hours e actually "wasted time" because the service did little to monitor productivity. "The [Air System Program Office, that had the responsibility for monitoring productivity for a of departments, rarely visited the plant and when he did he gave advanced (sic) notice rop," Dingell said.

Dingell asked that Cheney report to Congress by August 24 concerning the Air Force's oversight of Northrop's B-2 work.

At press time yesterday the Air Force representative in OSD's press office had not l calls concerning Dingell's charges.

NSE DAILY July 19, 1990 Pg. 103

SAYS DEPLOYMENT OF SDI PHASE I PREMATURE. A decision to deploy SDI e I in 1993 would be premature and risky because the Strategic Defense Initiative anization altered the program dramatically by going to the Brilliant Pebbles early oyment concept, according to a General Accounting Office (GAO) report. The report s that after the decision in January to go to the Brilliant Pebbles concept, the program's n was changed drastically. The report also states that detailed tests of the system will not mpleted before the President's scheduled date for deployment. GAO said that SDIO will now if Phase I will work until the program architecture is stabilized and the elements are eloped, designed and tested" as one system. SDIO officials stated that they could support ase I deployment decision with less information, but that would increase the risk in the ram, according to GAO. The DoD plans to spend $69-$87 billion to develop and deploy e I, which has a goal of destroying nearly 50 percent of all Soviet missiles targeted on the

KER...from Pg. 15

nished first and proved superior to Perkin-Elmer's. Dr. C. O'Dell of Rice University, e Hubble project's chief scientecommended that the Kodak be installed; but, he told Mr. "Perkin-Elmer didn't want to mebody else's mirror in their pe."

two mirrors apparently were ade in competition with each with the better to be used, and -Elmer was given the final

This bizarre arrangement meant that even if the Perkin-Elmer mirror had worked, the expensive Kodak version would be left sitting unused in its crate — as it sits now, in Danbury, Conn. Except at immense further cost, it can't be substituted for the flawed mirror already in orbit.

Mr. Quayle and President Bush profess complete confidence in NASA, but convening an outside evaluation panel recognizes that these worrisome problems leave others less assured. An impatient House of Representatives, for example, mistrusting either the importance of a planned Mars/Moon mission (estimated to cost more than $400 billion) or NASA's ability to handle it, or both, has eliminated early funding for the project.

Renewed confidence in NASA, however, is not merely a public-relations problem, to be solved by a whitewash report. The real need is for the kind of thorough evaluation and any necessary revamping of the agency that may make less likely another Hubble fiasco or a tragedy like the Challenger explosion. That requires a hard look at NASA's past and present as well as its future. □

...from Pg. 1

Air Force has known of icts for some time, but has to take no remedial action," J.S. Attorney Howard Dan- the Central District of Cal- n the Sept. 9, 1988, memo. sult, the Justice Department ot be able to claim false rep- tion to the Air Force in any leging fraud by Northrop, said.

Justice Department also hat Air Force monitoring of p's cost-charging practices rtually nonexistent" for the s most expensive weapon.

John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) d the existence of the mem- n yesterday in a letter to Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney calling for a court of inquiry into the Air Force's handling of the bomber program.

"Air Force officials must be held accountable at the highest levels and, where appropriate, people whould be relieved of command," wrote Dingell, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee's oversight and investigations panel. "The Air Force's mismangement of this program, as depicted in the Justice Department's analysis, is cause enough to terminate this program."

Dingell, a long-time critic of the Pentagon's secret so-called "black" programs, said the memorandum also raises serious new questions about military oversight of the controversial black budget.

Air Force officials yesterday refused to comment on the issues raised in the Justice Department memorandum or the Dingell letter. Justice Department officials in California were not available for comment.

A spokesman for Northrop Corp. said, "We conducted our own examination and we find no substance to the allegations. . . that Northrop knowingly overcharged the government on the B-2."

The B-2 bomber is one of Congress's top targets in its efforts to cut the defense budget, with Cheney's request for 75 of the bat-winged bombers one of the most controversial issues in budget debates.

The Justice Department in recent months has begun new investigations of mismanagement and fraud in Northrop's bomber program. Grand juries throughout the country are also probing allegations of wrongdoing in other Northrop programs.

Northrop declined to comment on those allegations.

The B-2 charges were originally made in a suit filed under the federal False Claims Act by a group of former Northrop employees. After reviewing the allegations in 1988, the Justice Department's only public comment was "that there is not a sufficient basis for it to enter the case at this time."

The former Northrop employees have since expanded their civil suit to claim that Northrop overcharged the government by $20 billion. Northrop has asked the court to dismiss the case.

The Justice Department, in its review of the 1988 allegations, found that Northrop's cost schedule control system on the B-2 was a "farce" and that the Defense Contract Audit Agency, which has reponsibility for financial oversight of weapons programs, assigned only two auditors to the Northrop bomber division during the early 1980s.

The government, also probing charges of overbilling on employee time cards, found the Air Force could not evaluate the extent of that problem because personnel charged with monitoring productivity rarely conducted floor checks or visited the assembly plant.

"The key issue here is that it appears the Air Force was not reporting the real cost and schedule problems on the B-2 program either to the secretary of defense or to the Congress," Dingell charged. "This raises the real specter of a conspiracy between the Air Force and Northrop to mislead. . . . . in an effort to protect their pet program."

S...from Pg. 4

RS QUESTION MISSILE NEED: .sh Labor Leader Neil ock said the question of .cal Air-to-Surface Mis- deployment was not raised ng his visit to Washing- However, Kinnock said he ves U.S. lawmakers are questioning the deployment to world changes, the lian reports.

CATION UPSETS BALANCE: r White House security or Zbigniew Brzezinski that the Kohl-Gorbachev d on German unification overturning Europe's e security balance, Le Figaro reports. He said there are three major problems. First, Germany will follow a unilateral economic policy toward the Soviet Union. Second, German concerns about nuclear weapons deployed on German soil will pose serious problems to NATO and the United States. Third, Gorbachev will ask the United States to withdraw its forces from West Germany in return for Soviet troop withdrawal from East Germany.

STOP TRIDENT DELIVERIES: Soviet sources said Moscow wants an unambiguous commitment to stop any further U.S. deliveries of strategic missiles to Britain, the Guardian reports. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is expected to press Secretary of State James Baker to end Britain's veto power in the START treaty, the article said. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is known to have asked Washington that Britain's privileged relationship on nuclear weapons cooperation not be affected by the treaty.

(Summarized from translations and transcripts from SHAPE and wire service copy. Source material available at CNARS, 4C881.)